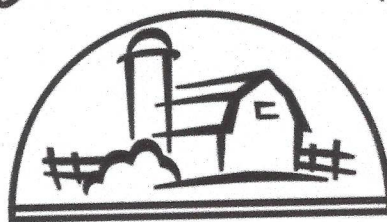


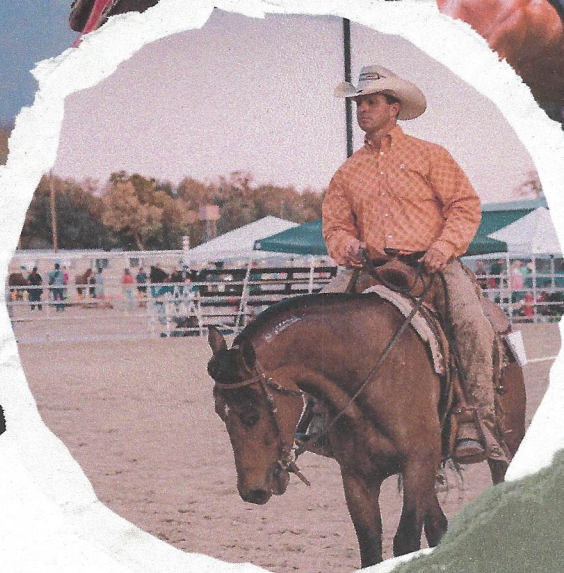
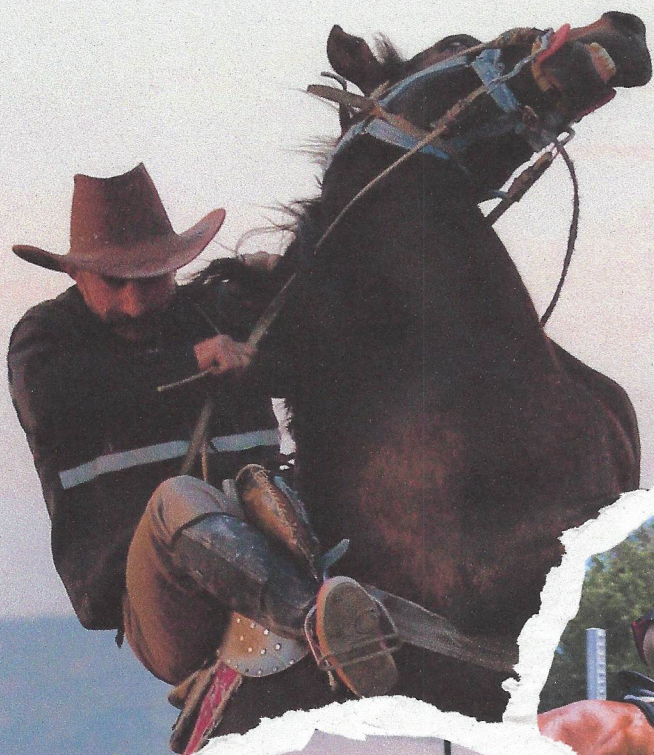
# HORSE

## Record Book

Missaukee Agricultural



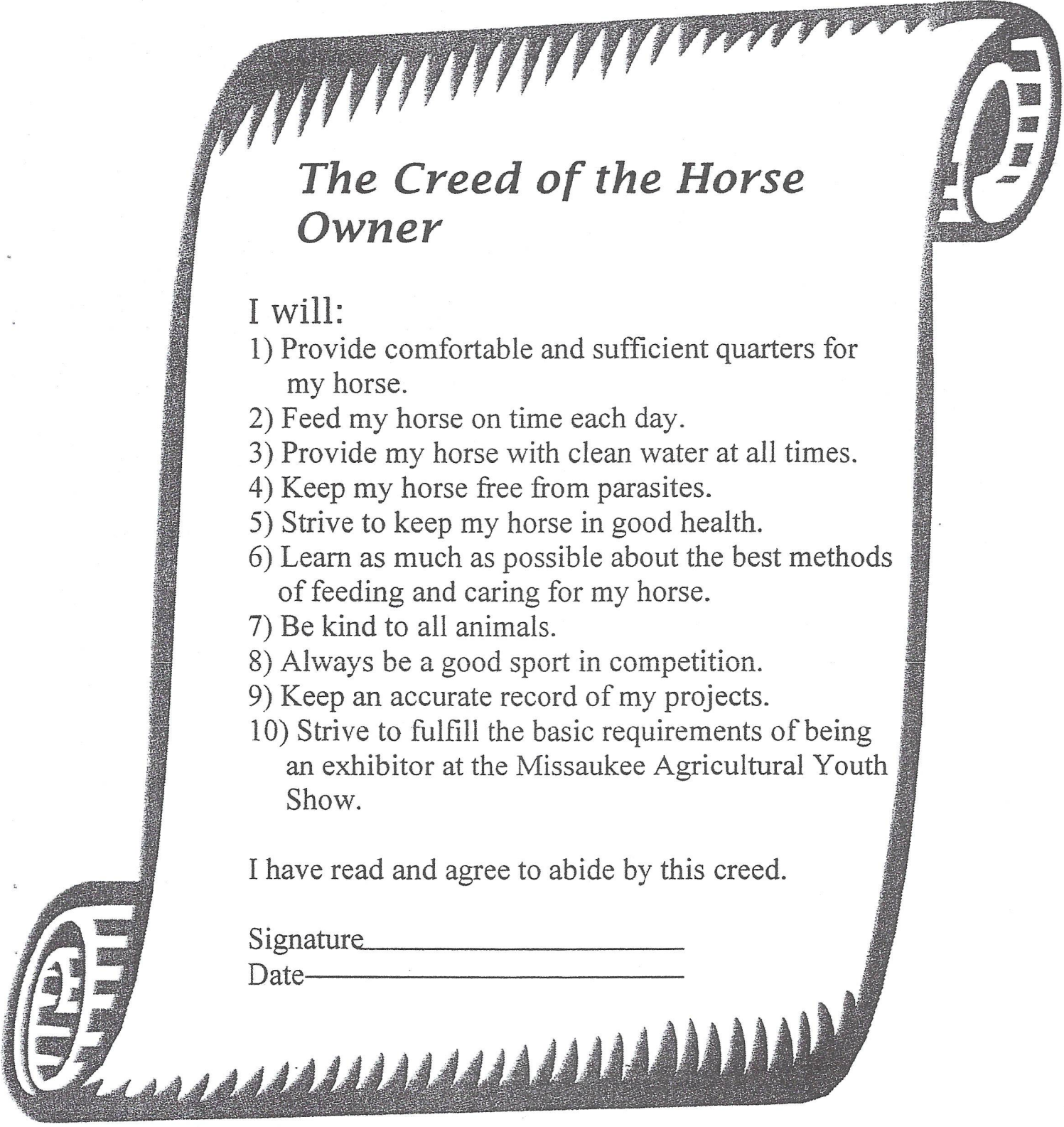
Youth Show



Beginner

1st - 3rd year





## *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.

\_\_\_\_\_

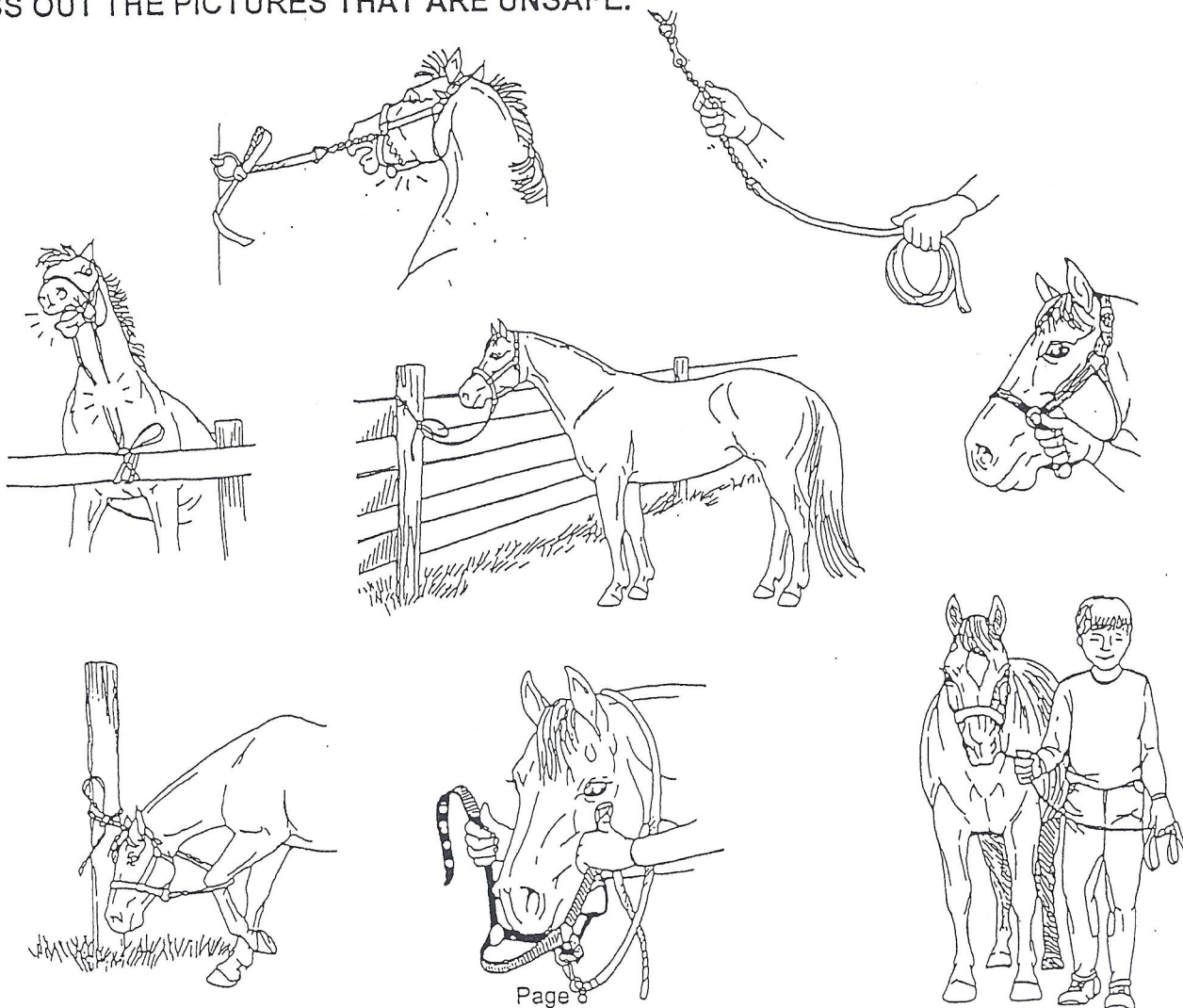
T F When tying your horse, you need to tie low and long. Level with the horse's withers and an arm's length is a good rule to follow.

\_\_\_\_\_

# 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.
- 

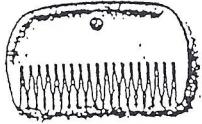
CROSS OUT THE PICTURES THAT ARE UNSAFE.





## Grooming Tools

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

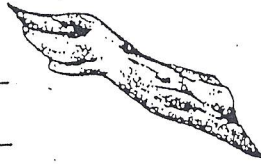



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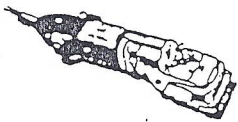



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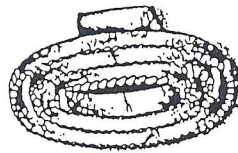



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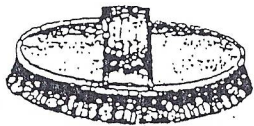



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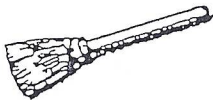



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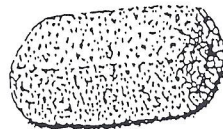



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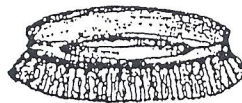



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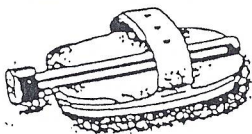



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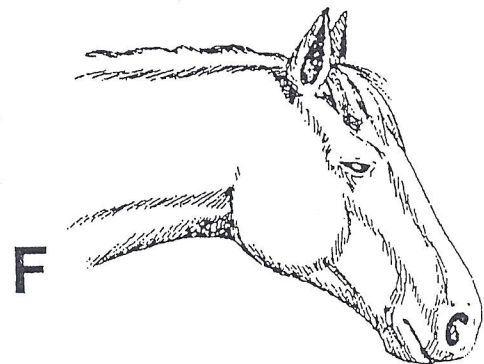
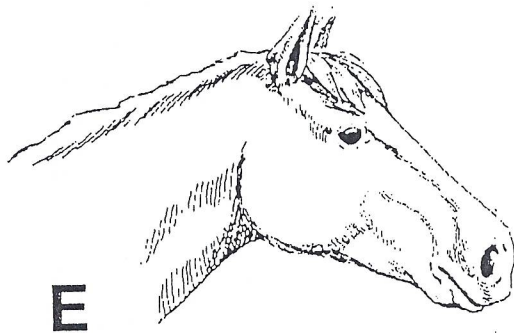
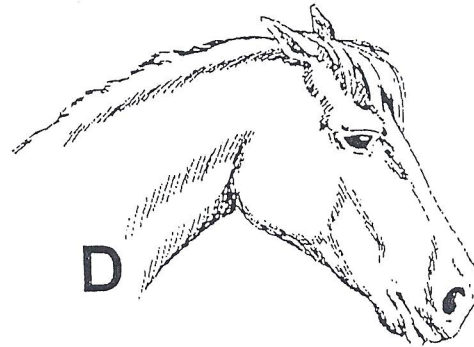
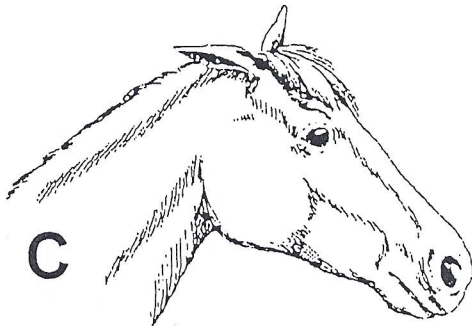
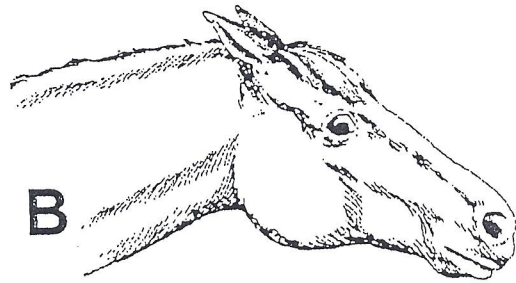
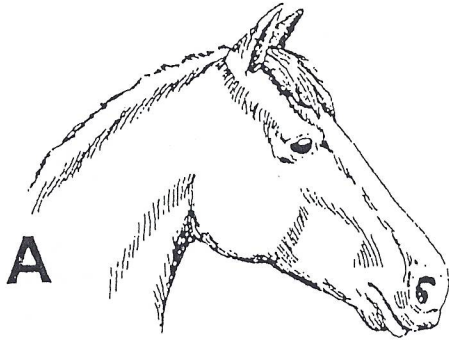
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### WORD BANK

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.

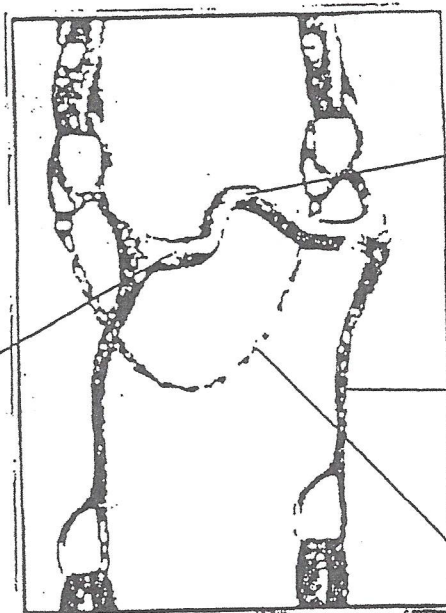
- \_\_\_\_\_ An attentive horse will often tip one or both ears back to listen for commands.
- \_\_\_\_\_ An angry horse will frequently put her ears back and show the whites of her eyes. If you see this type of expression, be careful!
- \_\_\_\_\_ A pinched mouth and narrow eyes may be a sign your horse 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.



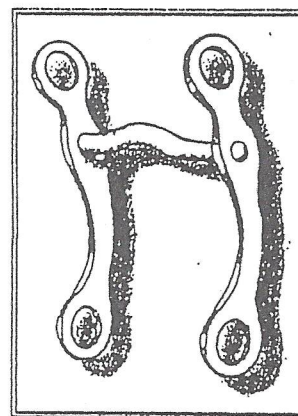
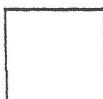
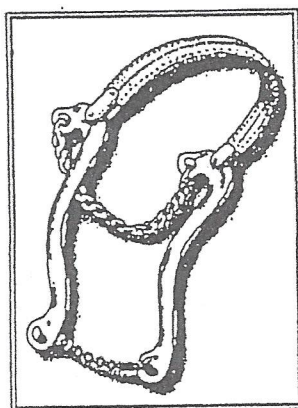
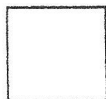
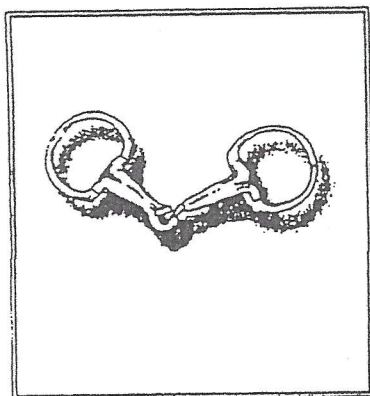
## Bits and Their Uses

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

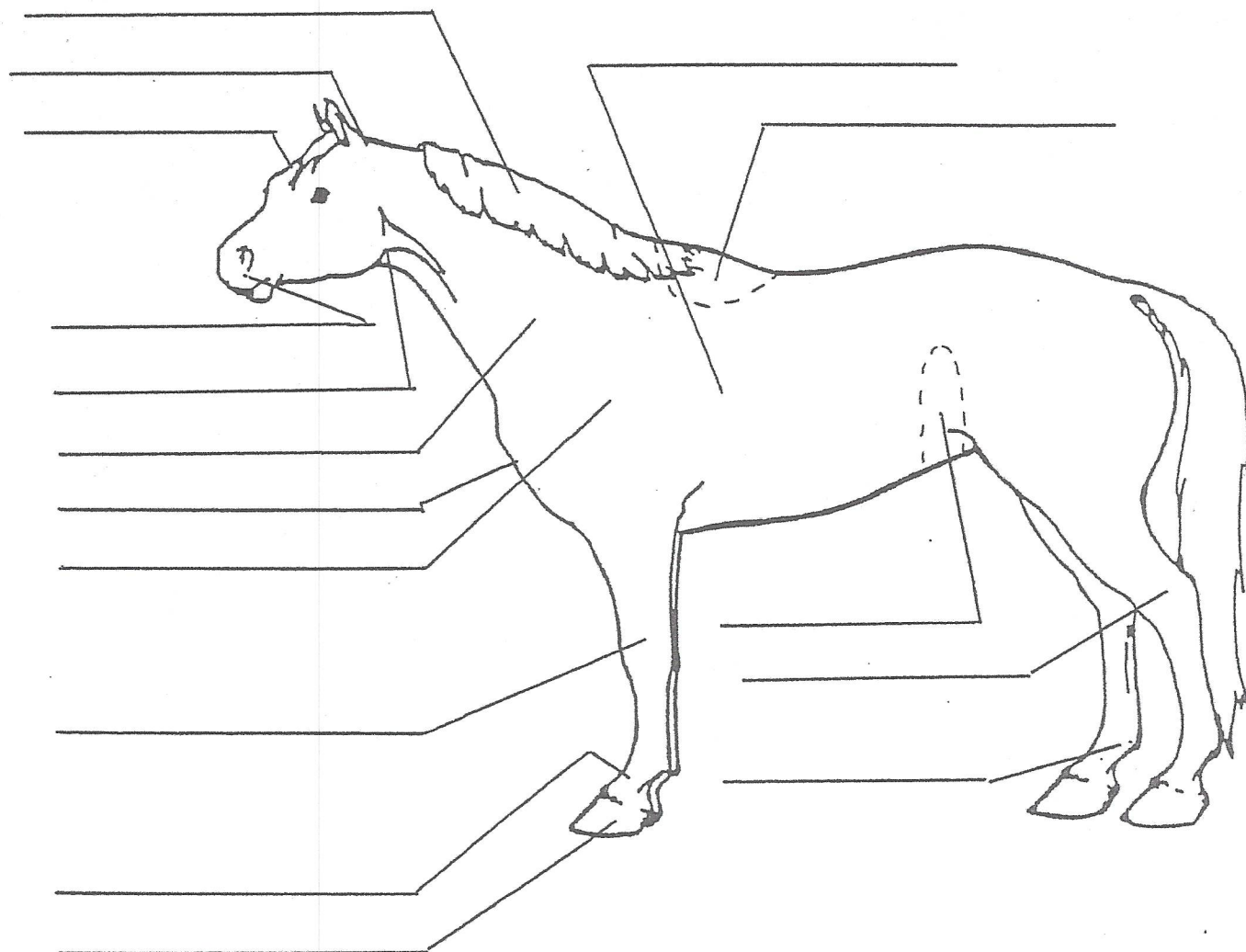
Hackamore

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

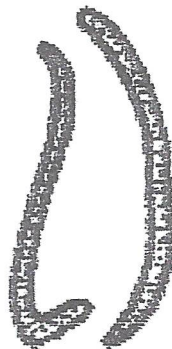
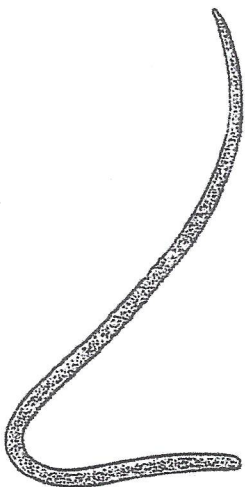
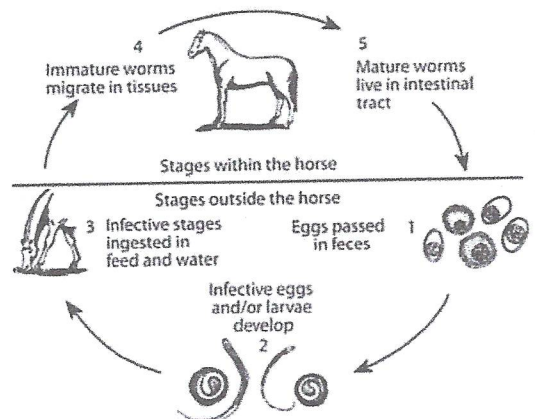
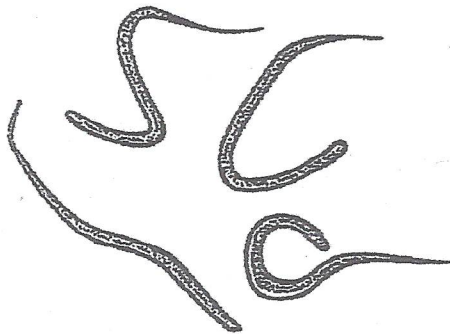
Parasite terms:

Thread worm

pin worm

strongyles

Ascarids



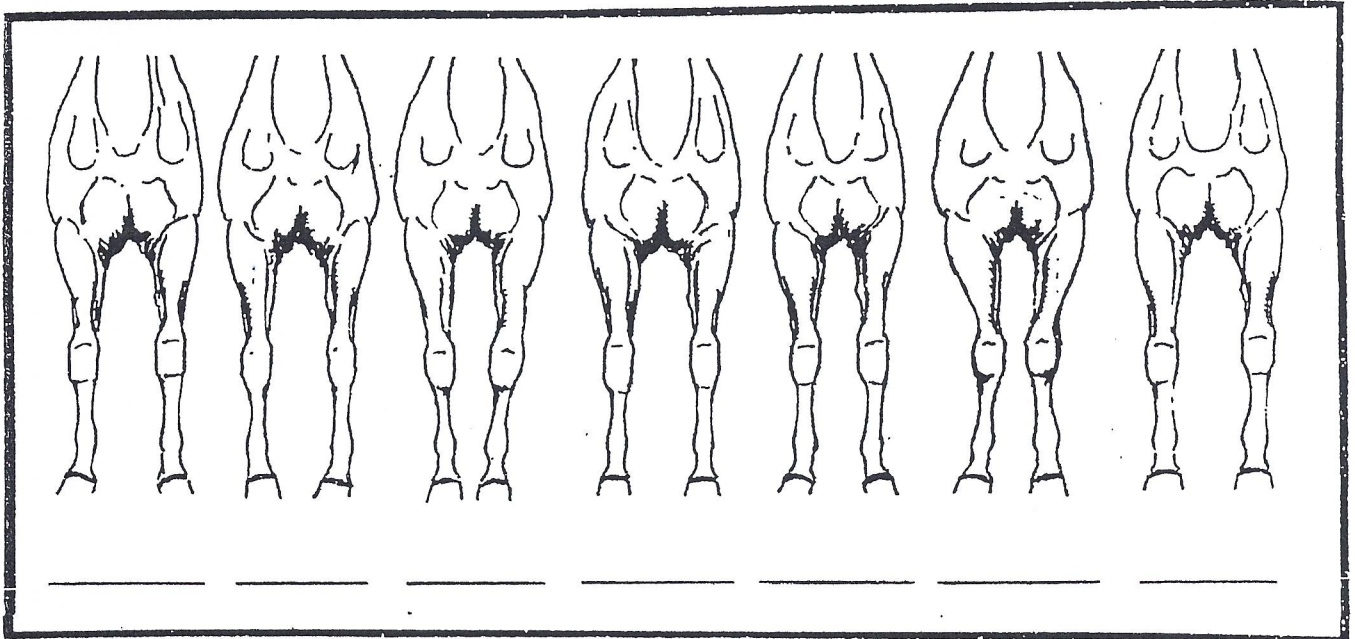
**Define the word conformation:**

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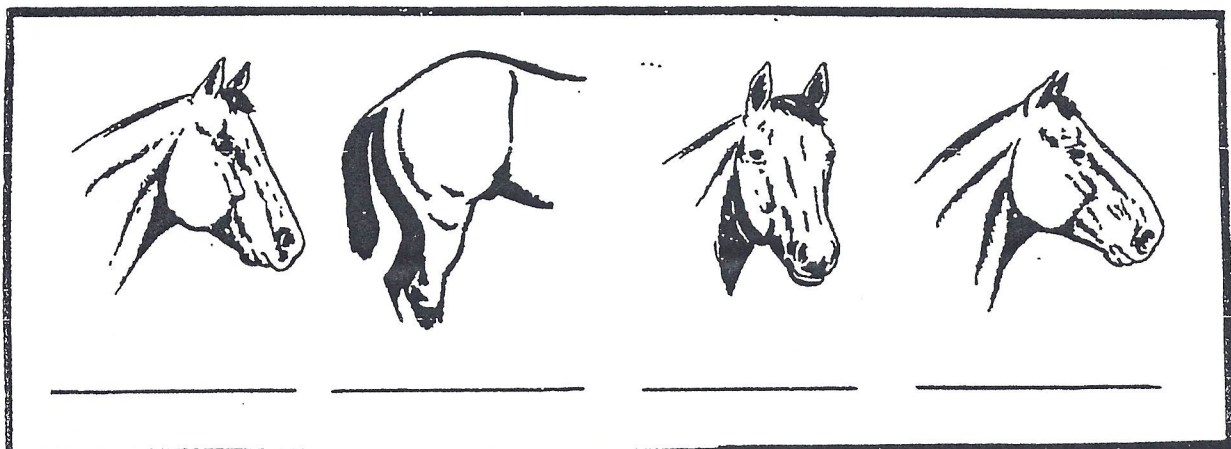
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**Circle the ideal example of conformation in the following set of pictures and label the faults on the line under the other pictures.**



**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.**

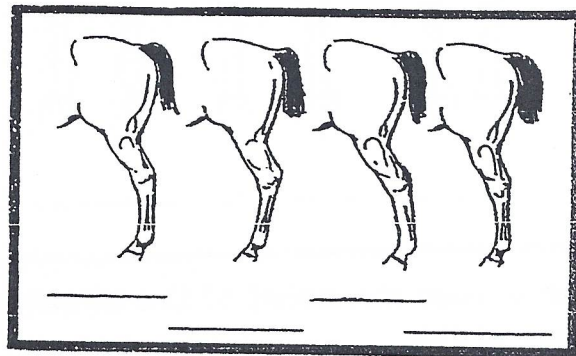
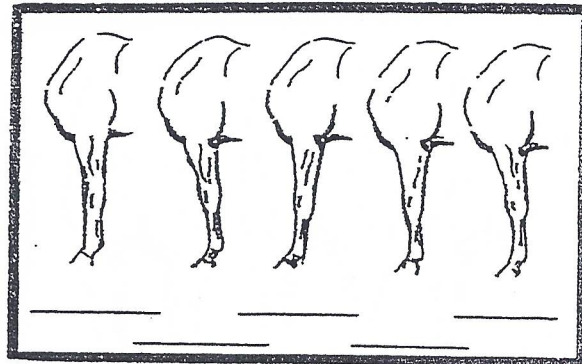
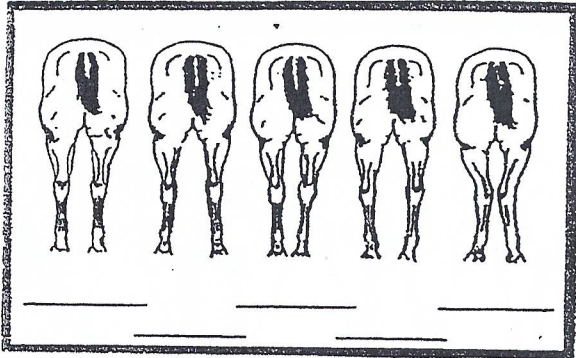




Conformation includes \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

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).



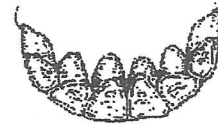
1. Occurrence of permanent \_\_\_\_\_



2. Disappearance of \_\_\_\_\_



3. Angle of \_\_\_\_\_



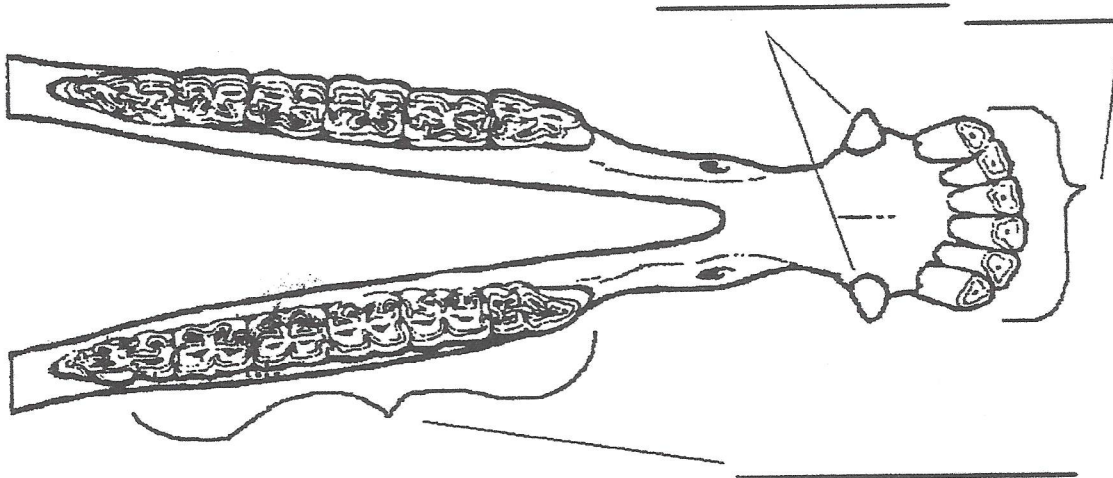
4. Shape of the surface of permanent \_\_\_\_\_

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? \_\_\_\_\_



## 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			
<b>Total Days</b>		<b>Total Hours</b>	



## 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.)

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



# Horse Feeding Record (one chart for all)

## Feed Cost Per Month

Do you board your project? ☐ Yes ☐ 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

