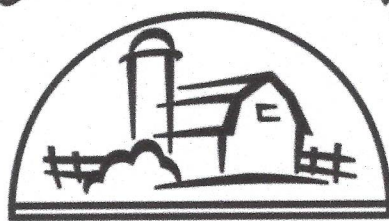


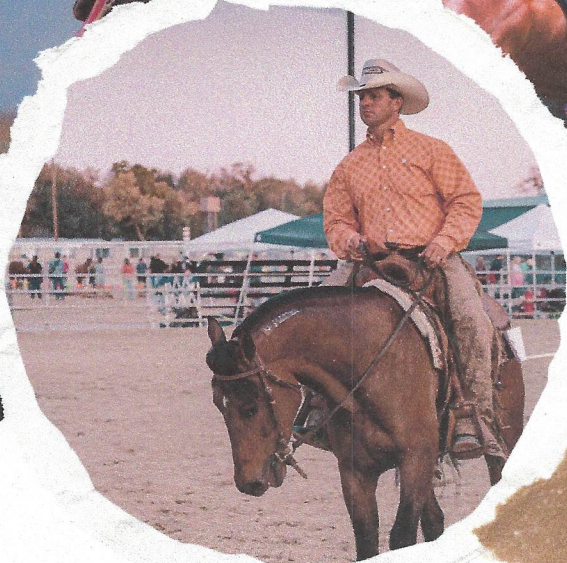
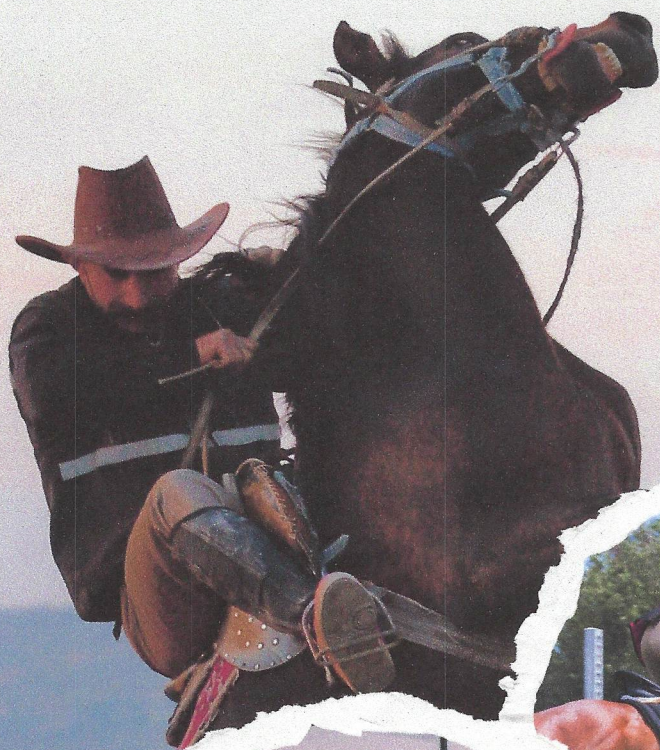
HORSE

Record Book

Missaukee Agricultural

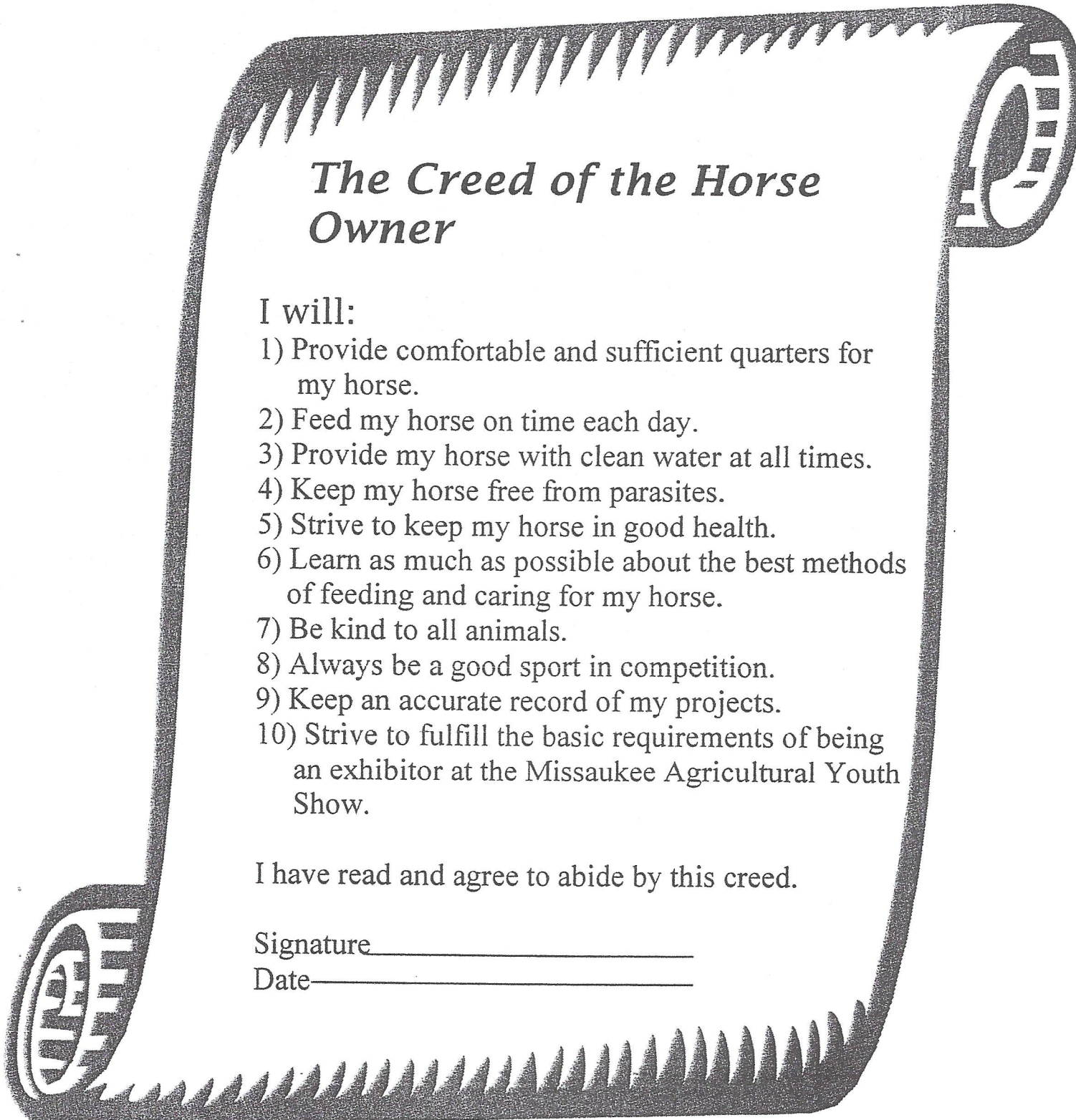


Youth Show



Senior

6th year & up



The Creed of the Horse Owner

I will:

- 1) Provide comfortable and sufficient quarters for my horse.
- 2) Feed my horse on time each day.
- 3) Provide my horse with clean water at all times.
- 4) Keep my horse free from parasites.
- 5) Strive to keep my horse in good health.
- 6) Learn as much as possible about the best methods of feeding and caring for my horse.
- 7) Be kind to all animals.
- 8) Always be a good sport in competition.
- 9) Keep an accurate record of my projects.
- 10) Strive to fulfill the basic requirements of being an exhibitor at the Missaukee Agricultural Youth Show.

I have read and agree to abide by this creed.

Signature _____

Date _____

Arena “Dos and Don’ts”

Place an appropriate do or don’t in the space provided.

_____ be rude to other exhibitors.

_____ take the time to meet other exhibitors.

_____ disrupt the class.

_____ embarrass your horse in front of others.

_____ take the time to properly warm up your horse.

_____ instruct from the rail.

_____ take the time to learn the rules.

_____ crowd the judge or get chatty with the judge.

_____ present an unprofessional image.

_____ use your “please” and “thank you”.

Always remember when you are competing, good sportsmanship is a must.

Be kind to everyone, other exhibitors as well as volunteers.

Use your “please” and “thank you”.

Take time to do the following: 1) Learn the rules. 2) Warm your horse up properly. 3) Meet other exhibitors.

Never instruct from the rail.

Never crowd the judge or get chatty with the judge.

Never embarrass your horse in front of others.

Never disrupt the class. If you are asked to find a place on the rail-or go to the center, then do so. Don’t use that time to train your horse.

Remember to present a professional image.

Always remember to smile!

Your Name: _____

Age: _____

How many years have you rode horse: _____

Project planning and goal setting for the rider

Set three goals for yourself to accomplish this riding year.

1. What do you want to learn and accomplish?

2. What new activities do you want to try?

3. What will you need to accomplish these goals?

Please tell us about your project (Circle all that apply)

I own My project

I borrowed my project

I leased my project

I board my project

Project Name: _____

Breed: _____

Color: _____

Height: _____

Weight: _____

Age: _____

Registered: Yes / No

White Markings: _____

Safety

CIRCLE TRUE OR FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE STATEMENTS AND TELL WHY THE TRUE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE.

T F Always speak to your horse as you approach him and before you touch him.

T F The blind spots of a horse are directly in front of the horse and off to its left side.

T F Always approach a horse from the rear if you can possibly help it.

T F When haltering a loose horse, first place the lead rope around the horse's neck.

T F When you lead your horse, you should stand on the horse's right side, hold on to the chain on your lead rope, and coil the slack part of the rope around your hand.

T F While leading your horse, it is acceptable to lead from the side or directly in front of your horse.

T F Most safety organizations recommend wearing a helmet at all times while handling a horse, even while doing ground work.

T F Only tie a horse to something that can be moved or broken.

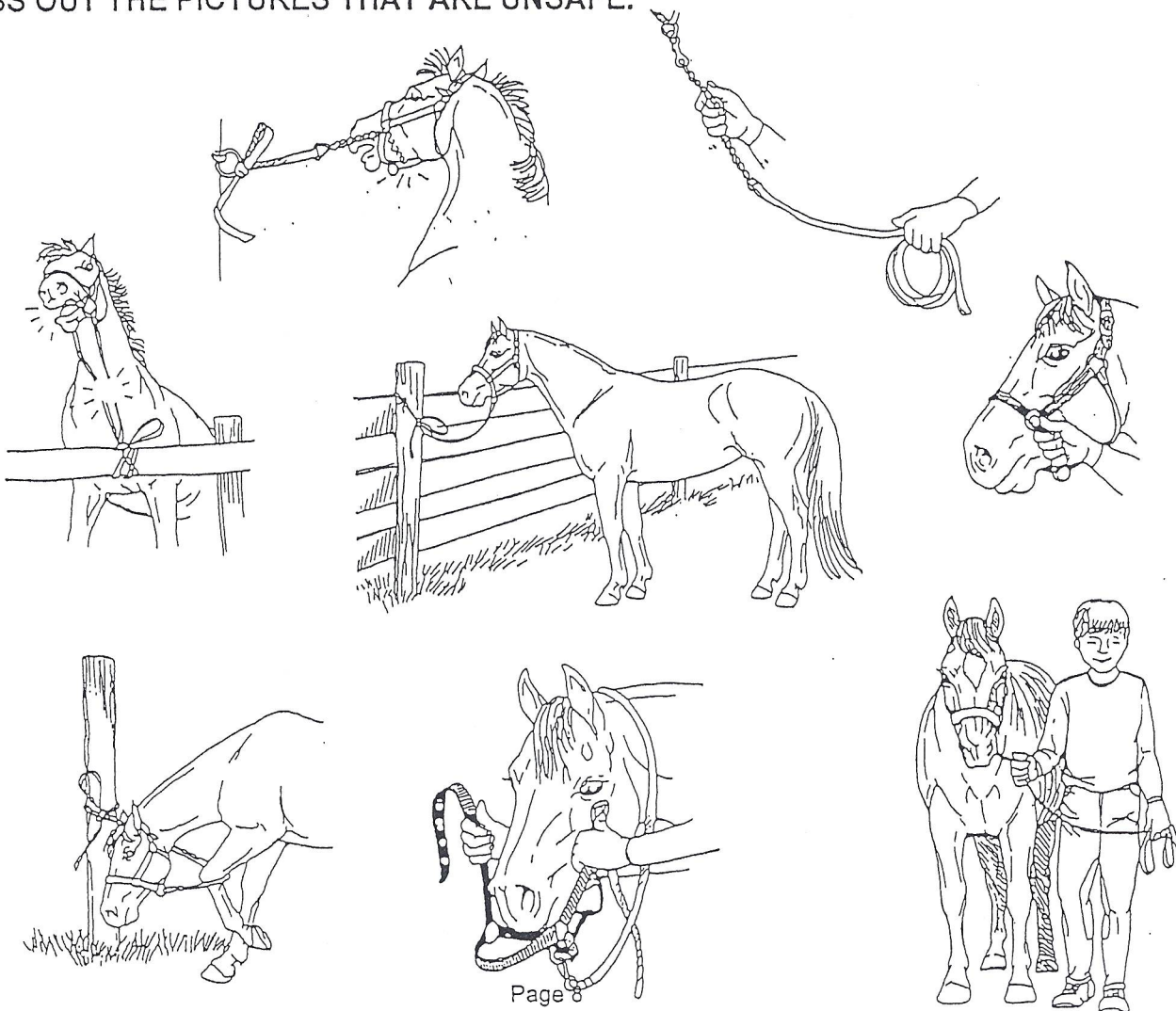
T F Tie your horse so you can release him quickly and safely if you need to.

T F When tying your horse, you need to tie low and long. Level with the horse's withers and an arm's length is a good rule to follow.

Safety

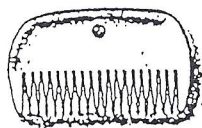
- T F It is acceptable to tie a horse with a chain lead under its chin or while wearing a bridle.
-
- T F When grooming your horse, don't put your free hand on him as it might tickle him.
-
- T F Stand a full arm's length away from the horse while grooming so the horse can't kick you.
-
- T F Let the horse know when you are passing behind him, and never stand directly behind your horse.
-
- T F Never ride in flat shoes or sneakers. Always wear foot gear with a half-inch or more heel.
-

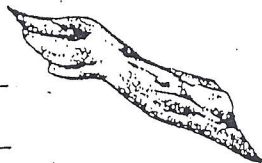
CROSS OUT THE PICTURES THAT ARE UNSAFE.

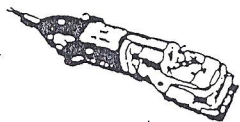


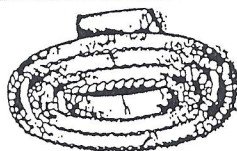
Grooming Tools

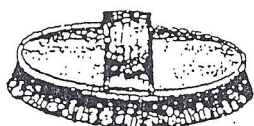
Identify each grooming tool and give a least one way that you would use it.



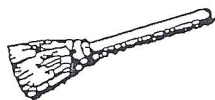


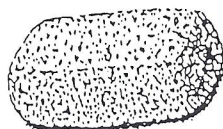






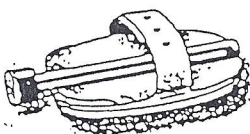










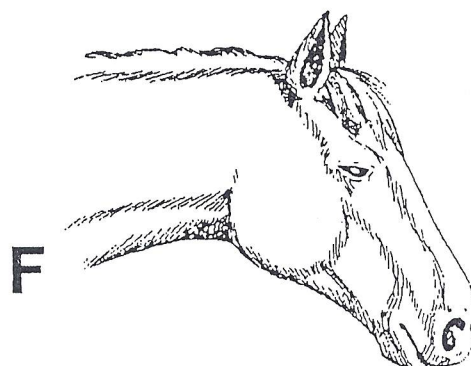
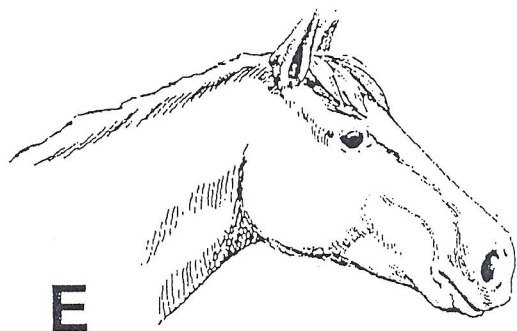
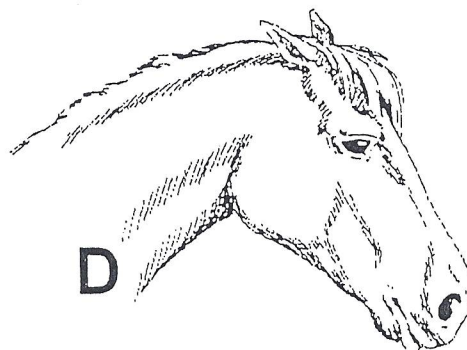
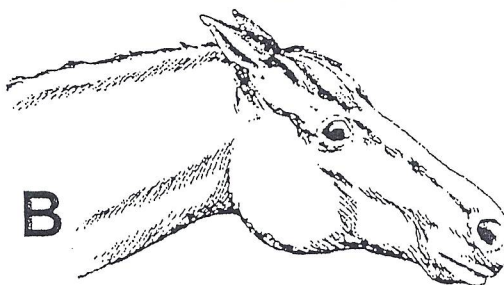
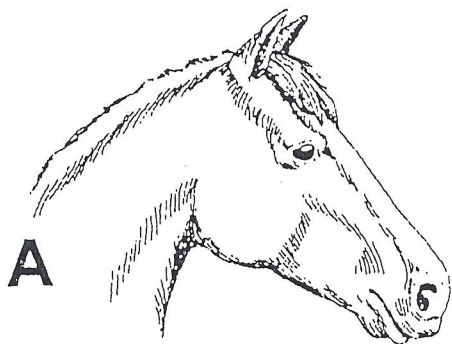




WORD BANK

Body Brush (Soft Bristle)
 Clippers
 Curry Comb
 Dandy Brush (Hard Bristle)
 Grooming Cloth
 Hoof Dressing Brush

Hoof Pick
 Mane & Tail Comb
 Sponge
 Sweat Scraper
 Wash Brush
 Water Bucket



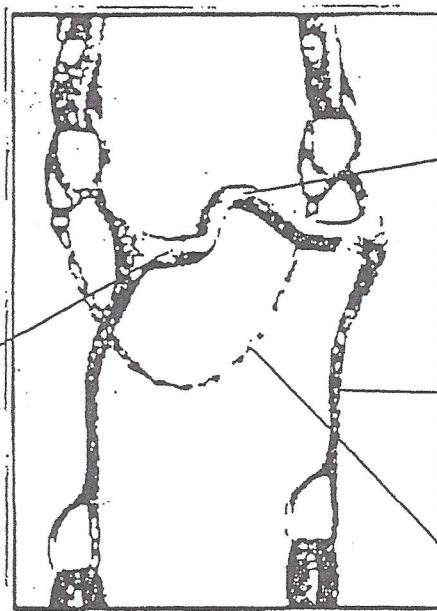
MATCH THE DESCRIPTION WITH THE CORRECT HORSE EXPRESSION.

- _____ An attentive horse will often tip one or both ears back to listen for commands.
- _____ An angry horse will frequently put her ears back and show the whites of her eyes. If you see this type of expression, be careful!
- _____ A pinched mouth and narrow eyes may be a sign your horse is in pain or a bad mood.
- _____ Upright or forward ears generally indicate an alert horse.
- _____ Stiff and tilted ears are a first sign of fear.
- _____ Ears tipped back and out are a sign of boredom.

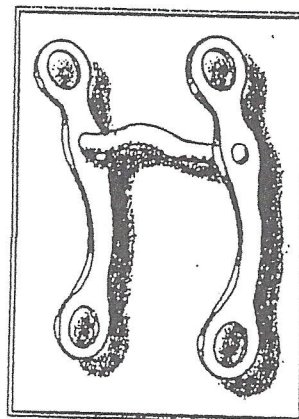
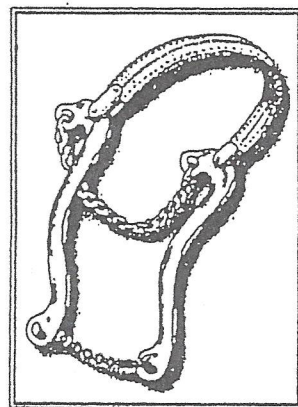
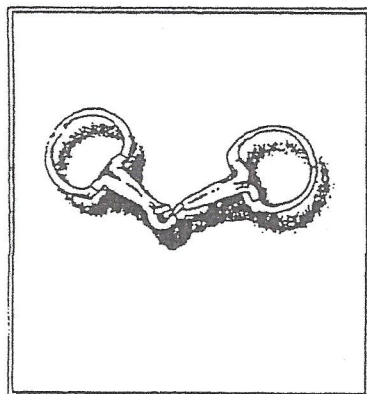
Bits and Their Uses

Label the parts of the bit using the terms below:

Bars
Curb Chain
Port
Shank



IDENTIFY EACH BIT WITH THE CORRECT NAME AND DESCRIPTION



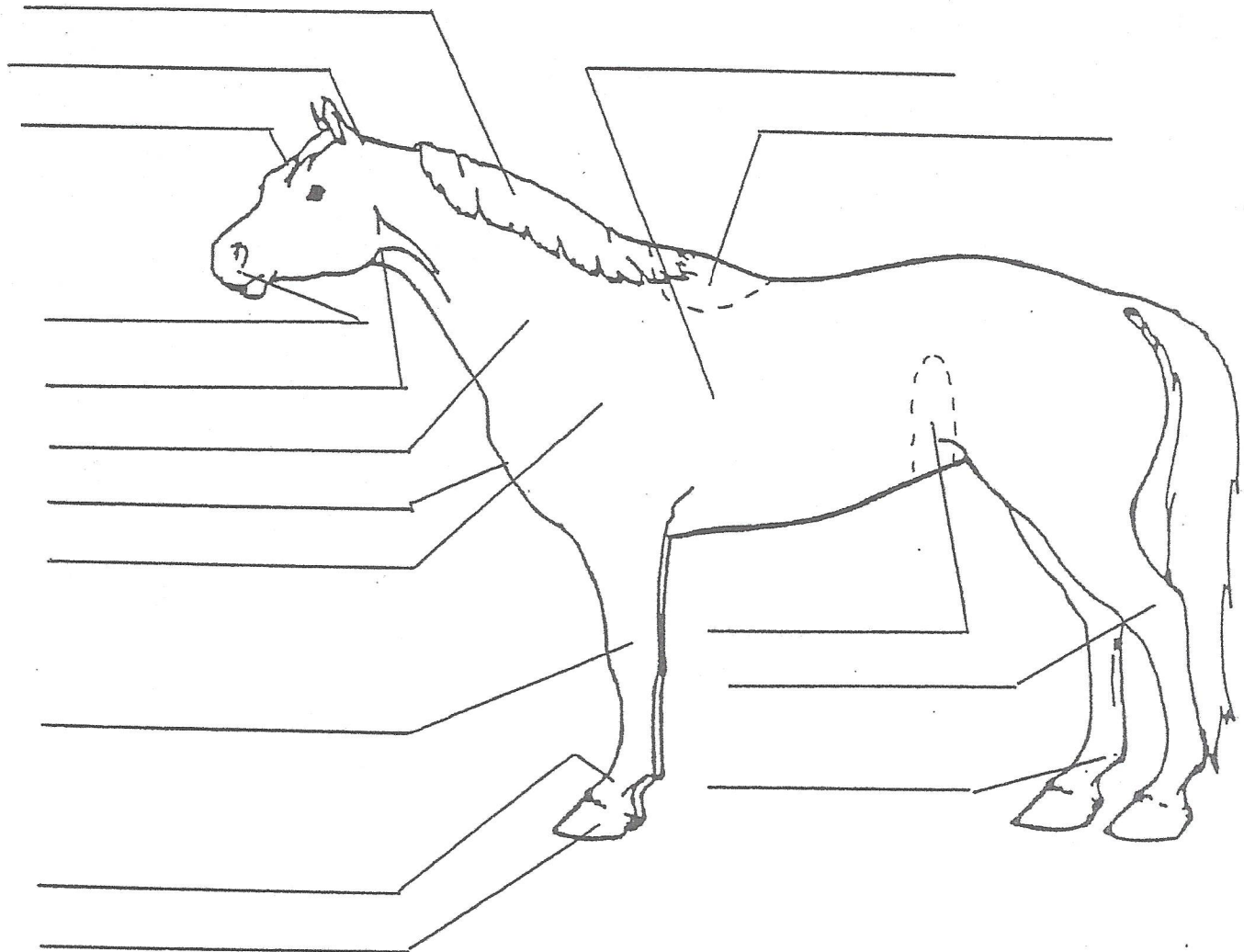
Curb

Hackamore

Snaffle

- A. Does not normally have a shank; Rings are jointed and move, the bar can be straight or jointed (broken) in the middle.
- B. Normally has a shank and no rings; Shanks are fixed, not jointed; the bar is normally straight or jointed (broken) in the middle.
- C. There is no mouthpiece; shanks are jointed and move.

Parts of the Horse
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR NAME ALL PARTS
NAME 10 PARTS IF BEGINNER
NAME 5 PARTS IF CLOVEBUD



LABEL THE PARTS OF THE HORSE USING THE TERMS BELOW:

Ankle
 Barrel
 Chest
 Flank
 Forehead
 Hock

Hoof
 Knee
 Mane
 Muzzle
 Neck

Pastern
 Poll
 Shoulder
 Throat Latch
 Withers

Tack, Equipment, and inventory

Take inventory at the beginning of the year of what equipment and supplies you have in hand.

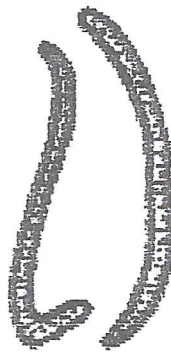
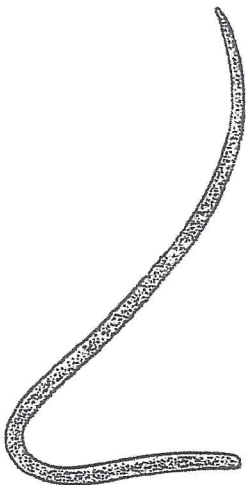
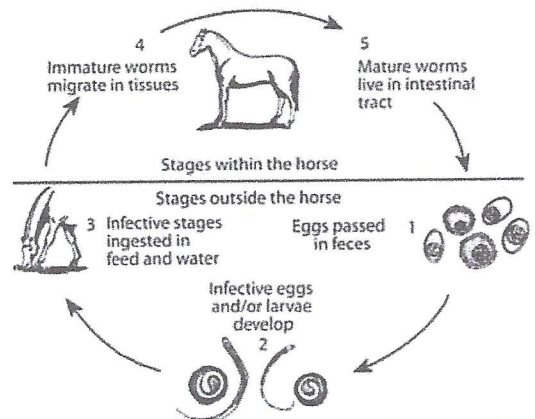
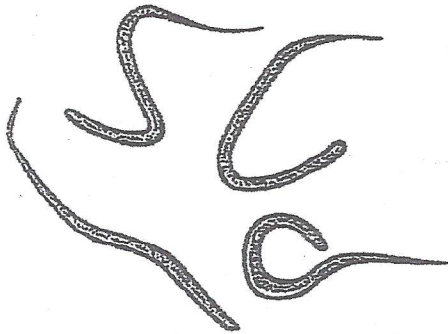
Did you purchase anything new this year? Yes / No

If yes, what did you purchase?

Internal Parasites

Label these pictures correctly

Parasite terms: Thread worm pin worm strongyles Ascarids



Internal Parasites

There are five main types of internal parasites:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Stomach bots | B. Ascarids (Round worms), |
| C. Strongyles (Blood Worms) | D. Strongyloids (Thread Worms) |
| E. Pinworms. | |

Put the correct letter from the above list of types of internal parasites with the following facts about them.

- _____ 1. These are the most common of the equine internal parasites.
- _____ 2. These are the larvae from the bot fly. They mature in a horse's stomach.
- _____ 3. These mainly affect young horses that have not yet developed immunity.
- _____ 4. These infect young foals either through ingestion or skin penetration.
- _____ 5. White worms with long slender tails.
- _____ 6. These take approximately nine months to mature in the horse.
- _____ 7. These come in both large and small varieties.
- _____ 8. These have a life cycle inside the horse of about three months.
- _____ 9. These migrate through body tissues until they reach a horse's stomach.
- _____ 10. These migrate through the lungs and small intestine.
- _____ 11. These migrate through the small intestine, liver and lungs.
- _____ 12. These migrate through the arteries supplying blood to the digestive tract.
- _____ 13. These can cause dehydration and chronic diarrhea.
- _____ 14. Killing the flies, removing the eggs, and de-worming can prevent these.
- _____ 15. Symptoms include a potbelly, cough, lack of growth, a rough coat.
- _____ 16. These have a life cycle of 2 months inside the horse.
- _____ 17. These can cause blood flow disruption, blood clot formation and death.
- _____ 18. These eggs mature in 1-2 days after they have been passed through feces.
- _____ 19. A symptom of these is the horse rubbing the posterior area.
- _____ 20. These eggs mature in 2 weeks after they have been passed through feces.

Fill in the blanks:

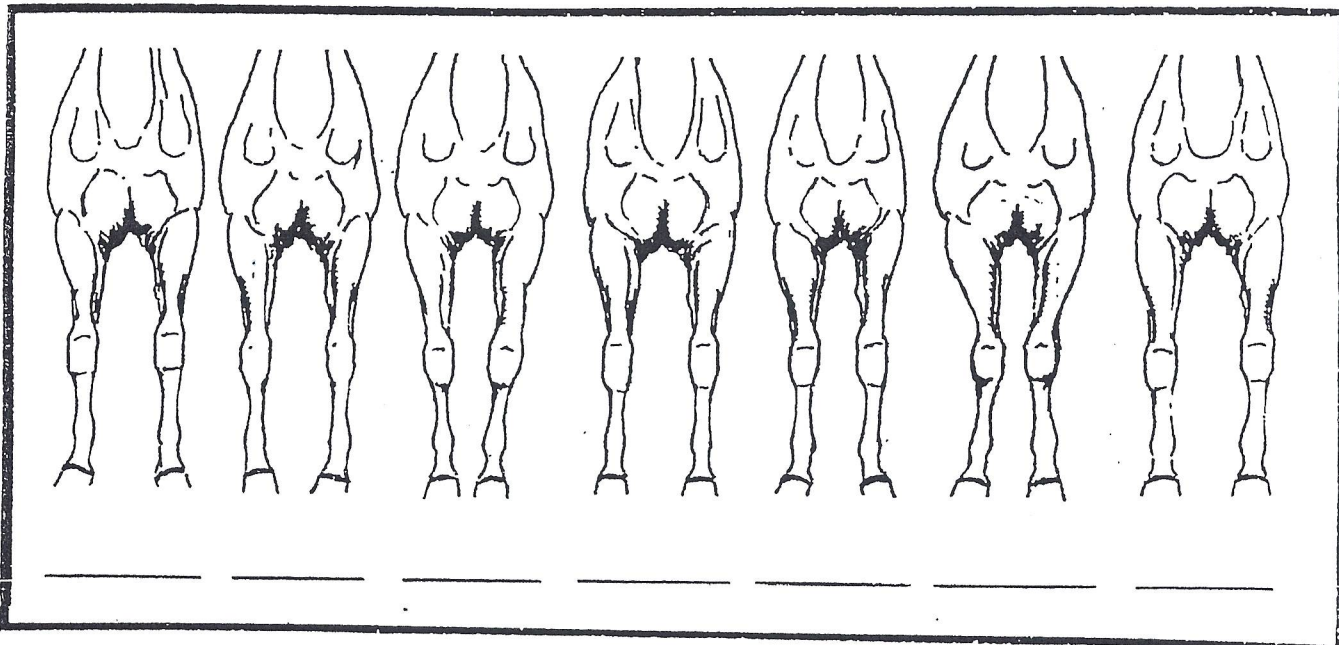
Internal parasites cause decreased _____, and poor utilization of _____, they can cause _____, _____, and possible death due to _____.

All horses should be on a parasite _____ and _____ program.

Major emphasis should be on _____ because treatment is a _____ part of the total parasite program. It is better to _____ damage than _____ it.

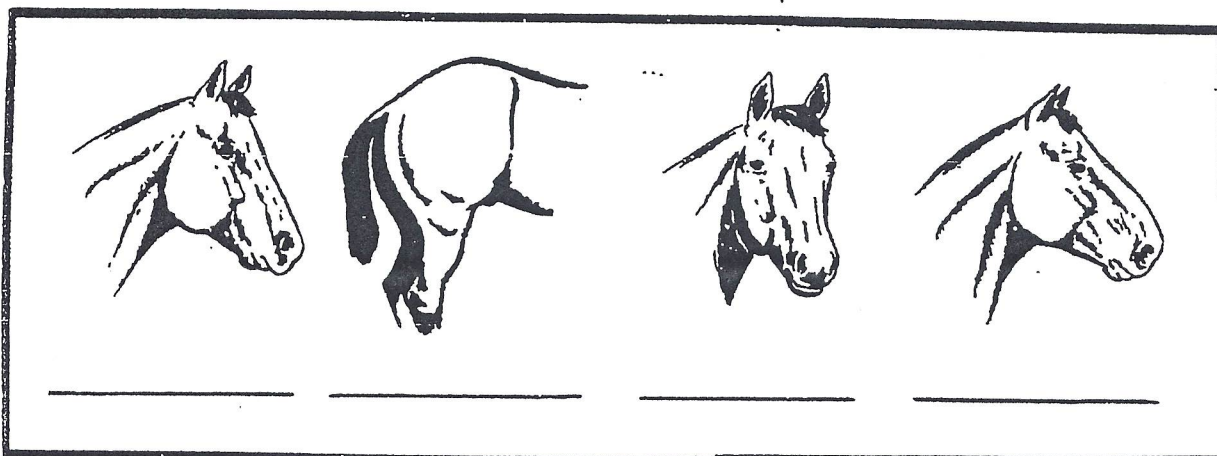
Define the word conformation:

Circle the Ideal example of conformation in the following set of pictures and label the faults on the line under the other pictures.



If drawing a vertical line from the point of the shoulder, it should fall in the center of the _____, _____, _____, and _____.

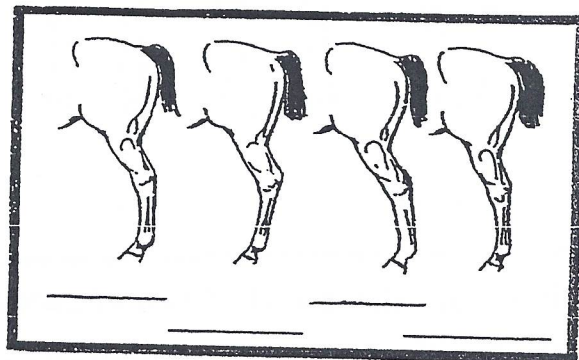
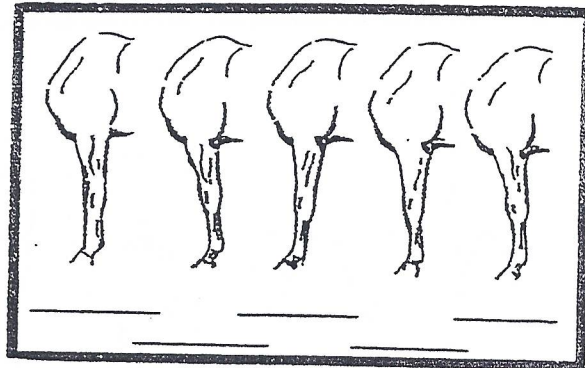
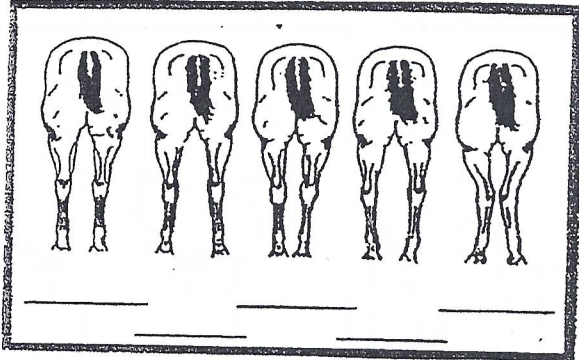
On the line, explain what the following pictures represent.



Conformation includes _____, _____, _____, and _____.

It also includes the _____ and _____ of the various parts of the body.

Circle the ideal example of conformation in the following sets of pictures and label the faults on the line under the other pictures.



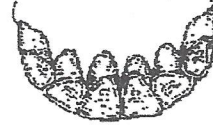
If vertical lines were drawn from the point of the buttock down each leg, it should fall in the center of the _____, _____, and _____.

If a vertical line were drawn from the shoulder, it should fall through the _____ and the center of the _____.

If a vertical line were drawn from the point of the buttock under the tail, it should touch the rear edge of the _____ from _____ to _____ and meet the ground behind the _____.

Aging my horse

These are the four major ways that I can learn to tell the approximate age of my horse by studying his teeth: (Check out Chapter 4, Age Determination, in your Horse Science book).



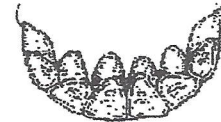
1. Occurrence of permanent _____



2. Disappearance of _____



3. Angle of _____



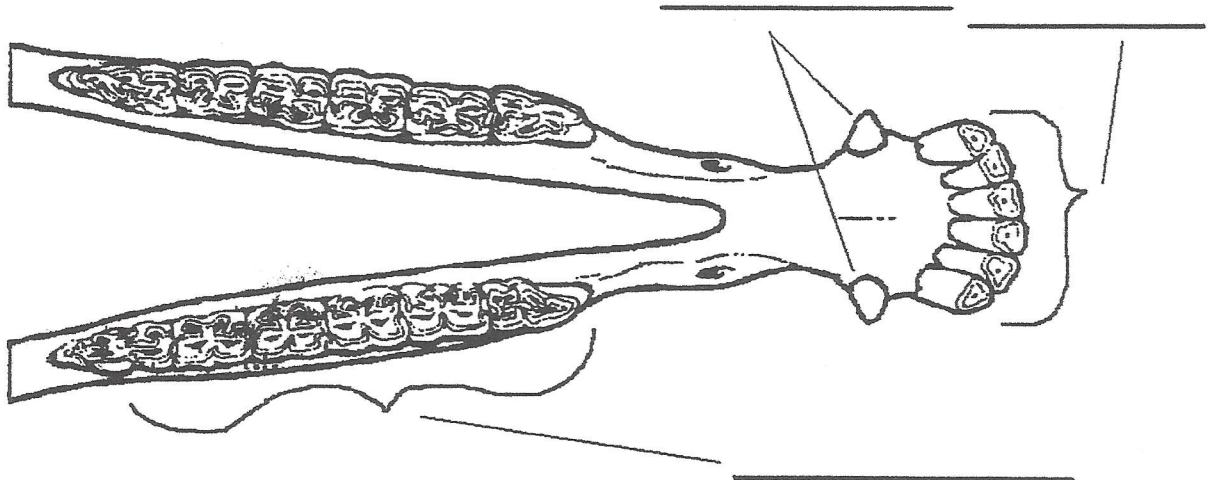
4. Shape of the surface of permanent _____

Label the teeth in this horse's lower jaw using the following terms:

☐ Incisors

☐ Canines (or "tushes")

☐ Molars



Which are used for nipping off grass? _____

Which were once used for combat between stallions? _____

Which are for grinding up food? _____

The Digestive System

Digestive terms:

Mouth IncisorSalivation pharynx esophagus Cardiac sphincter
Stomach Small Intestine Bile Pancreas Jejunum ileum large intestine
Cecum large Colon Small Colon Rectum

Fill in the blanks using the terms above.

The anatomy of the horse's digestive system begins at the _____. The horse will then use his _____ teeth to bite the grass. The horse will begin masticating or chewing its food. This process will mechanically break down the feed into smaller particles which stimulates the secretion of saliva. A Horse must chew its food for _____ to occur. Swallowing, or deglutition, will take place when food is pushed by the tongue and forced through the _____ into the esophagus. The _____ is a muscular tube which is approximately 5 feet long and extends between the pharynx and the stomach. At the end of the esophagus, feed is passed through the cardiac sphincter into the stomach. The _____ muscle prevents food from returning into the esophagus. Therefore, the horse is unable to vomit. Food will then enter the J-Shaped sac known as the _____. The sac can hold only 2-4 gallons of digesta. When compared to other animals, the horse's stomach is very small.

The _____ is approximately 65 ft long, three inches in diameter and holds 12 gallons of digest, this is the primary site of digestion. The first section to the small intestine is the duodenum, which is the most active site of digestion. A greenish solution secreted by the liver is called _____ and it assists in the digestion of fats. The _____ is an accessory organ that secreted enzymes for digestion. The _____ is the second section in the small intestine. This is where absorption takes place. The third section of the small intestine is the _____. Here the cells in the intestinal lining secrete sodium bicarbonate and amino acids. Fats and simple sugars are absorbed.

The next organ is the _____, which is approximately 25 feet long and can hold up to 32 gallons of digesta. It takes 24 – 36 hours for digest to pass through the large intestine. The large intestine consists of 5 parts. The first part is the _____. This is the primary site of fiber breakdown and digestion by bacterial fermentation. The Cecum is comma-shaped and is 4 feet in length. The second part of the large intestine is the _____. The absorption of the water and bacterial fermentation continues to take place here. The third portion is called the _____ and this is where horse fecal; balls are formed. After the fecal balls are formed, they are located I the _____ until they passed through the anus. It takes food 2-3 days to travel through the whole digestive system.



Horse Feeding Evaluation (one chart for all)

Horse Name	Age	Weight	Body Condition Score (1-9)*	Status (circle one)	Work Load (circle one)	Production Level (circle one)	Amount Fed/Day
				Easy Keeper (gains weight easily) Average Keeper Hard Keeper (hard to keep weight on)	Maintenance (0-1 hours/day) Light (1-2 hours/day) Medium (2-4 hours/day) Heavy (+4 hours/day)	Growing Senior Performance Lactating Maintenance/Mature/Idle	Grain _____ lbs Forage _____ lbs Supplements: _____ oz
				Easy Keeper (gains weight easily) Average Keeper Hard Keeper (hard to keep weight on)	Maintenance (0-1 hours/day) Light (1-2 hours/day) Medium (2-4 hours/day) Heavy (+4 hours/day)	Growing Senior Performance Lactating Maintenance/Mature/Idle	Grain _____ lbs Forage _____ lbs Supplements: _____ oz
				Easy Keeper (gains weight easily) Average Keeper Hard Keeper (hard to keep weight on)	Maintenance (0-1 hours/day) Light (1-2 hours/day) Medium (2-4 hours/day) Heavy (+4 hours/day)	Growing Senior Performance Lactating Maintenance/Mature/Idle	Grain _____ lbs Forage _____ lbs Supplements: _____ oz

1. What type of forage does (do) your horse(s) eat? (circle all that apply)

pasture hay alfalfa cubes other type of forage

2. What else do you feed your horse(s)? (circle all that apply)

salt minerals vitamins supplements

* See https://www.vetmed.vt.edu/vth/services/equine/docs/BCS_Chart.pdf for more information on choosing a Body Condition Score for your project.

Riding and Training Record (one chart for all)

Month	Number of Days Riding/Training	Total Hours	Description of Activity
<i>Example</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Trail ride, practice over fences</i>
October			
November			
December			
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
Total Days		Total Hours	



Hoof Care Record (one chart for all)

Record shoeing, trimming, and any additional hoof care.

[illegible]

Health and Veterinary Care Record (one chart for all)

Record routine and emergency veterinary visits and include specific vaccinations, Coggins test, dentistry, health certificate exams, and X-rays performed. If you lease a horse and are not directly responsible for these expenses, complete these sections as you best can.

Date	Name of Horse	Vaccination, Exam or Treatment	Cost
Total Veterinary Expenses			\$

Deworming Record			
Date	Name of Horse(s) Treated	Brand and dose	Cost
Total Deworming Expenses			\$



Animal Care and Management (one chart for all)

An animal project requires regular care and management. List the things necessary to take care of your project.

Include the following:

Feeding and watering practices

Grooming (clipping, trimming, foot care, etc.)

Health practices and medicines

General management (cleaning living area and feed pans, halter breaking, training, etc.)

Daily – Things done every day
<i>Example: fed, gave fresh water</i>
Weekly – Things done once a week
<i>Example: cleaned feed and water containers, gave new bedding, took riding lessons</i>
Monthly – Things done once a month
<i>Example: new shoes</i>
Yearly – Things done one time or occasionally throughout the year
<i>Example: vaccinations, float teeth</i>



Horse Feeding Record (one chart for all)

Feed Cost Per Month												
Do you board your project? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (If boarding, please work with your stable manager to determine these values.)												
	Grain	Amount	Cost	Hay	Amount	Cost	Pasture	Cost	Other	Cost	Month Total	
Example	Sweet feed	50 lbs.	\$18.00	Orchardgrass	20 bales	\$100.00	Pasture	\$30.00	Biotin	\$7.00	\$155.00	
October												
November												
December												
January												
February												
March												
April												
May												
June												
July												
August												
September												
Total grain cost				Total hay cost				Total pasture cost			Total other cost	Total feed cost

