**Part A - Stable, Pasture & Feeding /15**

1. Straw – provides a comfortable bed, more economical in the long run  
   Shavings – relatively dust-free bed, comfortable, not edible  
   Dice paper or newspaper – dust-free and warm  
   Chopped hemp or dust-extracted chopped straw – dust-free bed  
   Sawdust- absorbent bed so makes a comfortable bed /3
2. Hedges, wooden fence (Post & rail), Electric fencing, Plastic fencing, Woven wire. /3
3. At least 1.1 m (3 ft. 7 in.) in width /1
4. Buckets , Automatic drinking bowls, Field troughs, River or stream with gravel bottom /3
5. Conc. – Oats, Barley, Corn, Bran, Cubes (Nuts), Mixes of grain ex. Sweet Feed. Pelleted feed  
   Roughages – Hay, Meadow Hay, Seed Hay, Clover/ Lucerne/Alfalfa, Oat Straw, Beet pulp /2
6. - Clean, fresh water must be available at all times – Adult horse made up of 60 – 70 % water, water necessary for health, digestion, for life and vital functions, an essential part of all cells in the body.  
   -Feed little and often – horse has a small stomach, should have food in stomach at all times, 2/3 full stomach results in good digestion  
   -Feed according to work, temperament & condition – increased work requires increased amount of feed, need to provide more energy and nutrients to build muscles, temperament affects how much you need to feed as some horses burn off more calories if high strung, condition ie. Age, type of horse (good doer vs poor doer), climate, company, illness, worms , teeth condition, stable vices  
   -Keep to the same routine for feeding – horses are creatures of habit, routine helps to keep them settled and they thrive better  
   -Feed adequate roughage – keeps digestive system functioning well, should make up 2/3 of diet  
   -Introduce any changes of food gradually – introduce gradually any changes as it takes time for appropriate bacteria in the intestines to develop for proper digestion, can cause colic if sudden changes occur  
   -Feed clean, good-quality forage – horses are sensitive to poor quality, dust, musty mold can affect health of horse  
   -Feed something succulent everyday – to compensate for lack of grass /3

**Part B - Foot & Shoeing - /10**

1. Seat of corn /1
2. Sole – protects the foot from injury from underneath /2
3. Clenches have risen, lost or cast shoe, toe overgrown, shoe worn thin, foot out of shape, loose shoe /2
4. Rasp – to smooth hoof wall   
   Buffer or clench cutter – used to cut and raise clenches when removing shoe  
   Pincers or shoe pullers – remove nails, grip shoe and pull it off  
   Hoof trimmers or nippers – cut off excess hoof wall  
   Drawing knife or hoof knife – to trim sole and frog   
   Pritchel – to carry hot shoe  
   Clencher – bends and flattens clenches into the hoof wall  
   Farrier’s hammer – to drive in nails /4
5. Cast /1

**Part C – Grooming /10**

1. Smegma /1
2. Head (Ears & face) and legs /2
3. To thin, to shorten, to help lay it down /2
4. eyes, nose, dock /3
5. cactus cloth; stain-removing shampoo; scouring powder as paste /2

**Part D - Vet & First Aid /15**

1. Temperature - 37.5 to 38.3 deg C (99.5 – 101.3 deg F) at rest  
   Pulse – 35 to 45 per minute at rest  
   Respiration – 10 to 20 per minute at rest /3
2. Own buckets  
   No water troughs  
   Vaccinations  
   No nose to nose contact  
   Disinfect stalls before moving in  
   Avoid travel if there is a disease outbreak  
   Keep away from sick horses  
   Quarantine sick horses  
   Don’t share saddle pads, bits and tack /4
3. A serious metabolic disorder that is an inflammation of the sensitive laminae inside the feet.  
   Signs - can affect both front feet or all four feet, severe pain, does not want to walk and may lie down and refuse to get up. Stands with hind legs drawn up under his body and his front feet forward to keep weight off painful front feet. /3
4. Stop bleeding with pressure; clean the wound with water and antibacterial soap; dry; apply antibiotic powder or cream; apply dressing and bandage; keep in stable to prevent too much movement if on leg /4
5. Poor stable management (wet bedding; feet not picked out regularly); poor trimming (frog untrimmed regularly) /1

**Part E - Saddlery /10**

1. unfasten back and front surcingles or leg straps first; unfasten chest strap; fold front part over the top of back portion and slide of backward /3
2. a) to keep pony from opening his mouth to evade the bit  
   b) to prevent the saddle from slipping back  
   c) in an emergency, provides rider with something to hang onto other than reins lessening the risk of pulling on horse’s mouth /3
3. Cavesson noseband /1
4. Keeps pony’s mouth closed; allows standing martingale to be attached /1
5. Stitching (reins, girth, saddle, stirrup leathers, bridle) - Saddle (wear on girth, billets, panel), check stuffing, fit on horse as can change fit if gains or loses weight, check tree (can get broken)  
   - Leather, can become brittle and dry - Bit – can wear and get rough(MH 329-331) /2

**Part F - Riding & Conditioning /15**

1. A change in pace or speed /1
2. WORK – ordinary lessons, rides,rallies, EXERCISE – daily riding increasing the work daily to improve fitness; /2
3. Use a pulley rein, or ride in circles that get smaller and smaller /2
4. Artificial – whips, spurs Natural – voice, hands, body and seat, lower legs /4
5. Verticals and Spreads /2
6. b) 12 ft. /1
7. Horse must be sound, free of worms, healthy, start out slowly at walk and increase time you work, then gradually add increases paces, proper warm up and cool down, moniter TPR, set up a schedule to follow, cut back grain on days that you don’t work pony to half or less to prevent azoturia or tying-up, as pony does more work you should increase gradually /3

**Part G - General /10**

1. Ermine /1
2. Tips of ears, mane, tail, legs, muzzle /2.5
3. Breed, color, points, age, height, scars, whorls, brands /3
4. Iron grey, flea-bitten grey, steel grey, dappled grey, light grey /1.5
5. One parent is thoroughbred /1
6. Eye which shows white or blue-white coloring instead of the normal coloration /1