

C2 Spring 2011 Answer Key

Part A - STABLE AND PASTURE

10 marks

[6] 1. US C 165 MH 150-151 (3 part question)

Post and Rail: Advantage-looks good, safe, easy to see; Disadvantage-cost, can chew

Electric Fence: Advantage-cheap, easily erected, shock may keep them back, nothing to chew; Disadvantage-can break through, can become tangled in and if still carrying a current very traumatic for the horse, if thin wire cannot be easily seen

Hedge: Advantage-looks good, natural, tough, strong, wind break; Disadvantage-takes a long time to grow, can make ways through

Wire (woven): Advantage-cheaper, can be put up faster, can keep dogs out

Disadvantage-can get heel of shoe stuck. Can bend if horses lean on

Barbed Wire: Advantages-cheap, easy to put up; Disadvantage-serious injury if become tangled, should not be used for horses

Other new high tech materials are also used with advantage being safe and good looking but expensive

[2] 2. USPC C 171 & 160 & 197 - Manure pile away from barn, remove manure from stalls and paddocks frequently, keep stable area clean as will breed in garbage and wet hay, fly spray, pennies in bag of water at entrances(messes with flies eyesight so will not enter—it works), fly strips, will also breed in water so draining swamps or ponds nearby

[2] 3. MH 154 - Can freeze so horse has no water, can burst in wall if pipe freezes

Part B - FEEDING AND CONDITION

15 marks

[3] 4. US C 195-196 - Sweet smelling, no mold, no dust, free of weeds, green color, leafiness, fine stems,,

[9] 5. USC 188 MH 179-180 - (3 part question)

Carbohydrates: grass, hay, grain, sugar, molasses: Provides Energy, promotes growth, body development

Protein: oats, barley, corn. alfalfa protein supplements(take any): Body building, growth, maintenance of body, tissue repair

Fats: oil, flax, hi-fat grains: slow acting energy, used in digestion, keeps skin and coat in good condition

Vitamins: hay, grain, sunlight, vitamin supplement: required for normal growth and body well being

Mineral: hay, pasture, grain, salt, beet pulp, mineral supplements: necessary for all functions of the body, ,building bones

Water: present in every cell, involved in every chemical and physical process, carries nutrients around the body, regulates temperature, removes wastes

[1] 6. MH 159/172 - Increase concentrates lower roughages, adjust feed type to increase energy

[2] 7. US C 243 - Weight loss, fatigue, disinterest, lameness, stiffness, sore muscles, loss of appetite, lethargy

Part C - FOOT AND SHOEING**10 marks**

[6] 8. KYH 6-7; MH 222 - Wall; encircles the foot, protects the insides

Sole: protects the underside, hold up internal features

Frog; anti-slipping, anti-concussion, shock absorber, assists in pumping blood back up leg

[2] 9. US C 252 MH 377 - Long toes, contracted heel, corns, thrush, foot becomes out of balance causing stumbling, strained tendons

[2] 10. MH 228 - To prevent hind shoe from catching it and pulling off

Part D - GROOMING**10 marks**

[4] 11. MH 210 - Reduce time need to cool out a horse after work, to improve appearance, to treat a skin condition, to make grooming easier, to allow horse to work longer, to maintain condition by avoiding heavy sweating, to prevent disease

[3] 12. MH 219 US C 179 - 180 Shorten, thin, make easier to braid, to allow mane to lie flat. Back comb a piece of hair up and wrap rest around comb and pull. Do after horse has worked so pores are open.

[1] 13. MH 358 US C 176 - Remove eggs with bot knife, bot comb or carefully with a razor blade or serrated knife, pick off. Burn or throw out eggs

[2] 14. MH 219 - Have someone put there arm underneath to hold as horse would do while trotting, then cut across well below the hock (aprox 10 cm)

Part E - VET AND FIRST AID**10 marks**

[4] 15. MH p 351 - Situations for cold hosing: Examples to do with--cleaning a wound, reduce inflammation and swelling, relieve pain, prevent swelling. Apply cold water above the area you want to receive treatment, do for 15 minutes periods as frequently as possible(start by trickling water over the hoof and gradually move up over the area and increase the water pressure)

[1] 16. US C219 - iii)EIA-swamp fever

[3] 17. US C 206-207 MH353-356 - Tetanus, Flu, Rhino, West Nile, rabies, strangles, encephalomyelitis (Western, Eastern) whatever your area needs

[2] 18 US C 230 - a) True b)False

Part F - SADDLERY**10 marks**

[2] 19. MH 302 - Width: should protrude 5mm or ¼ inch on either side of the mouth, more if bit has cheekpieces

Height: put a finger lightly on each side and press down to make sure the horse is not holding it up, horse should smile with one or two wrinkles in the corner, when contact is taken the cheekpieces should not sag outwards

[3] 20. MH 308 - lack of balance, condition of the teeth, pain and fear of the bit, damaged mouth, sores in mouth, conformation, temperament, ill fitting tack

[3] 21. MH 310-312 - Cavesson: standard type, can attach standing martingale to it, helps keep mouth shut

Drop: helps prevent opening of the mouth, crossing of the jaw and drawing tongue back

Grakle/Figure Eight: effective in preventing of crossing the jaw and opening of the mouth

Flash: standing can be attached, stops opening of the mouth

Crank: keeps moth shut

Kineton: pressure on the nose to help prevent pulling

[1] 22. MH312 - prevent horse raising his head beyond the angle of control, prevents horse hitting you in the face, correct piece of equipment for the hunter ring

[1] 23. MH 315 - to provide rider with something to hang onto instead of a horse's mouth, to hold going up hills, to use when learning to jump

Part G - RIDING

10 marks

[3] 24. MH p 69-70 - Refusing, running out, rushing, propping/chipping, flat or hollow back

[4] 25. MH 65

Inside /left hand indicates bend, right/outside hand to leads the way, controlling the straightness and speed, inside/left leg either on or slightly behind the girth moves the horse sideways and keep impulsion, right/outside leg to help maintain straightness, eyes looking to where you are heading

[3] 26. MH 26, 28,34 - a) True b)True c)True

Part H - CONFORMATION

10marks

[1] 27. Muscles

[2] 28. a)Plaiting-legs so close together they will interfere-tightrope walking
b)Paddling

[5] 29.a) pigeye b)goose rump c)bowed hocks d)sway/hollow backed e) bull neck

[2] 30.short,choppy movement, absorb less concussion, more jar is transmitted to the joints and rider

Part J - UNSOUNDNESS

10 marks

[3] 31.a)curbs thoroughpin, bog or bone spavin, b)splints c) spavin, thoroughpin

[2] 32. Direct blow or abnormal strain, overworking a young horse

[4] 33. Heaves can be caused from dusty or moldy hay, by allergies or living in dusty conditions. Symptoms: chronic cough, lack of stamina, double lift of the flank and belly as horse breathes, muscling underneath from this type of breathing

[1] 34. sidebone

Part K - TEETH AND AGING

10 marks

[3] 35. small underdeveloped teeth with no or little root, located in front of upper molars, may have none or four

[2] 36. outside edges of the upper jaw and inside of lower jaw

[2] 37. quidding, inside of cheeks are sore, sensitive to bit, reluctant to eat or take the bit, weight loss

[2] 38. 12 incisors, 23 molars

[1] 39. full mouth