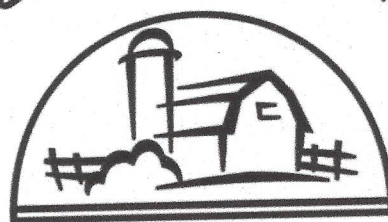


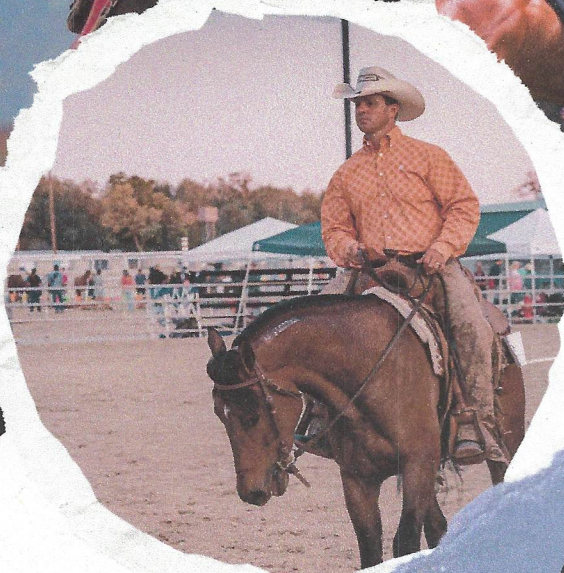
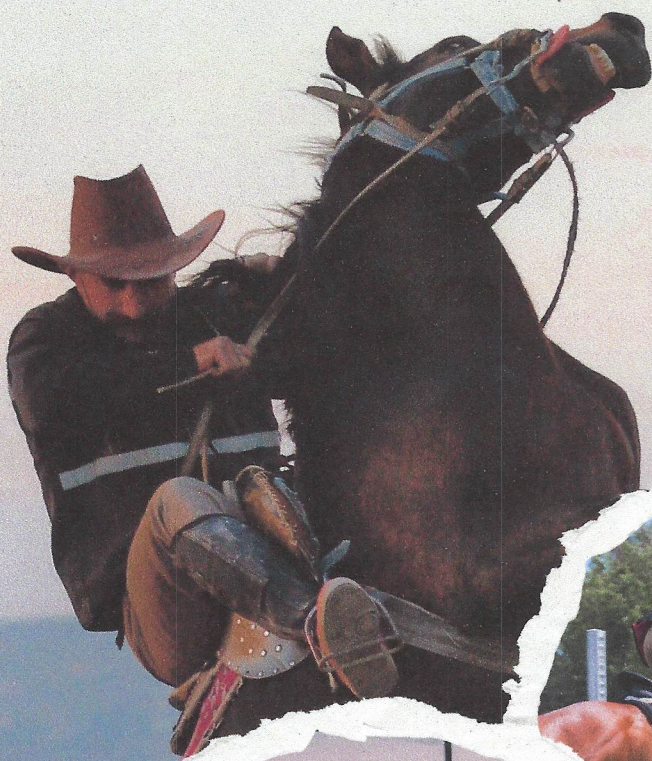
HORSE

Record Book

Missaukee Agricultural

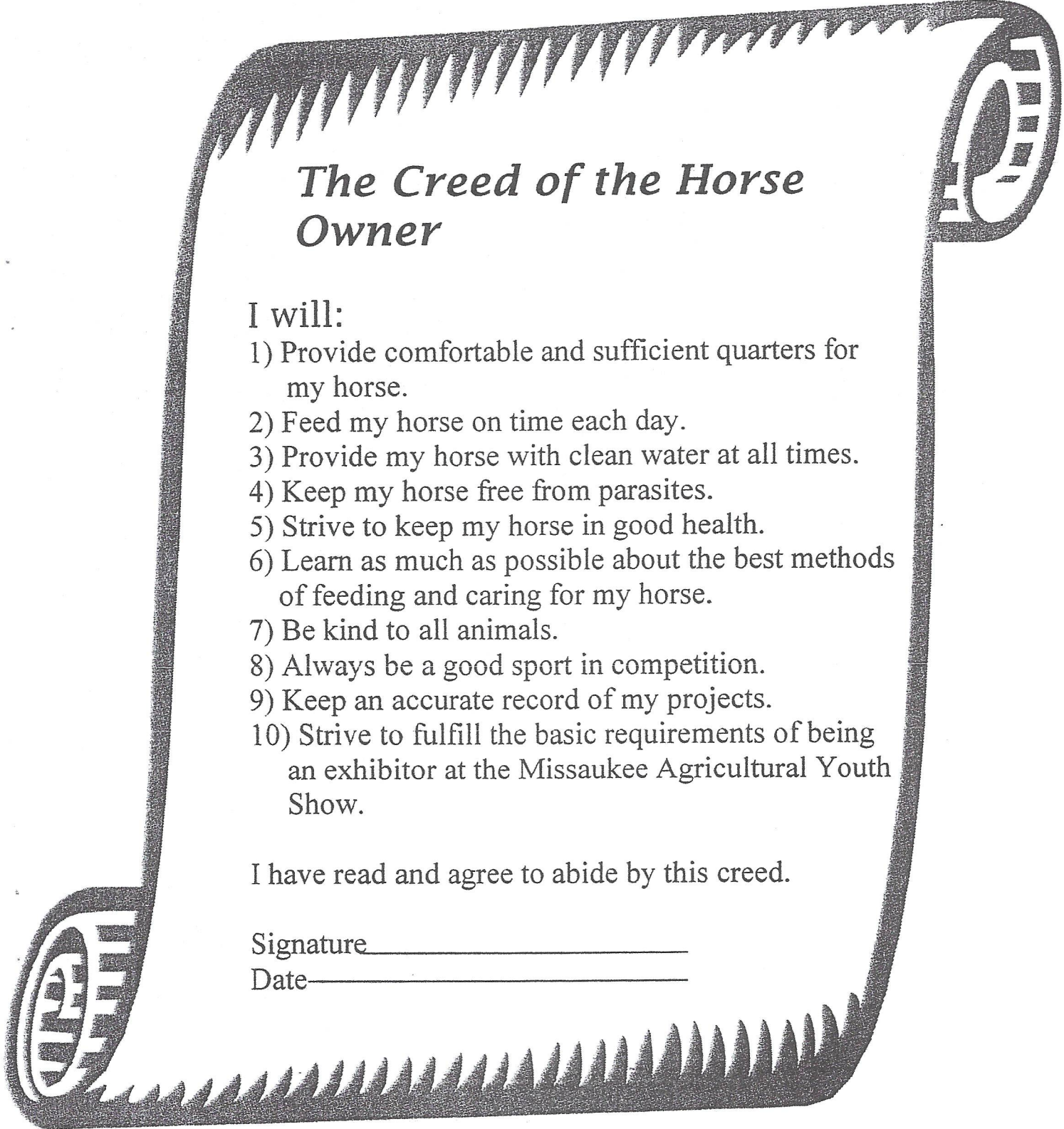


Youth Show



Cloverbud

Ages 6-7



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.

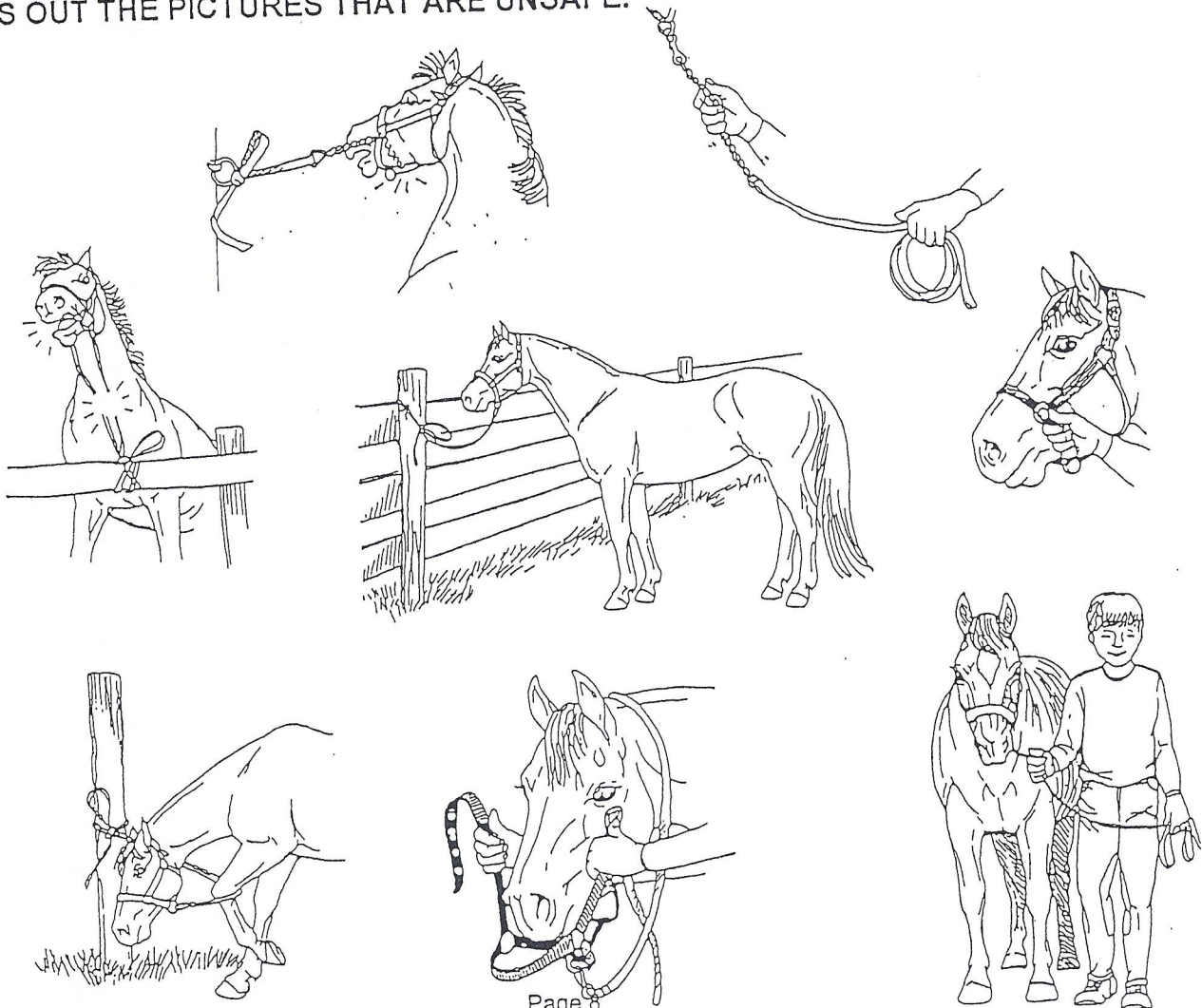
T F Tie your horse so you can release him quickly and safely if you need to.

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

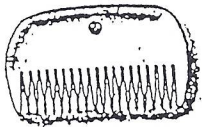
- T F It is acceptable to tie a horse with a chain lead under its chin or while wearing a bridle.
-
- T F When grooming your horse, don't put your free hand on him as it might tickle him.
-
- T F Stand a full arm's length away from the horse while grooming so the horse can't kick you.
-
- T F Let the 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.
-

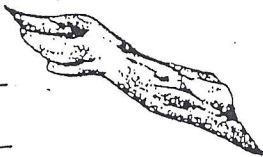
CROSS OUT THE PICTURES THAT ARE UNSAFE.

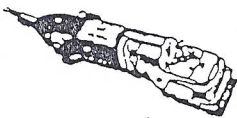


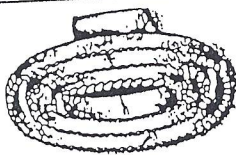
Grooming Tools

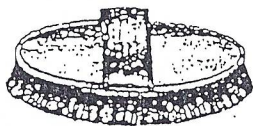
Identify each grooming tool and give a least one way that you would use it.



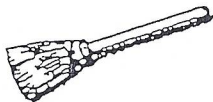


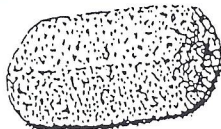






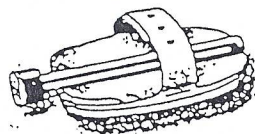










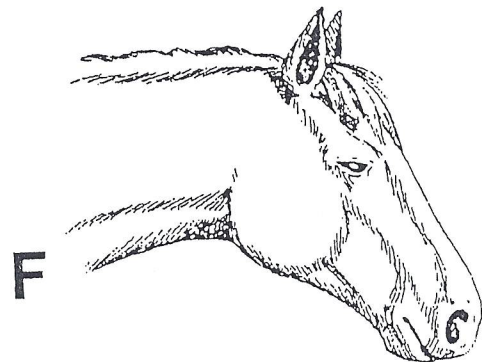
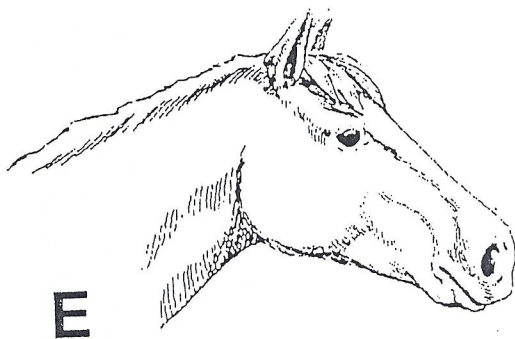
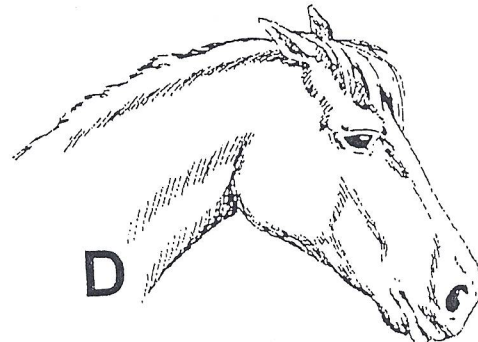
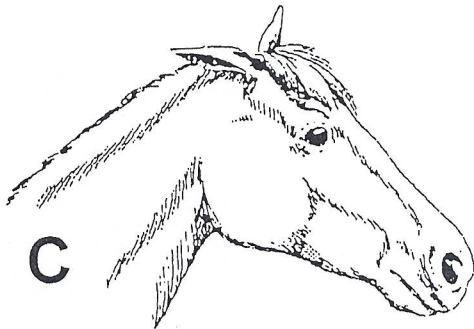
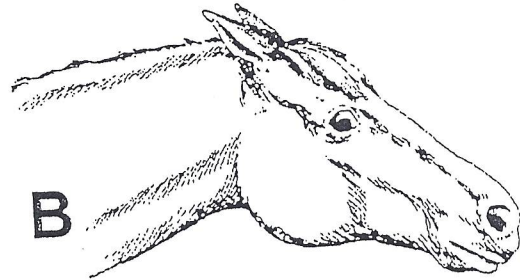
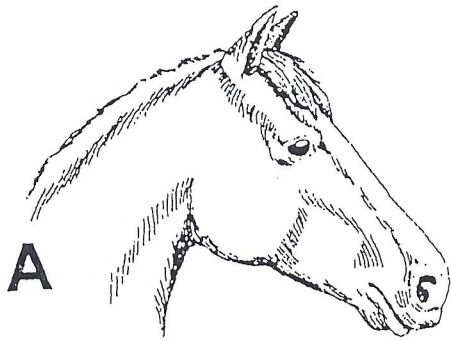




WORD BANK

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



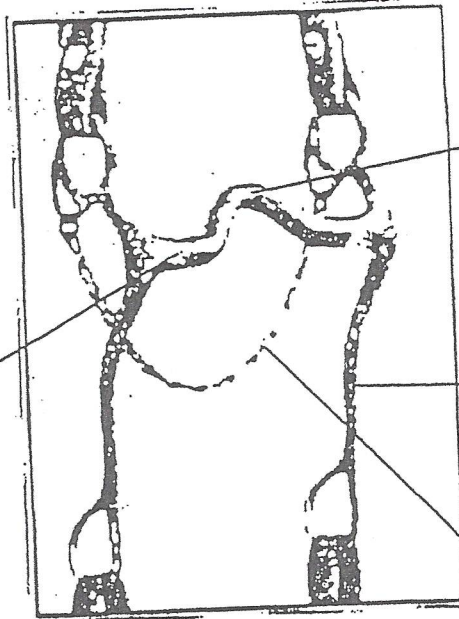
MATCH THE DESCRIPTION WITH THE CORRECT HORSE EXPRESSION.

- _____ 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.

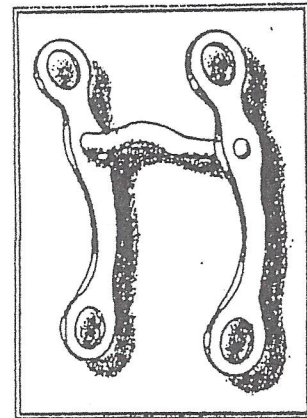
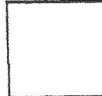
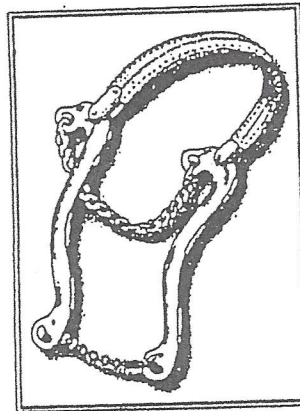
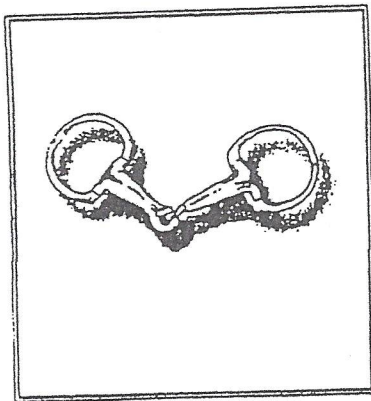
Bits and Their Uses

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.

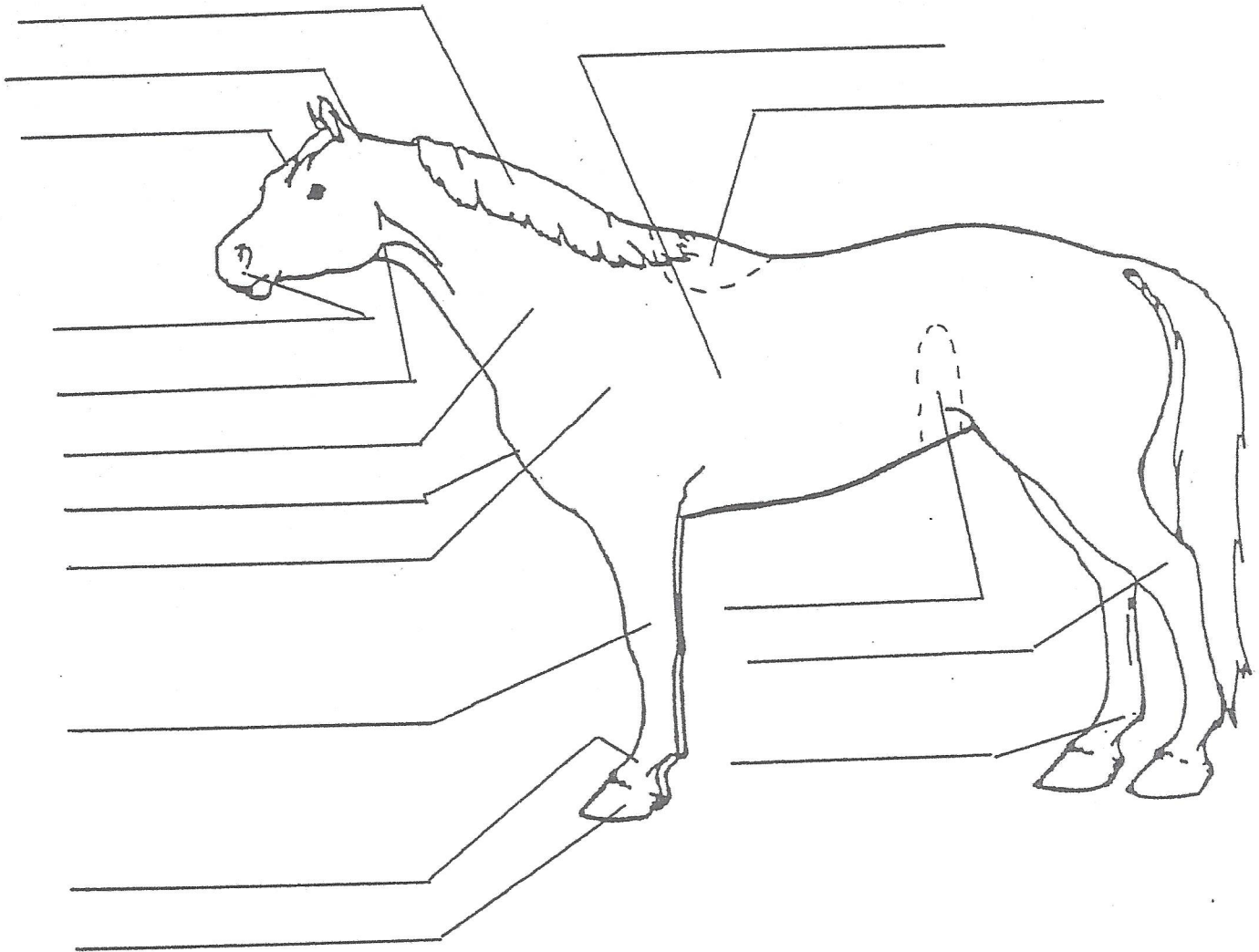
Knowledge

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

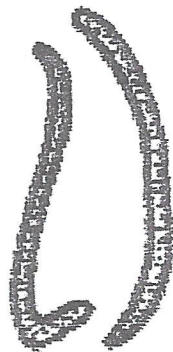
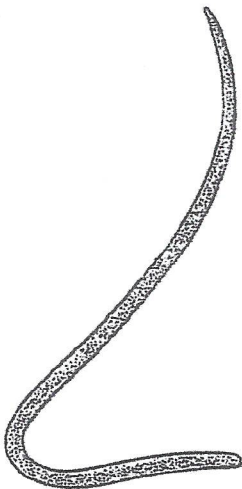
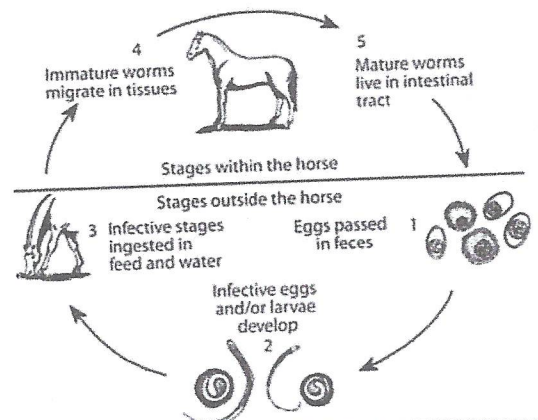
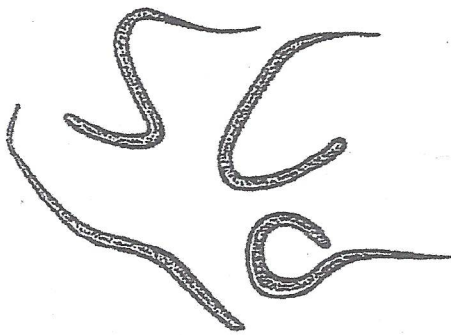
Parasite terms:

Thread worm

pin worm

strongyles

Ascarids



Riding and Training Record (one chart for all)

Month	Number of Days Riding/Training	Total Hours	Description of Activity
Example	8	18	Trail ride, practice over fences
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.)

General management (cleaning living quarters)	
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

