**Stable & Pasture - /10**

1. – on grass by day & stabled at night; during extreme heat or heavy fly season this is reversed. (1/2 pt. ea) /1
2. b – one acre /1
3. 2 latches, one at top and one at bottom of door /1
4. To prevent horse from - jumping out of stall - biting passer-bys /3 opening the top bolt of door - weaving
5. Cold weather, drought, too many horses (overgrazing), flooding, not managing manure on field, infestation of worms (1/2 pt. ea) /2
6. Fencing, gates, loose wires, glass, garbage, machinery, sharp objects, (1/2 pt. ea) /2

poisonous plants, water source, shelter

**Feeding & Nutrition - /15**

1. Work, temperament, condition, age, broodmare, type, climate, illness, company, teeth, stable vices (1/2 pt. ea) /2
2. a) allows digestive system to adjust; if there are sudden changes there may not be sufficient appropriate bacteria to break down the new type of food   
   b) cannot digest while galloping; too full a stomach prevents diaphragm from working effectively and lungs from expanding MH 161 /2
3. As work increases, increase amount of concentrates in the diet MH 172 /1
4. Fat-soluble and water-soluble (1/2 pt. ea) /1
5. a)water b)carbohydrates c)fats d)proteins e)minerals /4

**Foot & Shoeing - /10**

1. b – coronet /1
2. b – Pricking /1
3. - Shoe fits foot; - Toe not dumped or rasped away to meet shoe; - Shoe suitable for work to be done; - Foot reduced to suitable length at toe, sides and heel; - Weight of shoe correct for size of horse; -Level bearing surface; - No misuse of frog or sole; - Frog touches on soft ground; - Correct number of nails; - Nails driven home; -Clenches even and smooth; - No daylight between shoe and foot; - Heels of shoe not too long or too short; - Clenches finished and seated firmly; - Angle of hoof same as pastern; – Place for clips neatly drawn and clips fit well and finished; - Horse is sound (1/2 pt. ea) MH 226-227 /3
4. Studs – competition or road, Fullered shoes /1
5. Hot shoeing - shoe made to fit hoof Cold shoeing – no forge required /4

**Grooming - /10**

1. a – remove stable stains and make horse tidy before exercise /1
2. d – cactus cloth /1
3. d /1
4. – Enable horse to work in winter without undue distress - prevent disease - Facilitate quicker drying off on return from work - Save labour grooming - Permit horse to work longer, harder, faster - To maintain condition by avoiding heavy sweating /3
5. Comb is moved up the leg against the hair, lifting it so it can be cut with scissors /3
6. Protection from flies /1

**Vet & First Aid - /15**

1. Blunt ended scissors, thermometer, roll clean cotton wool, antiseptic solution or iodine, non-adherent dressings, Gangee or Fibagee or other soft conforming bandage, clean non-stick bandages (ex. Crepe bandage or Stable bandage), Sticky wrap (ex. Vet wrap or Elastoplast), roll adhesive tape, Animalintex poultice, Epsom salts, clean bucket, gloves, mild soap (1/2 pt. ea) /3
2. Reduce soft tissue swelling - Protect a wound -Hold poultice in place -Prevent proud flesh (exuberant granulation tissue) -Prevent leg from “filling” or “stocking up” - Provide extra warmth - Hold cold pack in place - Protection when trailering /3
3. Clean a wound - decrease soft tissue swelling - provide cold and massaging therapy to decrease inflammation - to relieve pain /2
4. Causes – rapid change in feed, too much really cold water right after hard work, inability to properly chew food, sand In gut, too much grain, too much food eaten too fast when horse in very poor condition (1/2 pt. ea) /2
5. Temperature, Pulse and Respiration /3
6. Hair falls out leaving bare circular patches /2

**Unsoundness & Conformation - /10**

1. b – Laminitis /1
2. Ringbone /1
3. Thoroughpin, Bog Spavin, Windgalls, Capped Elbow, Capped Knees, Capped Hock /2
4. Bent hocks, Sickle hocks, Cow hocks, Bowed hocks /2
5. Blemish-unsightly lump or scar which does not prevent horse from working (old splint; sidebone; bog spavin; thoroughpin); unsoundness-physical problem which prevents a horse from working (fresh splint; bowed tendon; navicular; ringbone; curb; bone spavin) /4

**Saddlery - /10**

1. Dressage has deeper seat, shorter girth with long girth straps, straight—cut saddle flap; jumping saddle has shorter stirrups, long girth and forward-cut saddle flap /2
2. Affects movement of the shoulder, Saddle sores, Pain in back, Horse may buck or misbehave, Affects position of the rider, can cause injury to loin area of back if saddle is too long /3
3. Apply strong pressure to the points and press towards then away from points. There should be no movement, or noise (Click or squeak), make sure the cantle is rigid. Press on the waist or twist with knee, try to bend in the middle. A spring tree will feel as if it is about to spring back, a rigid tree should not move. Check for a twisted tree, cantle and pommel should line up evenly. /2
4. To prevent the horse from raising its head beyond the angle of control; martingale should be checkedafter attached and just reach the throat; neckstrap should just allow the width of a hand at the withers /3

**Riding & Safety- /7**

1. Left hand to left hand /1
2. b – A pony discouraged by a big jump /1
3. Develop strong legs, suppleness, security, independent seat /2
4. Rhythm – b Impulsion – f Transition - e /3

**Conditioning - /10**

1. Worming up to date, teeth in good condition, vaccinations up to date, vet check for overall health and soundness Feet recently shod or feet in good shape, overall healthy condition, horse is tidy and mane/tail trimmed. /4
2. A fit horse prepared for a rest at grass; gradually decrease concentrates in diet, decrease work, and increase, stop grooming, remove shoes and trim feet. If not used to eating grass, introduce gradually into the diet. /5
3. Walk and trot (1/2 pt. ea) /1

**General - /3**

1. 20 x 40 meters /1
2. b – movement in a straight line with the forefeet and hind feet making different tracks /1
3. c - Appaloosa /1