

Horse Lover



Non-Horse Owner Record Book



Name: _____

Age: _____

Club Name: _____

Years in 4H: _____

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Employment Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, IFAS, FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION PROGRAM, AND BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COOPERATING.

4-H Pledge



I Pledge

*My Head to clearer thinking
My Heart to greater loyalty
My Hands to larger service &
My Health to better living, for*

My Club, My Community, My Country, & My World



Philosophy and Goals of Florida 4-H Program

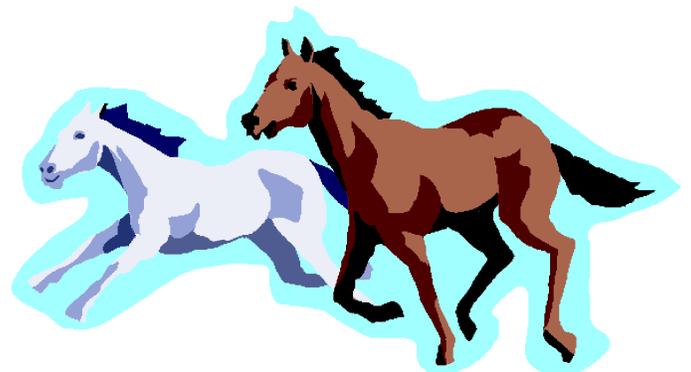
The purpose of the 4-H Horse program is to provide young people an opportunity to participate in a series of activities designed to improve citizenship, sportsmanship, horsemanship, character, competitive spirit, discipline and responsibility while creating an atmosphere for learning and awareness of the life about us.

Objectives

- A. Many 4-Hers will never own a horse, but will love these big gentle creatures. This project series offers the opportunity to study and learn about the horse, but does not require the 4-Her to own a horse.
- B. By understanding the needs and uses of the horse in today's world 4-Hers and adults will have a greater appreciation of the value we place on the horse.
- C. 4-Hers will learn about the leisure time activities that involve horses and horsemanship, and the industry that supports these activities.

Project Requirements

This project is a short term project open to 4-H members, who do not own or lease a horse, to be used with the "Horses & Horsemanship Manual", found at <http://lake.ifas.ufl.edu/4-H/horse.shtml>



Meet the Horse

The horse is a large, athletic animal. Today, man keeps the horse primarily for sport and pleasure. The horse is not a pet, but is a useful animal with a combination of speed and endurance that makes him one of the best and noblest of animals. The horse has a long history of partnership with man.

It has been used for:

FOOD * milk-meat (our society today does not generally accept this use).	
WORK * plowing-hauling-working cattle	TRANSPORTATION * riding-pulling
WAR * carrying soldiers, arms, supplies	PLEASURE * riding-showing
SPORT * racing-hunting-rodeo-pulling contests	

Which of the above are still used for the horse? _____

Can you name businesses that support the horse industry? _____

Before automobiles and other vehicles were invented, horses were used to do much of the work. Name four uses for horses before the automobile and tractor.

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



Today we usually do not use the horse for work, but enjoy the horse during our leisure time. Name four uses for the horse (example- trail riding).

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

Needs of the Horse

Food

The horse needs food. The proper kind and balance of food is important. Basic foods include grass or hay, plus some commercial concentrates such as sweet feed or pellets. Corn or oats and vitamin supplements are sometimes added. Horses can be too thin. They can also be too fat as a result of overfeeding and lack of exercise.

How many times a day should a horse be fed? _____

Water

The Horse needs gallons of fresh water each day. However, after work, hot horses should be cool and dry before they are fed or watered.

How many gallons of water does a horse need each day? _____

Housing

The horse is an outdoor animal, but he may need shelter from rain and bad weather. Horse stalls, if used daily, should be cleaned daily to prevent the animal from becoming diseased.

Exercise

Horses in paddocks or fields can run and play for exercise. Stabled horses need exercise daily to keep them in shape and to keep them from developing bad habits out of boredom.

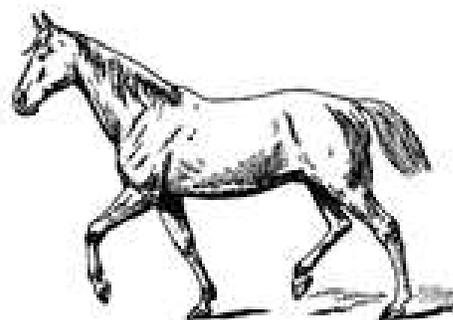
Hoof Care

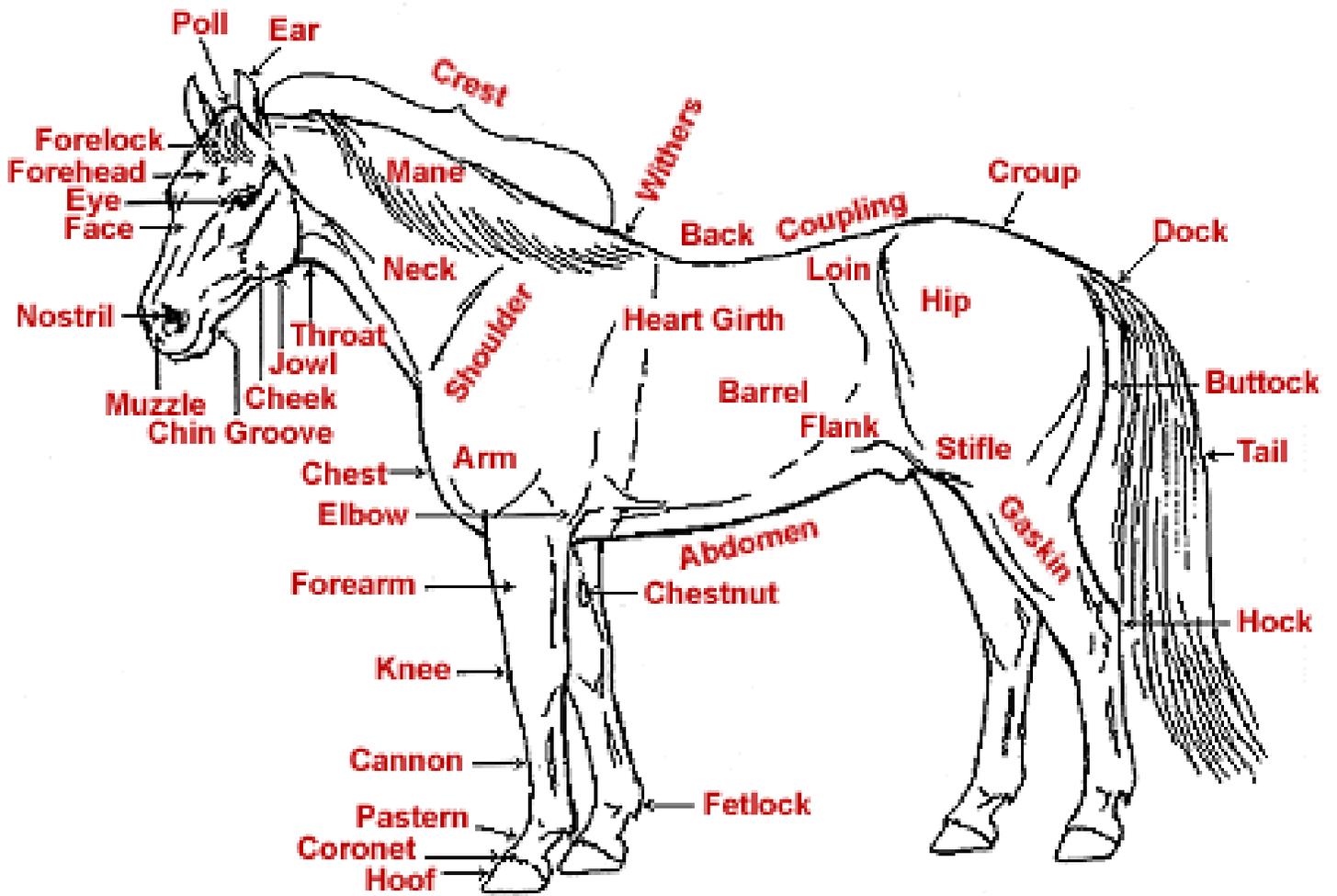
Horses should be inspected each day. Proper feeding, grooming, and exercise are important. Hoof care is especially important. A horse's feet should be cleaned with a hoof pick before and after each ride.

If the horse is not ridden each day how often should the horse's hooves be cleaned? _____

Veterinary Care

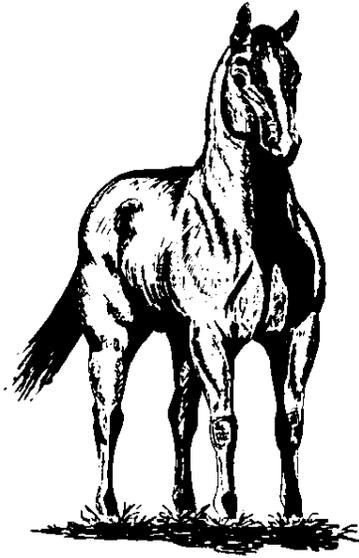
Horses need certain vaccinations each year, along with regular de-worming. In addition horses should have a Coggins Test run each year to test for E.I.A. Proof of a negative Coggins is required by law when transporting horses.





NOTES:

Horse Breeds



Horses come in many different shapes, sizes, and colors. We classify horses by breed and type as well as by coat color. Most pure breeds of horses have been developed for very specific uses. Today in the US, we have expanded those uses and now have many very versatile breeds.

Choose three of the well known breeds below and answer these questions about each one:

Arabian
Clydesdale
Standard-Bred
Shetland Pony

Thorough-Bred
Morgan
Appaloosa
Tennessee Walker

Quarter Horse
Saddle-Bred

First Choice: _____

1. Where was this breed first developed? _____
2. What was the primary use for the breed at that time? _____
3. What are these horses being used for today? _____

Second Choice: _____

1. Where was this breed first developed? _____
2. What was the primary use for the breed at that time? _____
3. What are these horses being used for today? _____

Third Choice: _____

1. Where was this breed first developed? _____
2. What was the primary use for the breed at that time? _____
3. What are these horses being used for today? _____

Horse Types

Horses can also be classified by type. Type usually refers to the general build which makes the horse better able to perform certain specialized functions. Examples are listed below

Hunter Type: Usually used for hunt seat (including jumping) and dressage. Typical breeds Thoroughbreds and Warm Bloods.

Saddle Type: Usually gaited or saddle seat horses. Typical breeds are Morgans, Arabians, Saddle Breeds, Tennessee Walkers.

Stock Type: Usually Western, stockier built horses. Typical breeds are Quarter Horses, Appaloosa, and Paints.

Name the Type of horse pictured below:



<<<< _____

_____ >>>>



<<<< _____



Horse Coat Colors

Finally, all breeds and types are further categorized by coat color.

Using the descriptions below, name the basic horse coat colors:

Brown body, black legs, tail, and mane. _____

All brown body, no black hairs. _____

Light to dark red, with red or flaxen tail and mane. _____

Golden yellow body, white tail and mane. _____

Pale yellow to dark body with black legs, mane, tail, & dorsal stripe. _____

All white body, pink skin. _____

Light to dark body with white hairs throughout. _____

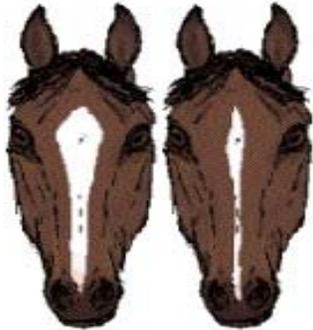
White to gray body, white to black mane, tail and legs and black skin. Can also be dappled or "flea-bitten". _____



Face markings: Write the correct marking under the horse face.

Snip * Bald face * Blaze * Stripe * Star

1st face _____ to your left 2nd face _____



Blaze -- Stripe
Star -- Snip
Bald Face/White Face



Leg markings: Write the correct marking for each letter.

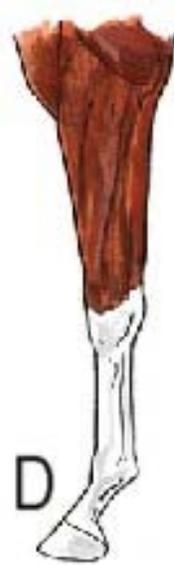
Stocking – Sock – Coronet – Pastern

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____



Grooming Supplies

Put the Correct name next to the tool. Using these words:

*Dandy Brush * Mane & Tail Comb * Hoof Pick * Body Brush * Curry Comb*

Used after curry comb,
second brush to be used



Used for combing long hairs



Brings dirt to the surface
used in circular motion



Finishing Brush, last one to be used.

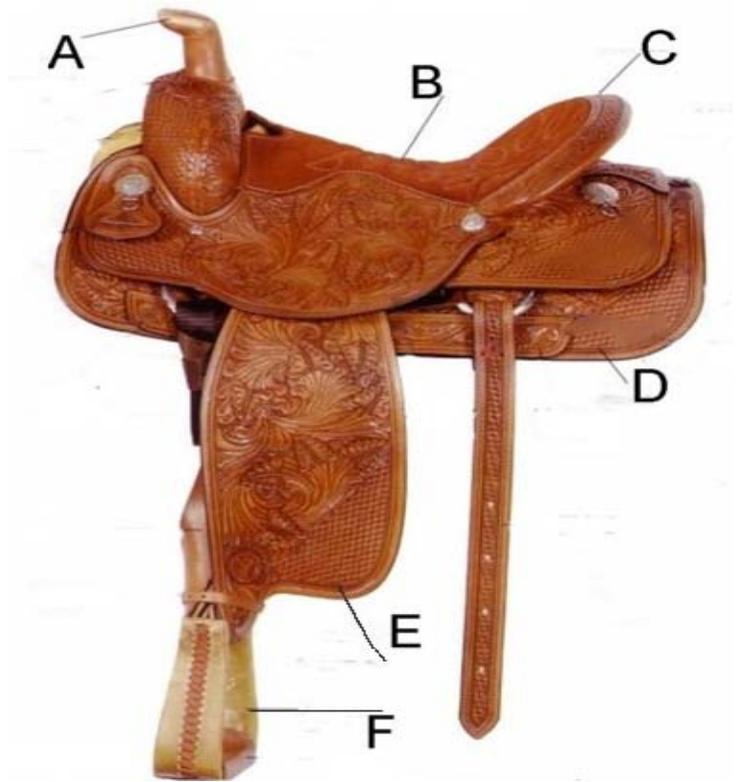


Cleans dirt out of the hooves



Parts of a Western Saddle, write the correct name on the lines. Fender *Horn *Stirrup *Seat *Cantle *Skirt

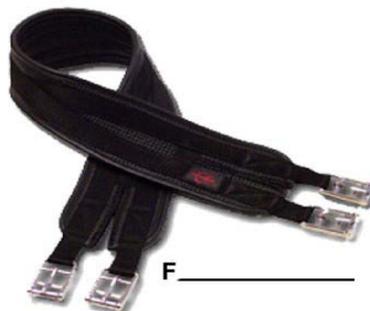
- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____



Parts of an English Saddle, write the correct name on the lines. Girth *Seat *Cantle *Stirrup *Pommel *Flap

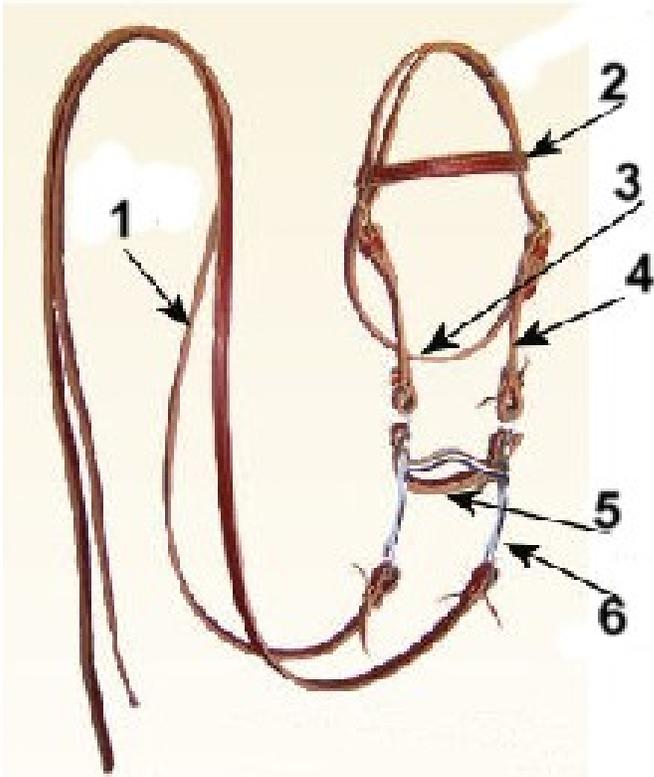


- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____



Parts of a Western Bridle, write the correct name next to the number:

Browband * Cheeks * Bit * Reins * Curbstrap (chain) * Throat Latch



1. _____

2. _____

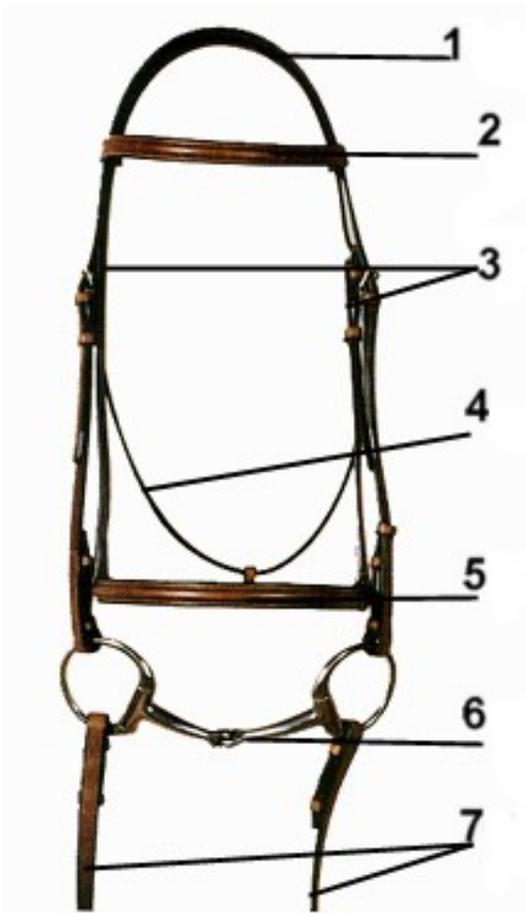
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Parts of an English Bridle, write the correct name next to the letter: Cavesson – Reins – Cheeks – Browband – Bit – Throat Latch – Crown



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

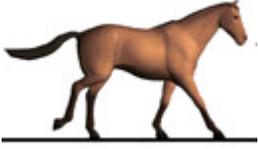
5. _____

6. _____

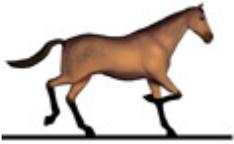
7. _____

Gaits of the Horse

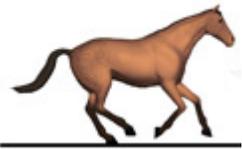
These are the 4 basic gaits of the horse:



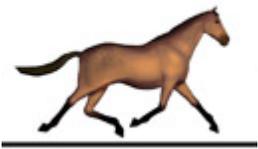
WALK: The walk is a four-beat lateral gait. Each beat is distinct and can be easily heard. The walk is natural, and it is the slowest of the gaits.



TROT: The trot is a two-beat diagonal gait. The right hind and left front move together, and the left hind and right front move together.



CANTER/LOPE: A 3-beat gait. Lope is another term for this gait, but it usually refers to the slow, western-pleasure style of cantering. While cantering, the horse is either on the left or right lead. In this animation, the horse's left front leg is hitting the ground in front of the right, so the horse is on the left lead. A horse on the right lead would have its right leg hitting the ground in front of, not before, the left leg. When turning in a circle to the right, the horse should be on the right lead, and when turning to the left, should be on the left lead. So the horse should always be leading with its inside leg. A flying lead change is when the horse is cantered in a figure 8, and changes leads in mid stride when it reaches the middle of the 8, where it changes directions. Most horses will canter on the correct lead naturally, and a few need to be trained to. A horse that is leading with its outside leg is said to be on the 'wrong lead', or moving with a 'false lead'. In some high-level competitions, horses may be required to do a "counter canter", that is, cantering on the wrong lead.



GALLOP: or run. When the horse is fully extending itself in a run, there is a moment when all four feet are off the ground. It is usually a 4-beat gait, varying in speeds. Gallop speed is about 30 miles per hour. Here is the sequence of the gallop: 1. left hind; 2. right hind; 3. left fore; 4. right fore, followed by a moment when all four hooves are in the air.

Horse Find A Word

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

American Saddle	Spot	Oat	Hoof	Paint
Morgan	Snip	Knee	Brush	Heel
Palomino	Stripe	Croup	Hoof Pick	Black
Welsh	Back	Arm	Hock	Bot
Walk	Poll	Trot	Chestnut	Coronet
Pinto	Bay	Pet	Quarter	Arabian

Project Summary

LEADERSHIP

List your accomplishments both in this project and as a member of your club, county council, etc.
Ex: participate in TLC as the delegate to District VIII meetings, opening pledge at club level.....

Date	Please Describe

COMMUNITY SERVICE

List in detail your individual or club community service accomplishments and the purpose for the service.
Ex: Our 4-H Club saw a need for a food drive & collected 200 items that were delivered to the needy.

Date	Activities and Events

NEWSPAPER Articles and/or Pictures of your 4-H Project

NEWSPAPER Articles are extra and will not be deducted.

If you or your 4-H club was in the newspaper please attach the article here.

For project pictures, be sure to include captions describing each photograph. If possible show (The Beginning of your project (work being done and (your completed project. (Minimum of 3 pictures). You may insert pages as needed.

