

PART A STABLE AND PASTURE

9 marks

Discuss the care of a pony in different situations (e.g. grass kept pony, grain fed stabled pony, pony in work). Include safety aspects in routine and practices in tool storage, possible methods for feeding and watering, pasture release, etc.

Safety procedures in routines & practices in stable. Care & working for grass kept & stabled horse. /10

[2] 1. Describe two things that should be done to maintain good pastures. USC 170-171

Weeds controlled by either mowing or removal, rotating animals from pasture to pasture

If only one pasture divide into smaller sections and rotate horses from one to the other rotate species of animals on the pasture - graze horses there, then cattle, then sheep - all eat different types of plants therefore use pasture well. May rotate horses through a variety of pasture areas giving one or two a resting time (letting the pasture lie fallow)

Control parasite population either by removing droppings regularly - daily, once a week or by rotating types of animals grazed on pasture or by harrowing frequently

Regular mowing encourages the growth of new, young grass which horses prefer if grass is of a type that benefits from mowing It may be necessary to fertilize and reseed fields at regular intervals. This could mean the addition of a fertilizer in the form of well composted manure, commercially prepared fertilizer, lime or other soil additive. It may be necessary to have a soil analysis done to determine exactly what element is missing from the soil and how to best replace it.

Some farmers rotate pasture land with crop land - one year to fertilize grow a crop - soybeans, oats, rye, etc.. Farmer may just plow this crop under to help fertilize the land), one year to grow new hay crop, clover, alfalfa, timothy etc, harvest hay for a year or two, use as pasture land for a year or two, then start all over. Necessitates having a large amount of land.

[1] 2. Give 1 advantage and 1 disadvantage of keeping a pony at grass. (0.5 each) USC 164; MH 139

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pony can get enough exercise very easily to keep healthy but not necessarily be fit enough for hard work. It is continuously moving which may help keep it in better overall health. • Horse is less likely to be over-fresh when ridden • Horse is less likely to suffer injury to wind and limb than a stabled horse, since his legs, and to some extent his lungs, are being constantly exercised • There is excellent ventilation outside. The pony is never breathing ammonia. However there must be sufficient shelter to allow the ponies kept in the pasture to get out of the wind, wet or sun and to help keep them from being annoyed by insects. • The pony is continuously grazing or eating hay according to its own schedule which is more natural and easily fulfills the requirement to feed small amounts often/ • If there is enough grass growing in the pasture, the pony may be able to get enough to provide the amount of feed required. Only need to ensure a salt lick and water provided • The pony can live in a herd which is more natural and generally makes the pony happier. • Grass and pasture is kinder to the pony's legs than most flooring materials. • It generally costs the owner less money and saves time to keep the pony this way as there is less bedding and labour required. • Less chance of the pony developing stable vices (stereotypies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to monitor exactly how much a specific horse is eating or drinking in a pasture, especially when turned out in a herd. The quality of the grazing in summer depends upon the quality of the forage. A horse could be getting too much or too little feed. • If the grass is inadequate you may need to feed additional grain and/or hay. • When you want to ride the pony, you must go catch it which may or may not be easily done. It could be quite a distance away or it could refuse to be caught. • It may be dirty from rolling or rubbing which will require more grooming time. • The coat is often lightened from the effects of standing in the sun and may look slightly sun bleached over time. • You may need to blanket thin skinned ponies to help with flies in summer or ponies who do not tolerate cold well in winter. This is an additional cost and requires that the pony's blanket is checked daily to ensure that it is fitting well and has not moved position. • Fences must be checked frequently as some ponies kept at grass like to become escape artists. • Remember to check ponies daily • More opportunity for bully ponies to do this to the weaker or lower in the pecking order ponies. Ponies low on the totem pole may not be getting enough to eat or drink depending upon the feeding situation.

[2] 3. . Describe 2 safety concerns to be checked in a pasture before releasing a horse into it. USC 164

Gate opens freely and closes securely Hazards such as guy wires fenced off

Pasture free of hazards = nails, holes, trash, sharp objects, machinery, no sharp edges on water tanks, fences, etc.

No poisonous plants, growing there - milkweed, buttercups, horsetail, etc.

No sharp corners or places where one pony could corner another

Fences - should be safe, secure, easy to see with no loose wires, boards, etc; electric fences working properly.

Ponies should be used to each other, watch carefully when introducing a new pony to the herd and avoid changing companions.

[4] 4. Name 4 safety features you would want in your barn. USC 172 - 176; MH 126 - 134

- fire extinguishers - easily accessible and visible
- Doors on stalls open outwards
- Non-slip floors in stalls and aisles
- Horse safe lights - cages around them
- Electric switches protected from horses
- Hay and straw stored separately from barn (fire and dust hazard) but no drafts
- Emergency telephone numbers posted - vet, farrier, owners of specific horses, if applicable
- Manure stored away from barn and not up against flammable surfaces
- No projecting parts or sharp edges on latches or fittings on which horse can get caught or puncture self.
- Rubber or plastic feed bins and pails versus wood (hard to clean and tends to splinter) or metal (sharp edges if broken)
- Electrical wiring inside pipes or conduits to keep rodents (or horses) from gnawing
- Light bulbs in explosion proof glass cages
- Neat aisles clear of garbage and items on which horses or people could trip or get caught
- Concentrates stored in an area inaccessible to horses and in containers inaccessible to both horses and rodents
- Medicines stored appropriately - some require refrigeration, others simply locked away - inaccessible to horses and children.
- Brush and weeds cut down and kept away from the barn
- Gasoline, kerosene, and other flammable liquids should not be stored in the barn.
- first aid kit for humans and one for horses
- Doors on stalls at least 4 feet wide
- Feed bins at horse's chest height
- Windows protected by bars or grills
- Electrical appliances unplugged,
- Good ventilation to prevent respiratory problems
- No smoking signs
- Quick release panic snaps on cross ties
- isolation stales for sick horses
- Etc, etc, etc.

PART B FEEDING

9 marks

Discuss the candidate's own experiences feeding a horse in working condition. Explain the rationale for the rules of good feeding and why they are important. Identify a variety of feeds and be able to tell the difference between legume and grass hay. Know the nutrients a horse gets from his diet.

Nutrients. Feeding own working horse. Reasons for feeding rules. Types of hay. /10

[2] 5. List two possible causes for a horse's loss of weight. MH 373-374, AHSG 325 - 326

- "Inadequate feeding arrangements such as -
 - lack of fresh clean water,
 - lack of good quality hay or grass,
 - nutritional deficiencies in the diet
- Difficulty eating due to inadequate tooth care - sharp edges, missing teeth, etc.
- Damage to the gut wall leading to loss of protein into the intestine cancerous tissue
- Old age - some senior horses simply become inefficient at digesting food
- Not adjusting the diet to suit the level of work AHSG 325 - 326
- Worms
- Grass sickness
- Failure to absorb nutrients properly
- Liver disease - e.g. ragwort poisoning
- Kidney disease"
- Infiltration of the gut wall with

[3] 6. List the 6 nutrients found in a horse's diet. (0.5 marks each) USC 188

- Vitamins, minerals, fat/lipids, water, carbohydrates, protein

[3] 7. List three rules of good feeding. Briefly explain why each is important MH 158 - 162; USD page192 - 193

Rule	Why it is important
Feed little and often	A horse has a small stomach - only holds 8 - 14 L (1 - 3 gallons) Digestion is most effective when stomach ¾ full. Since horse evolved as grazer digestive system works best when it always has something in it to keep everything moving through system.
Ensure that clean, fresh water is available at all times	50% - 70 % (depending upon source) of the horse's body is made of water. 20% loss of water can be fatal. It is essential to maintain cellular health and to help the horse digest its food, clear wastes from its body and to regulate its body temperature. A pony needs 6 - 12 gallons of water a day.
Feed plenty of roughage (50% + of diet.)	The horse evolved as a "hay burner" or grass eating animal. Helps to fulfill little and often rule. Helps to keep food moving through the system. A good part of digestion takes place in the last half of the intestines where fibrous matter is digested.
Feed according to condition, temperament, & work done (duration & intensity).	Overfeeding can lead to illnesses such as colic, laminitis and many more. Excessive weight is as harmful to a horse as to a human causing the heart and lungs to have to work harder and imbalances in the ability to process sugars. An underweight horse is equally unhealthy. He needs more feed to build muscles (including allowing his heart to work properly) and to keep him moving. Horses of the same size and breed can require very different amounts of food depending upon the work done and the efficiency of that particular horse's digestive system.

Feed on a regular schedule	Horses are creatures of habit and will settle down and thrive (do better) more easily if they know what to expect.
Make changes to feed gradually (10 - 14 days).	May cut grain back quickly but additions of concentrates made slowly. Changing feed quickly can cause illnesses such as colic, and founder. The horse's digestive system needs time to adjust to new or more feed and to have enough of the appropriate bacteria in the digestive system
Feed clean, good quality forage	Horses are fussy eaters and will only eat the best. Hay contaminated with molds, dust or vermin can cause illness.
Feed something succulent every day	To take the place of green food such as grass when the pony is not turned out to graze.
Make salt available at all times.	Salt helps to regulate the amount of water a horse drinks. The mineral or electrolyte balance in horse helps to determine its overall health. If this gets too far out of whack and the horse becomes dehydrated, it can lead to death
Do not work hard immediately after feeding	The horse cannot digest his food properly while working hard. A full stomach takes up too much room which prevents the diaphragm from working effectively. It makes it difficult for the horse to breathe properly.
Know your pony or horse's normal eating patterns	Not eating as usual could be a sign of illness or stress.

[1] 8. . Give one advantage and one disadvantage of feeding pelleted complete feed.. (0.5 marks each) USC 197, MH 162 - 163, AHSG 328, 332 - 333

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • save storing several different kinds of grain. • save the mixing of feeds • ensure that the horse has a standardized, balanced diet, with the necessary vitamins and minerals. • Their food value is always consistent • Offering pelleted feed in combination with hay and/or pasture facilitates extra calorie intake while minimizing boredom AHSG 328 • Pelleted feeds are useful to make soft gruels or mashes for horses with significant dental problems and to increase water intake when desired. AHSG 328 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to detect the quality of the ingredients • Fed in excess, they can become boring as a diet • They tend to deteriorate when stored • When the feed consists of only one type of mix or cube, adjustment of the diet is not possible as it is with traditional feeding. • Horses may chew wood just to satisfy their need to chew • Lack of bulk in their diet USC 197 • When complete feed pellets are fed as the sole ration, horses finish them quickly with boredom and a desire to chew causing them to turn to eating the barn, fences or dirt AHSG 328 • “ ... , pellets require more water for adequate digestion. Feeding a pelleted ration as a sole feed source may be unwise in a hot climate, because dehydration is a limiting factor of performance. AHSG. 332 - 333 • The horse can eat them too quickly, not moistening them enough with saliva which can lead to choke. They should be dampened with a little water ... directly before feeding. • “The correct type of cube must be chosen as there could be danger in feeding too much high protein food to certain types of horse and pony“ MH 162. • “Most chokes are caused by large pelleted concentrate or by coarse hay. These feeds re easily eliminated from the diet. If pellets are fed, they should be of the small variety.” AHSG 296 – 297
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PART C FOOT AND SHOEING

9 marks

Discuss how to care for the feet and how to maintain their condition. Discuss hot and cold shoeing procedures using correct terms and tools. Discuss good and bad shoeing and practices such as pricking, dumping, etc. Explain own horse's shoes and why they are used.

Hot & cold shoeing, procedures, tools, terminology. Parts of the shoe. Good/bad shoeing. Shoes for own horse. /10

[2] 9. . List two things you should do to ensure that your horse's feet stay in good condition. MH 13th 233, 377; AHSG 67 - 69

Pick the hoofs out at least once, and even better twice, per day

Always pick the hoofs out after exercise

Check the condition of his foot and shoes daily, immediatley

Look for any signs of thrush, and act to cure it

Schedule the farrier every 4 - 6 weeks and book him in good time

Keep the horse on clean bedding.

May use feed additives such as biotin or methionine L although their efficacy has not been proven. AHSG 67 - 68

Feed the horse so that he is as healthy as possible : "It is better to feed for a better horse than to focus on feeding supplements for a better hoof." AHSG 66 – 69

[4] 10. Name the two systems of shoeing. Give one advantage of each. MH 224 USC 254

Hot shoeing - is preferred if the shoes your pony needs aren't available ready-made, or if your pony needs special shoeing - The shoe can be made to fit the foot - more modifications can be made

Cold shoeing - generally less expensive as farrier needs to spend less time. Requires no forge,

[3] 11. List 3 indications that your horse has been properly shod, the farrier did a good job. USC 256

Angle of hoof matches angle of pastern.

Clinches smooth and even

Shoe made to fit the foot

Hoof not rasped excessively

Shoe is right size

Frog touches the ground on soft ground.

PART D GROOMING

9 marks

Using the complete kit, be able to turn out a well groomed horse. This should include the trimming of legs and bridle path when necessary, but the use of clippers is not mandatory.

Turn out a well groomed horse. Trimming. /10

[2] 12. Give 1 use for each of the following: Wisp, stable rubber. MH 206-207; USD 169-170

Wisp - for promoting circulation and for massage **Stable rubber** - for removing stains, or for a final polish after grooming. Also good for rubbing out sweat marks.

[2] 13. Give two reasons for pulling a horse's mane. MH 219; USC 179

To thin an over thick mane

To reduce a long mane to the required length;

To allow the mane to lie flat;

To make the mane easier to plait (braid)

[2] 14. When is the best time to carry out a full groom. Give the reason. MH 200; USC 160

After exercise when his skin is warm. The pores are open and the scurf is on the surface of the coat.

[3] 15. List 2 parts of the pony that you may trim (either with scissors or with clippers) in order to prepare for a competition or a special event. Which hairs should you never cut? USC 178 -179; GTW 129; 144, 146

Head, ears, muzzle and jaw, legs and fetlocks, bridle path, tail banded,

hair at the coronary band, long hair from under the chin and jaws, whiskers on chin and jaws, outside edges of the ears,

bridle path, long "guard hairs" that stand out from the coat, both sides of the forelock on horses with large, bushy forelocks

Never trim the long hairs near the eyes, USC the eyelashes or the hairs inside the nostrils GTW 144

PART E VET & FIRST AID

17 marks

Present the contents and uses of the candidate's own simple first aid kit, with contents listed and labelled. Discuss wound treatments including poulticing, hot fomentation and cold hosing. Discuss the causes, symptoms and treatment of common ailments such as ringworm, lice and laminitis. Discuss the actions that keep the candidate's horse healthy such as deworming, dental care, and the vaccinations which are common/necessary in their area.

Present own kit. Treatments: poulticing, hot fomentation, cold hosing. /10

Causes, symptoms and treatment for laminitis, ringworm. Plan for health: vaccinations, deworming and dental care. /10

[3] 16. . Name three items you might need to include in your first aid kit in order to take your horse's vital signs? USC 236 -237

A veterinary thermometer with string and clip , Vaseline or petroleum jelly and a stethoscope.

[3] 17. Give 1 reason to use each of the following treatments: cold hosing, poulticing, hot fomentation. MH 350 – 352, USC 232

Cold Hosing= To clean a wound, To reduce inflammation, To reduce pain and swelling, to gently massage

Poulticing to increase circulation, to decrease heat and inflammation pain, heat, swelling , to "draw or pull" infection or inflammation from wounds such as puncture wounds, As a precautionary measure to prevent swelling or filling, especially after hard work.

Hot Fomentation -To draw infection from a wound which is otherwise inaccessible - for instance on the neck or hindquarters

[1] 18. For about how long should a leg be cold hosed.? MH 351; USC 232 any answer between 10 - 20 min.

[3] 19. Name 3 diseases against which all horses should be vaccinated. USC 206 - 207

Tetanus, rabies, flu, encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness)

[1] 20. About how often should a horse be dewormed? USC 210 Every 8 - 12 weeks.

[2] 21. . List 2 signs that your horse may need his teeth checked. (USPC C 215) (MH 238)

Unexplained weight loss, failing to eat normally

The horse becomes difficult to bridle

A horse dropping other food from its mouth

The horse does not want to accept contact with the bit when you ride him.

A horse quidding = dropping chewed up wads of grass or hay from his mouth

[1] 22 . Why should you be extra careful when handling a horse with ringworm? USC 226

It is very contagious and can be spread to and from other animals and people as well as horses. I could get it from my horse.

[3] 23. Identify one (1) cause and two (2) symptoms of laminitis in a pony. MH 375 - 376; USC 222 -223; AHSG 74 - 77, 80 81

Cause:	Symptoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overeating grain, &/or • too much lush grass, (carbohydrate overload) • a side effect of other diseases or • a reaction to a drug • ingestion of or standing on shavings containing black walnut • Trauma and bruising of the laminae from vigorous exercise on hard, concussive surfaces aka road founder • Can be a side effect of injury that keeps a horse inactive for months at a time - support founder - good leg takes excessive weight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • severe pain • Pony does not want to walk or if will walk appears to be “walking on eggs” • may shift weight from foot to foot • May lie down and refuse to get u • Stands with his hind legs drawn up under his body and his front legs forward • Feet feel hot • Hard pounding pulse in digital artery

PART F SADDLERY

12 marks

Explain or demonstrate how to choose and care for new/old tack (leather quality, areas of wear, checking the saddle tree, etc.), and how to put up and store tack. Fit a variety of martingales and saddles (fitting for balance, panel contact and gullet clearance) and explain why they are used.

Putting up, storage, care for new tack. Identify martingales & saddles, use and fit. /15

[3] 24. . Name three things to consider when preparing tack for storage. USD 235; MH 127, 332

- good air circulation needed
- protect against damp and dryness.
- Area should be free from vermin
- clean, dry,
- Saddle room aka tack room should be secure and fitted with locks to avoid theft
- store away from heat and humidity
- cover it to protect it
- where it won't be dropped, scratched, knocked over or chewed by animals

[1] 25. What temperature should water be for cleaning your tack? MH 333; USC 256 lukewarm MH warm USC

[3] 26, You are examining a second hand saddle at the tack shop with a view to purchasing it. List 3 things you would check before buying it. MH 271 - 285

MH The purpose for which the saddle will be used. What kind of saddle is it?

- Width of the tree
- Condition of the tree intact - broken or twisted
- Wither clearance
- The position it makes the rider assume when on the horse. It should put the rider in balance without tension
- There should be three girth straps
- The stitching should be in good repair.
- The type of stirrup bars- should not be of the permanently closed variety

Spine clearance: The horse's spine should be untouched by the saddle. You should be able to see a clear passage all the way through the channel or the horse's spine, but the saddle should not perch too high on the horse's back.

Length of the saddle. There should be noo weight on the loins. This may happen is if the saddle is too long. The saddle also needs to fit the rider

- The saddle should lie flat on the horse's back. It should not be tipped up at the pommel more than at the cantle or vice versa
- The stuffing should never feel lumpy, especially on the weight bearing areas.
- The saddle should not hamper the movement of the horse's shoulders

USD The panel stuffing should be level on both sides.

A saddle must fit your pony's back without pinching, rocking, or pressing on his spine at any point. When the saddle sits on this back without a saddle pad you should be able to see an open space all the way down the center of the gullet over the pony's spine. When you are sitting in the saddle you must be able to fit at least 2 fingers between the head of the saddle and your pony's withers.

- The panels must fit the pony's back muscles evenly without rocking, rubbing or making pressure points.
- The saddle should be balanced so that the “dip” or lowest point is in the centre.

[1] 27. What is the purpose of a running martingale? MH 313 a regulating influence on a horse which carries its head too high. It only takes effect when the horse raises his head beyond the angle of control

[1] 28. How far should you be able to lift the strap of a standing martingale to ensure that it has been properly fit? MH 312; USD 273 To the horse's throat

[3] 29. Name the piece of tack which serves each of the following purposes. : MH 312 - 315

- a. to prevent the horse raising his head beyond the angle of control. To help prevent the horse hitting the rider in the face with his head. a standing martingale
- B to keep the reins in place and to prevent them from going over the horse's head. . an Irish martingale
- c. to prevent the saddle from slipping backwards. a breastplate

PART G RIDING**8 marks**

The candidate's independent warmup should include exercises to supple horse and rider, and prepare for the movements in the flat ride.

Effectiveness and Use of Aids Transitions. Diagonals. Canter leads. Sequence of legs at canter.

[5] 30. Name five common rider faults in the approach to a jump. MH 75 - 82 USC 124 - 8

- USC Pinching with the knees to cause an unsteady lower legs, heels up, lower legs swinging
 Jumping behind the motion; legs rotate forward Riding in behind the motion to cause ducking
 Being out of balance with the horse. Round back or hollow back
 Jumping ahead of the motion, standing in the stirrups
- MH Looking down before the jump Not remembering to look up and ahead
 Not jumping the middle of the jump but drifting to one side
 Not using enough leg to maintain the pony's energy (impulsion)
 Cutting corners so that the pony comes in crooked and may overshoot, undershoot or cause the pony to run out.
 Coming in crooked or zig zagging so that the pony is not sure where it is going

[2] 31. What is the sequence of footfalls for a horse cantering on the left lead. MH 42; CMS 41

1. Right hind, **2** left hind and right fore together, **3** left fore. **4.** Followed by a moment of suspension when all 4 legs are off the ground.

[1] 32. Name the re-balancing exercise that signals the horse to use his hindquarters, pay attention and get ready to do something. USPC C 106 MH 44 **half halt**

PART H CONFORMATION AND UNSOUNDNESS**9 marks**

Identify 3 to 5 good and bad points of conformation on a horse other than their own, and locate the site of common limb blemishes and unsoundnesses (e.g. splint, side bone, ring bone, curb, capped knee, hock and elbow).

Identify 3-5 pos/neg points on horse other than own.. Locate common limb blemishes & unsoundnesses. /10

[4] 33. Specify the location of: USC 325-331

- a) ringbone bony lump on the pastern bones -
 high = arthritis in the joint between the two pastern bones (also could say long and short pastern bones or 1st and 2nd phalanx),
 low ringbone takes place between the end of the short pastern bone and the coffin bone (or 2nd and 3rd phalanx or could call coffin bone the pedal bone)
 non-articular = where a ligament attaches to a joint AHSG 121
- b) sidebone collateral cartilages of the coffin bone turn to bone - feel just above the bulbs of the horse's heel and the sides of his hoof, just above the coronary band USC 328
 ossification of the lateral cartilage of the hoof "can be felt as firm protrudences above the coronet on the inside and the outside of the foot." MH 380
- c) thoroughpin = a soft, cool swelling in the upper part of the hock. Above the hock on the inside and outside, in front of the Achilles tendon region, and enlargement of the tarsal sheath MH 385
- d) curb = thickening at the lower end of the hock joint, USC
 swelling at the back of the hock MH 383

[2] 34. Give one advantage and one disadvantage to a long back CMS 35

Disadvantage: less ability to carry weight, more vulnerable to injury

Advantage: more springy gaits and more scope over fences

[3] 35. Give 3 points of good conformation . US C 316 – 321, CMS 16

- Straight legs, front and rear view Legs correctly set
 Correct angles of shoulder, pastern and hock
 Short wide cannon bones with clean, well-developed tendons.
 Large, clean, flat joints (especially knees, hocks and fetlock joints)
 Well shaped feet, in proportion to the horse
 Short, broad, and well-muscled back and loin
 Symmetry limbs appear even and equally developed. CMS 16
 Horse should be well-balanced in appearance.; No part should look too large or too small,
 All parts should blend smoothly into one another
 Horse should move well, legs move straight, moves with good engagements and movement is smooth
- Front legs** (side view)- vertical line (called "plumb line") should run from the center of the shoulder blade, down the middle of the leg, to the fetlock joint. Half the leg should be in front of the plumb line and half behind it.
 (front view)- straight and parallel, not too close together or too wide apart Plum line should go straight down from the point of the should through the middle of the forearm, knee, cannon bone, fetlock joint, pastern and foot.

Hind legs - (side view) cannon bones vertical, plumb line from point of buttock should run down the back of the hock and leg down to the fetlock joint

(rear view) stifles must point out a little, hocks and lower legs parallel and straight up and down, not set too close together or too wide apart.

Lower legs - cannon bones fairly short, with clean, strong and well-developed tendons, knees and hocks wide, flat and clean with clearly defined bones, pasterns have enough angle to absorb shock but not too long or sloping nor too upright

Feet - large and strong, wide, well-developed heels and prominent bars, frog large should touch the ground on soft foot, sole arched or concave, weight carried on the wall not the sole, walls strong and smooth, without cracks or rings. USC 315 - 324

PART I CONDITIONING

10 marks

Discuss the care of the horse after work. Explain what needs to be done or checked before you begin to implement a conditioning program for your horse and describe your plan to condition.

Preparation and plan for conditioning. Care after work. /10

[1] 36. The first part of any conditioning program should include lots of walk, gradually increasing the distance covered. What is this part of a conditioning program called? [USC 241] Long slow distance - LSD

[3] 37. List 3 things that you should have done before beginning a conditioning program with a horse. MH 240
 Check worming program and vaccinations are up to date Have teeth inspected and rasped (floated) if necessary
 Have horse shod Trim and tidy up mane, tail and heels as necessary

[2] 38. Describe a horse in hard condition. MH 168

- horse is free of superfluous fat,
- muscles are hard and well-developed, they ripple under the skin as the horse moves,
- the limbs are toned up to with stand sustained effort without injury or distress.

[2] 39. List 2 factors which can affect the amount of time it takes to cool your pony out after work. USC 237 - 240

How thick the hair coat is Work done Body type
 Outside temperature and humidity (heat index) Fitness level Horse's weight,

[1] 40. Does it take longer to condition tendons and ligaments or muscles? AHS 224 tendons and ligaments

PART J BANDAGING & TRAVEL

9 Marks

Demonstrate how to correctly apply stable bandages. Discuss the equipment and preparation for shipping including appropriate blankets and other travel gear. Not tested - introduce the tail bandage and its purposes.

Apply stable bandages. Discuss equipment for travel. /10

[4] 41. List four items or pieces of equipment that you would take with you when traveling to ensure the comfort, good health, and safety of your horse or pony. This does not refer to items that the horse would wear in the trailer. USC 263; GTW 306 - 314

Hay net, filled with fresh hay	Water bucket	Towels	rain sheets	fly repellent
At least 5 gallons of water	Horse first-aid kit	Shavings	fly sheets	Grooming kit
Extra tie rope and chain-end lead shank		Muck basket, shovel, rake, broom, manure disposal bags		
Cooler for horse	anti - sweat sheet,	poultice	bathing sponge and sweat scraper,	

[1] 42. Tape is often used to reinforce Velcro or pins that secure a shipping bandage. How must the tape be applied in order not to create harmful pressure? USC 266 It should be applied in a spiral, not in a continuous band.

[3] 43. Give 2 reasons to use a stable bandage. USC 270; MH 190

USC	MH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Protection in the stable, • To prevent filling or swelling of the legs after hard work, • warmth • Sometimes to treat injuries or to cover a wound dressing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve circulation • To provide protection • to warm and dry cold wet legs.

[2] 44. List 2 items, other than a halter and shipping bandages, that you could put on your horse to protect him in the trailer. MH13th 259; USD 223; GTW 306 Blanket, tail bandage or tail guard, shipping boots, poll-guard or head protector, bell boots