

C1 SPRING 2011 ANSWER KEY

PART A - STABLE AND PASTURE

10 marks

- [3] 1. US C 158 - Keeps stall dry, clean, cushioned to lie in comfort; protects legs from strain of hard surface
- [3] 2. MH 146-7, US C 170-1 - Rest the pasture, divide into smaller areas to rotate horses through, mixed grazing (other animals such as sheep or cattle share pasture), mow (top), picking up manure in small pastures or harrowing larger pastures, fertilize, lime, control weeds, fence off muddy areas.
- [4] 3. MH 154 - Advantages include; horses always have fresh water available, less labour involved. Disadvantages include; don't know how much or if horse is drinking, special plumbing required, must be inspected and cleaned daily, may freeze up and burst pipes.

PART B - FEEDING

10 marks

- [2] 1. USC 195-6 - Grass hay: timothy, brome, orchard, ryegrass, prairie hay, coastal Bermuda. Legume: alfalfa, clover, lucerne. (bird's foot trefoil and lespedeza are other legumes cropped for hay in some areas. Pea vines are sometimes used as forage as well)
- [3] 2. US C 201, MH 159-160 & 171 - Size, type and condition of horse; whether stabled or at pasture; work; temperament; age and health; how experienced the rider is; climate (or time of year).
- [1] 3. US C 188-9, MH 179 - Part of every cell, part of all vital fluids, helps carry nutrients, helps pick up and eliminate waste products, regulates temperature of the body (keeps it cool in hot weather and warm in cold). The body is made up largely of water.
- [4] 4. US D 192-3, MH 158-162 - Any two of:
1. Clean fresh water available at all times because the body is made up largely of water.
 2. Feed little and often because the horse has a small stomach, digestion is most efficient when the stomach is two thirds full.
 3. Feed according to work, temperament and condition because the diet must provide the nutrients for the horses activity and to keep him in good condition, not too fat or thin.
 4. Keep to the same feeding hours each day because the horse is a creature of habit.
 5. Do not work hard immediately after feeding because time must be allowed for digestion. A full stomach would take up too much room and prevent the lungs from expanding and make breathing difficult.
 6. Feed adequate roughage because it is the basis of any diet and keeps the digestive system working and healthy.
 7. Introduce any changes of food gradually because it allows time for the digestive system to adjust to the new food.
 8. Feed clean, good quality forage because the horse is a fussy feeder and dusty or contaminated food may be harmful.
 9. Feed something succulent every day because it compensates for lack of grass.

PART C - FOOT AND SHOEING

10 marks

- [2] 1. MH 231 - Saves on costs, better grip on all surfaces, injury from a kick less severe. (they will be inclined to say 'more natural' and it would be hard to mark that wrong.)

[2] 2. MH 223 - Anti-slip (traction), anti-concussion (shock absorbing), part of blood pumping mechanism.

[1] 3. US C 257 - Nail pricking or quicking.

[2] 4. MH 224, US D 206 - Clenches have risen, foot is overlong, part of the shoe has worn thin, shoe is loose, the shoe is cast, foot has overgrown the shoe.

[3] 5. US C 251, MH 202-3 & 207-8, US D 199-200 & 204-7 - Pick out at least once a day, remove mud and Vaseline heels, make regular farrier appointments (trim, shoe or reset every 4 to 6 weeks), oil if needed, feed supplement or use hoof dressing if brittle, keep horse on good footing – not wet, take care of any problems (loose shoe, foot out of balance, cracks in wall, bruise, thrush, etc, promptly).

PART D - GROOMING

10 marks

[3] 1. MH 210, US C 160-1

To enable a horse to work in winter without undue distress

To maintain condition by avoiding heavy sweating

To permit a horse to work longer, faster and better

To facilitate quicker drying off on return from work

To save labour in grooming

To prevent disease

Easier and quicker to cool out

More comfortable during hard work

[4] 2. MH 140,210 - Pick out feet and check feet and shoes

Brush with dandy brush or rubber curry to remove sweat marks

Body brush mane and tail to keep tidy

Sponge eyes, nose and dock

[1] 3. MH 219 - To train it to lay to the (right) side of the neck

[2] 4. US C 160, MH 200 - After a ride because the skin is warm, pores are open and the scurf is on the surface of the coat.

PART E - VET & FIRST AID

10 marks

[2] 1. USC 232 - a) grease the heels to prevent chapping and start with a slow steady stream starting at the feet and gradually moving up until the water flows from above the wound.

b) 15 to 20 minutes

[4] 2. MH 380, 365 USC 219-220 - a) standing in ill drained stables; not picking out feet. Strong offensive smell, (not mentioned in reference but black oozing frog and lameness would also be symptoms)

b) eating spoiled or unsuitable food, overeating (especially grain), sudden change of diet, drinking large amounts of cold water when overheated, working horse hard right after he has eaten, swallowing sand along with feed, damage to intestines by worms. Stops eating or moving, looks at barrel, restless, paws, curls upper lip, stretch as if to urinate, lie down and get up again, pulse slightly higher, roll, kick at belly, sweat, breathe heavily, gums may change colour. (other signs might include drop in temperature and slow CRT)

[3] 3. US C 230 - a) bruise

b) tear or laceration

c) puncture (although if it is sticking out of a wall I think a tear is more likely)

[1] 4. US C 223, MH 376 - The hind legs are drawn up under the body and the front feet are forward. The horse leans back to take weight off the front feet.

PART F - SADDLERY**10 marks**

[2] 1. MH 285-7 - Three fold, balding, atherstone, tubular synthetic, string (nylon, cotton, mohair, etc), lampwick. (There are so many 'new' styles of girth coming out all the time but stud girth, Lonsdale or dressage girths, Fitzwilliam, contour or anatomical, humane, are among the possibilities.)

[4] 2. MH 303 - Lips (or corners of mouth), tongue, bars and roof of mouth.

[3] 3. MH 314-5, 312, 291 - a) breast plate (breast girth)

b) martingale (running, standing, bib, combined)

c) crupper

[1] 4. MH 285 - Broken tree.

PART G - RIDING**10 marks**

[1] 1. MH 36 - Inside.

[1] 2. MH 60, US C 112 - Lateral.

[2] 3. US C 48 - Oxers, brush fence, log pile. This is the answer from the reference. Obviously triple bars and hog's back fences are also spread fences.

[1] 4. US D 221 – unsafe to leave some riders on the other side

[5] 5. MH 79-82 USC 124-8 - Unsteady lower legs, heels up, lower leg swings; jumping ahead of the motion, standing in the stirrups; jumping behind the motion; legs rotate forward; ducking; round back; hollow back. From USC

Lack of determination; lack of planning; losing position; suddenly losing contact; looking down; over-checking; interfering; over-riding; weight too far forward; getting left behind; fixing hands; raising elbows; straight arms, stiff shoulders and elbows; swinging body to one side; upper body collapses on landing; landing heavily on the back of the saddle. From MH it actually lists more.

PART H - CONFORMATION AND UNSOUNDNESS**10 marks**

[4] 1. US C 326, 328, 330-1 - a) side bone

b) bone spavin

c) bog spavin

d) bowed tendon

[4] 2. USC 317 – 324 - a) contracted heels

b) cow hocks

c) base narrow

d) over at the knee

[2] 3. US C 324 MH 411 - Do not absorb shock well, make the gait rough, and transfer more concussion to the leg which may lead to ringbone, side bone or navicular disease.

PART J - CONDITIONING**5 marks**

[2] 1. MH 239 - Increase concentrates and decrease roughage. (Roughage should still make up most of the ration). Full marks should also be given to increase fats and oils. Reduce concentrates on his day off.

[3] 2. MH 235-8 - Faulty watering arrangements, faulty feeding arrangements, nutritional deficiencies in the diet, age, teeth problems, worms. (stress, temperament, poor health (illness) would all be possible answers as well)