

**C Spring 2013 - Green from CD Testing Requirements**  
**Blue from Individual Record Sheets, CD Testing Procedures**

**REFERENCES:**

- MH Manual of Horsemanship – 13th Edition [2005]
- US C USPC “C” Manual
- US D USPC “D” Manual
- CMS USPC Conformation Movement and Soundness
- HCH Horse Conformation Handbook
- GTW Grooming to Win – C1 Level book – for future reference
- AHSG All Horse Systems Go – C1 Level book – for future reference

**PART A STABLE AND PASTURE**

**10 marks**

Discuss good and bad features of stables and pastures with an emphasis on safety, including the materials used, setup, and where appropriate, possible ways to improve the situation. While cleaning a stall, candidates will show good understanding in their choice of tools, appropriate for the bedding type and the removal of both solid waste and wet spots.

Good & bad features & setup of own situation emphasizing safety. Clean a stall, choice of tools. /10

[3] 1. Put a check mark beside those features which could be considered “good” features in a stable or pasture and an X beside those that are “bad.” USC 167 - 176, MH 130 -135

- manure pile close to the stable                       an open, easily accessible feed room
- drains in the centre of the stalls                       stall doors that open outwards
- a 10 X 10 foot stall for a 16 hh horse                       mangers and water pails fixed at the horse’s chest height

(3) 2. Describe three important features in a good, safe paddock. USC 164, MH 149-156

- ✓ Fences that are safe and well maintained - no sharp or broken parts.
- ✓ Fences at least 3 ft 6 in = 168 cm /1.68 m.
- ✓ Clean water that is always available whether in a trough or in a clean, pebbly bottoms, fast moving stream
- ✓ Sufficient graze for the number of horses kept there
- ✓ Free of poisonous weeds
- ✓ Adequate space for exercising and to ensure safety. (2-3 acres for the first horse + 1 acre per additional horse)
- ✓ Shelter from wind, rain, sleet, etc. This could be a large, open run-in shed or trees.
- ✓ Parasite control. Manure should not be left unattended in the field. It should either be removed or harrowed in to the ground.

[4] 3. Describe two methods of providing water to a horse in a stable, and give one advantage and one disadvantage of each. MH 153-157; 133

Method	Advantage	Disadvantage
Automatic water	Horse always has supply of clean fresh water Less effort on caregiver’s part	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs to be checked daily to ensure working and not blocked by hay or other debris</li> <li>• Can’t tell how much water the horse is drinking</li> <li>• Special plumbing required which makes it more expensive</li> <li>• In Canada, can freeze in winter if not properly installed</li> </ul>
In a pail	Can tell how much water the horse is consuming Does not break down	Labour intensive - needs to be checked and frequently refilled.

**PART B FEEDING**

**10 marks**

Discuss the feeding rules and ways they should be followed. Identify common grains/concentrates for the region and processing methods. Discuss the daily routine and ration for your own horse. Know feeding rules & how they are implemented. Identify common grains, concentrates & processing methods. Own routine & ration. /10

[6] 4. List 3 rules of good feeding and describe how you would ensure that it is followed in your stable. In other words, what routine would you follow to comply with the rule. MH 158-62 USD 192-193

Rule	
Feed little and often	Feed several small feeds daily rather than one or two large ones. Be sure that adequate hay is fed to the horse at night if it is stabled or if it is winter and it cannot graze.
Ensure that clean, fresh water is available at all times	Check and refill pails several times per day, use two pails in the stall of a horse break ice on troughs in winter or use heaters to keep ice off, frequently clean and refill troughs in fields, use an automatic waterer in stalls and check it to be sure that it is working. If you’re lucky you may have a clean free running stream wit a pebbly bottom in a field but in winter you will probably need a heated trough in Canada.

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Feed plenty of roughage (50% + of diet.)	Make sure that the horse has hay available to it at frequent intervals, put a round bale in the field, give the bulk after work and at night add some form of roughage such as cahff to his concentrate fees.
Feed according to condition, temperament, & work done (duration & intensity).	Increase the amount of food fed as the horse does more work, reduce the amount of food as the horse is laid off from work, Give little or no concentrates to an overweight horse or one who is doing no work, Adjust the diet of older horses to include a senior feed and perhaps wet it to soften it if they have poor teeth. Include more fat in the diet of older horses. As the weather grows colder, increase the feed, especially hay If the pony has a day off or his work load is reduced, reduce the amount of grain the pony gets. Give him some extra hay to make up the difference.
Feed on a regular schedule	Plan to feed the horse at times which fit in with your other commitments so that you can keep to a regular timetable. MH Don't be late USD
Make changes to feed gradually	Make changes gradually over a period of days 10 - 14 days to give the horse's system time ot adjust.
Feed clean, good quality forage	Check hay so that it is clean and free of dust and mold, store feed so that it is kept dry and clean, away from rodents, etc. Keep hay feeders, feed tubs and water buckets or automatic waterers clean.
Feed something succulent every day	Give the pony some carrots, or apples or some time to graze every day. It can be grazed in hand or turned out for a short time every day.
Make salt available at all times.	Put out a salt block so that the ponies can get it any time they want. In the stall, put a salt block on the wall.
Do not work hard immediately after feeding	Give the horse 20 minutes to eat and 90 minutes to digest a feed before asking him to work. MH Give the pony 1 our to digest his food before working USD.
Know your pony or horse's normal eating patterns	Check the pony daily to be sure that he is eating up as usual..

[1] 5. Name 2 concentrates or grains suitable for horses. MH 162-163 USC 196-197 ( 0.5 marks each)  
 Corn, oats, barley, bran, sweet feed, pelleted feeds, extruded feeds, maize = corn, linseed , mixed feed = sweet feed + pellets, MH cubes

(1) 6. What is meant by the term "a good doer"? MH 171 - a horse who readily eats up and thrives, He may be greedy and gain too much weight very easily.

(2) 7. List one advantage and one disadvantage of feeding pelleted feeds to a horse. USC 197  
 Advantage = horse cannot choose to eat only the parts he likes therefore gets all the nutrients from the feed  
 Can easily be wet and softened for older horses  
 Convenient for owner  
 Disadvantage = cannot tell exactly what ingredients are in the mix - owner at the mercy of the feed provider  
 Does not fulfill horse's need to chew if fed as a complete feed therefore may start to chew on wood  
 Some horses choke on pellets if fed dry, especially if there is a lot of molasses in the mix.

**PART C FOOT AND SHOEING**

**10 Marks**

Discuss care of the foot and conditions requiring shoeing or reshoeing while showing an understanding of the external structures of the foot. Discuss the benefits of shoeing a horse and going barefoot. Name the farrier's tools and know how they are used.

External structures, care of the foot. Benefits of barefoot/shoes. Reasons to shoe/reshoe. /10

[3] 8. Name the following farrier's tools and tell for what each is used. USC 253, MH 224 - 226

Picture	Name of Tool	Tool is used to ??
	rasp	Used to rasp and smooth the feet and to smooth clinches
	Drawing knife or hoof knife	Used to ragged parts of the sole and the frog.
	Nail clencher	Bends and flattens clinches into the hoof wall

[3] 9. Give 3 indications that your horse needs to be reshod. MH 224 USD 206 – 207

- The hoof has grown long and out of shape, may be cracked or broken
- The heel appears to be low - this happens because the toe is long,
- The clinches have risen and stand out from the wall
- Shoe looks to be too far forward

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- Shoe overgrown by foot
  - The shoe is loose.
  - Nails are missing or bent
  - A shoe is lost. (cast)
  - The shoe is worn and thin, needing to be replaced. Thin shoes can have sharp edges.
- [2] 10. Give two advantages to keeping your horse unshod. MH 231
- Wall of hoof is not weakened by nails,
  - saves money,
  - if the pony kicks or is kicked an unshod hoof causes less damage than a shod,
- [2] 11. Give two reasons for using shoes on a horse. USC 251
- To protect the hoof from excessive wear and damage causing lameness and/or tenderness
  - To provide traction on slippery surfaces
  - To improve the gait of some horses with movement problems
  - To cope with the effects of some unsoundnesses - ie. Navicular syndrome, founder

### PART D GROOMING

10 Marks

Display an efficient routine and use of the complete kit.

Full practical grooming, complete kit.

/10

[4] 12. List, in the order in which you would clean them, 3 parts of the horse on which you would use a sponge. How many sponges should you use? MH 206 – 207 USD 170 - 172

1. eyes 2. muzzle including lips and nostrils 3. dock Number of sponges needed = 2

[2] 13. Name two ways to improve the look of a horse's mane. MH 219

- Wash it and comb it so it lays flat on one side,
- pull it,
- hog/roach it,
- braid/plait it

[4] 14. Explain for what each of the following grooming tools is used. USD 169-70

**Wisp:** used to massage the neck, shoulders, quarters and thighs. It is dampened slightly then used to slap the muscles in a regular rhythm in the direction of the lay of the coat

**water brush** for wetting down or "laying he mane and tail. Dip ends of brush into bucket of water, shake of surplus and apply flat to the mane. Brush from the toots downwards so that the hairs are left slightly dam and in the required position. Similarly for tail except only used at the top and sides of the dock. Can be used to scrub away stains.

**dandy brush,** for removing heavy dirt and dried mud, used only on pastured ponies and unclipped areas of clipped ponies, Works well on long coats

**stable rubber:** for removing stains, or for a final polish after grooming, also good to rub out sweat marks.

### PART E VET AND FIRST AID

20 Marks

Discuss pulse, temperature, respiration, signs of health, when to call the vet and what to tell them.

Discuss the signs of a cold and laminitis; and the causes of colic. Identify and discuss the cause, care and simple treatment of minor injuries, thrush, abscess and mud fever/scratches.

T, P, R; Identify minor wounds; cause, care & treatment. /10

Signs of cold, laminitis. Causes of colic. Cause & treatment of thrush, abscess, minor injuries. When to call the vet and what to tell them. /10

[3] 15. Give the normal temperature, pulse and respiration of a horse at rest. Identify whether you are giving temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) or degrees Celsius (°C) . MH 340-1 USC 235-6

T = USC 100.5 °F MH 37.5 - 38.5 °C 99.5 - 101.3 °F

P = USC 30 - 45 bpm MH 35 - 45 beats per minute

R = USC 8 - 16 breaths per minute MH 8 - 12 breaths per minute

[4] 16. Identify 4 types of wound and give a possible cause of each. (0.5 marks each) USC 230

Type of Wound	Possible Cause
Incised/Cut	Sharp object such as glass, edge of tin, surgical scapel
Laceration/Tears	Rips or tears made by barbed wire, any projecting sharp edge that can catch and pull a horse's skin
Abrasions/Scrapes	Scrapes caused by rubbing against tree bark, stall wall, rolling on stony ground, etc.
Punctures	A nail, a splinter, or other long, thin object which pierces the flesh
Bruises or contusions	A kick or a blow any sudden impact by a smooth flat object which does not break the skin.

[4] 17. Briefly, describe, in order, 4 main steps in treating a wound. USC 230-231

1. **Control bleeding**, - press a pad or sanitary napkin or clean, folded cloth firmly against the wound.

2. **Clean** the wound - where possible, hose the wound with a gentle stream of water to wash away dirt and particles that adhere to it. Then, clean the wound gently with saline solution, sterile antiseptic solution like Betadine, chlorhexadine, or any gentle soap. Use gauze pads not cotton batting which will leave fibers behind. Blot it dry with gauze or allow it to air dry.

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3. Treat the wound - Using antibiotic powder or whatever the veterinarian has recommended.

4. Cover the wound if it is in an area that can be bandaged and if it is in an area that may get dirty. Check the wound frequently to be sure it is not contaminated with dirt or bedding.

[4] 18. . Name two types of wounds which require a veterinarian to see them quickly. USC 220-230; MH 359

MH =	USC=
Major bleeding as in blood spurting in a jet from a wound Deep wounds to the foot Wounds over joints, tendon sheaths and tendons Puncture wounds Wounds to the eyeball	Major wounds Deep wounds Wounds on a leg, a joint, or an eye All puncture wounds Wounds that need to be sutured( stitched)

b. What information would you need to give the vet when you call him? USC 205; USC 220-230; MH 359

Your horse's vital signs, the symptoms you noticed or the reason why you are calling, your address, the horse's name, your name.

[2] 19. List two signs of laminitis. USC 223; MH 368

- horse does not want to walk, may lie down and refuse to get up.

- Severe pain in feet,

- Hard pounding pulse in digital artery at back of pastern

- Feet feel hot,

- Horse may appear stiff

- stands with hind legs drawn up under body and front legs forward to keep weight off front feet (especially when only front feet affected, can affect 2 front or all 4 feet) - seems as if he is standing on his heels

(1) 20. Give 1 cause of thrush. MH 380 (GTW 58 AHSG 73)

Poor stable management so that the horse is standing in wet, dirty conditions and poor trimming of the foot

[2] 21. List two causes of colic. MH 341, 365; USC 220

Overeating, especially grain

Spoiled or unsuitable feed, especially grass clippings or frozen grass

Sudden change of diet

A horse drinking large amounts of cold water when he is overheated

Swallowing sand along with feed

Working a horse hard right after he has eaten

Damage to intestines caused by worms.

## PART F SADDLERY

10 Marks

Explain or demonstrate the correct adjustment, fit and care of the candidate's own saddlery.

Identify and fit a wide variety of nosebands, girths, and common items of tack. Demonstrate how to put on and remove a blanket.

Fit and care of own tack.

Identify & fit nosebands, girths & common tack.

Put on & remove a blanket. /10

[3] 22. Describe how to put a blanket on a horse. Be sure to tell how to prevent rubbing inside the hind legs with the leg straps. USC 164 - 165 MH 187 - 188

1. Place folded (gathered up) blanket over horse's neck and withers.

2. Fasten chest straps,

3. Unfold blanket back to quarters (and position correctly) (0.5 marks each step + 0.5 for prevent rubbing)

4. Fasten surcingles,

5. Fasten leg straps. by

running leg straps through each other to prevent rubbing inside the hind legs.

[1] 23. Name one girth used in the prevention of girth galls. USD 267 A string girth, a shaped girth, a girth cover fitted over the girth to prevent girth galls, Shaped leather girths include = an Atherstone, Balding

[2] 24. Tell how to fit your horse's browband correctly. MH 322 MH 322 USD 272

BE sure that it does not pinch or rub the horse's ears,

That it lies just below but not touching the horse's ears.

that it does not sag in the centre of the forehead

[4] 25. Fill in the blanks to tell how to fit the pieces of tack. MH 310 - 314 322; USD 274 USC 303 - 305

a. There should be 2 finger's width between the cavesson noseband and the front of the horse's face.

b. The buckles of the cheek pieces on a bridle should be 1 ½ inches above the eye.

c. On a bridle, there should be enough space between the horse's cheek and the throatlatch to fit a fist

d. Martingales should never be attached to a dropped noseband.

## PART G – CONFORMATION AND UNSOUNDNESS

10 marks

Discuss the conformation of the candidate's own horse with respect to its good and bad points, type and bone. Explain how to determine which is the lame leg and how to find the site of lameness (i.e. heat, pain, swelling).

Positive & negative aspects of own horse; type; bone.

Lameness: which leg and where.

/10

[2] 26. True or False: (0.5 marks each) USD 214; MH 375; USC 332; CMS 13

T a. If you think your horse may be lame, you should check its legs for heat, swelling and/or pain.

F b. A horse who is lame on a foreleg will raise its head when the sound leg bears weight.

F c. It is safe to ride a horse who continuously stumbles.

T d. A short cannon bone and a long forearm is considered good conformation.

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- [1] 27 Which gait is used to test a horse for lameness? USD 214 \_trot\_
- [1] 28. Where do you measure "bone"? MH 401 around the foreleg immediately below the knee
- [3] 29. Identify each of the following as preferred or undesirable conformation.  
MH 405 - 414; CMS 22 -32; USC 314 - 324; HCH 76, 112, 115, 122, 158, 327 (AHSG 20 - 34;)

Preferred / good conformation	Undesirable / poor conformation
<u>A 15.2 hh hunter having at least 21.75 cm. or 8 ½ inches of bone</u> <u>A deep girth</u> <u>A large, flat, shield shaped knee</u>	<u>cow hocks</u> <u>Pigeon toes</u> <u>A low set neck</u>

- [2] 30. Give two reasons why horse owners prefer a horse with good conformation. USC 313; CMS 11; HCH 1- 2

A horse with good conformation will move better and stay sounder

More athletic, more comfortable to ride, easier to train, moves with ease and flexibility, reduces the risk of physical injury

- [1] 31. List one conformation fault of the hoof. CMS 30- 31; HCH 171 - 187

Too small feet; contracted heels; contracted hoof; flat feet; shelly feet; foundered feet; low heels; thin soles; dished, concave appearance at the front of the hoof; club feet; contracted foot; feet too small; feet too large; non-symmetrical foot shape with off centre frog; mismatched feet

### PART H – CONDITIONING

10 MARKS

Discuss the principles of exercise vs. work and explain your plan to condition. Discuss proper warm-up exercises and cooling out procedures and why they are important.

Work vs. exercise. Warm-up and cooling out, reasons why.

/10

- [2] 32. Explain the difference between work and exercise. MH 239 US D 161-2

Work is the job a pony does such as ordinary riding, lessons, trail rides, etc.

Exercise is a conditioning program designed to get the pony physically fit for the work that the pony must do.

- [2] 33. Before beginning a conditioning program, a horse owner should ensure that some preliminary steps are taken. List 2 of these steps. MH 240; USC 233

USC Have vet check overall health and soundness -

MH<sup>13th</sup> Worming and shots are up to date

Teeth have been inspected and floated as necessary

Horse shod or feet trimmed if works barefoot.

Trim and tidy up mane, tail and heels as necessary

- [2] 34. Identify 1 precaution you should take when warming up a horse in cold weather and 1 precaution you should take when cooling down a horse up in cold weather. USC 240-242, 248

Ensure that he is properly warmed up before working hard as it may take longer in cold weather.

Be aware that the pony can get wet when working in cold weather especially if he has a long coat. Keep him moving and once done riding out of the wind so that he does not take a chill. The rider must ensure that the horse is warm and dry before turning him out or putting him in the stall after work.

- [2] 35. What would be the minimum time it take to get a pony in soft condition ready for:

A. ordinary riding USC 241- 4 - 6 weeks

B. to be a hunter or eventer MH<sup>13th</sup> 241 - minimum 12 weeks.

- [2] 36. To what does the term, "recovery time" refer when conditioning a horse. How can it help in the conditioning plan? USC 234 -235; (GTW 19);

It refers to the amount of time that it takes for the horses Temperature Pulse and Respirations to return to normal. The more fit a horse becomes the more quickly its TPR will return to normal therefore the conditioning program can be adapted to the horses level of fitness as indicated by the recovery time taken after a workout. If it takes too long, the conditioning program is moving too fast. It may be necessary to go more slowly. If it is within acceptable limits, you may be able to move on to the next stage.

### PART H RIDING and MISCELLANEOUS

10 Marks

- [2] 37. Name 1 type of stadium jumps and 1 type of cross country jumps. USD 122-3 USC 35

Stadium - verticals (also called uprights or straight fences); spreads including ascending oxers aka staircase fence; Parallels; Triple bars; Liverpools; Water

Cross Country (XC) – coop; Log; Banks; Water; Trakehner; Helsinki; Brush pile; Stone wall, vertical rails, solid panels, gates, log piles, brush fences

- (1) 38. Circle the correct answer. USC 3

When warming up at the trot, you should begin by doing ( sitting / rising ) trot.

- [1] 39. What is a transition? MH 27; USD 42; USC 20 A change from one gait to another or from a gait to a halt.

- [1] 40. You are riding in a field. Your horse gets too strong and you need to get control of it. Name one type of rein that you might use in this emergency. US C 40; USD 125 Pulley rein.