



# All about my horse project...

*For this animal use the animal the exhibitor will most likely exhibit at the fair.*

Name of my horse: \_\_\_\_\_

Breed: \_\_\_\_\_

Color(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_  Actual Birthdate  
 Estimated Birthdate

Special Markings: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of negative Coggins Test: \_\_\_\_\_

## Riding Record

Month	Hours ridden on own	Horse ridden at lessons or club workouts	Hours ridden at horse shows	Total hours ridden in month
January				
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
Total number of hours ridden before fair				

List other horse related events you have participated in or been to: (i.e. horse camp, horse shows, etc.)

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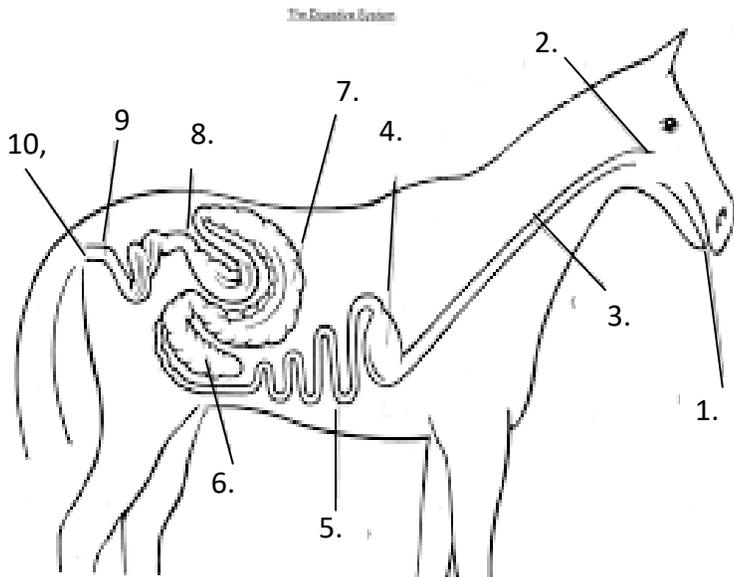
## My Project Animal & I:

*A completed record book should have photos of your animal. Photo captions are encouraged. Up to two extra pages can be included behind this page within this record book.*



# My General Horse Knowledge:

Ages 8 to 19 complete the following questions:



Label the parts of the digestive system

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

A horse's stomach can only hold about \_\_\_\_\_ gallons.

Food only stays in the horse's stomach for about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes then it moves into the \_\_\_\_\_.

The horse's \_\_\_\_\_ is a muscular tube that extends from the pharynx into the stomach.

At the end of this tube is an extremely tight, ring-like muscle and once feed passes through this muscle it can't return, that is why a horse can't \_\_\_\_\_.

The cecum and other parts of the large intestine contain active populations of bacteria and other microbes that help break food down in a process called \_\_\_\_\_.

A horse requires a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ percent of his body weight daily of roughage for normal digestive tract activity. This would amount to \_\_\_\_\_ of roughage for a 1,000 pound horse.

On average the entire digestive process for the horse from mouth to manure takes \_\_\_\_\_ hours.

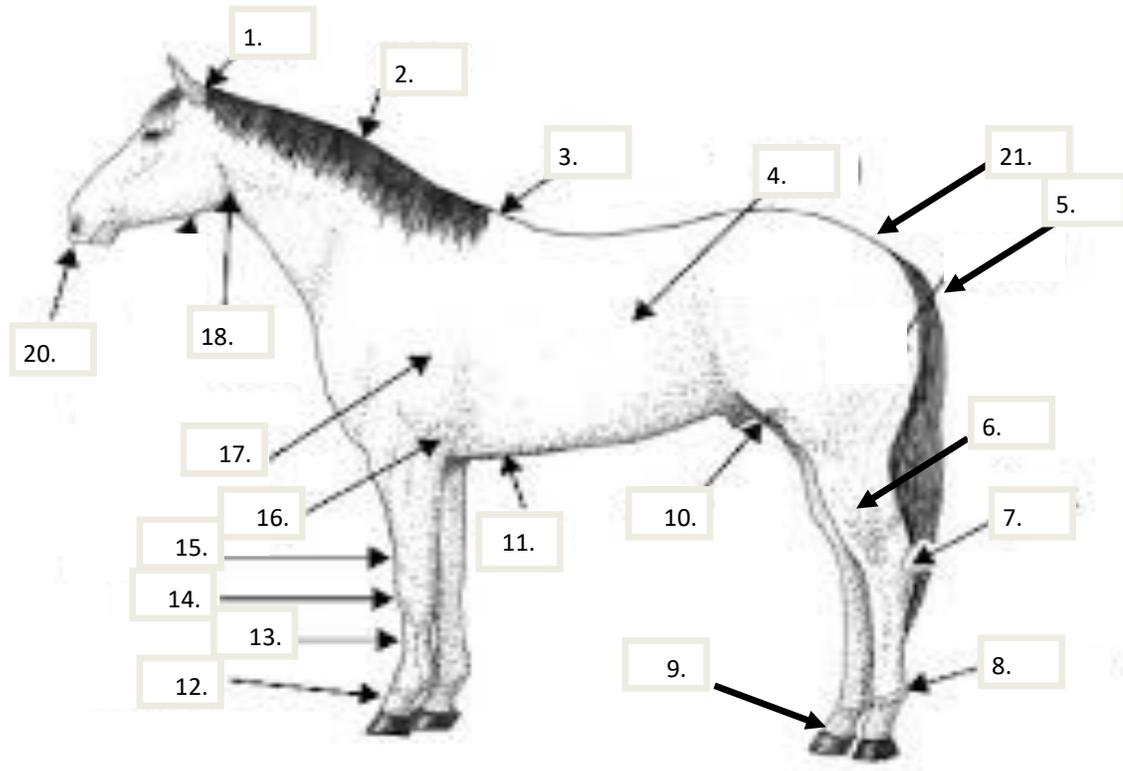
If stretched from end to end, the horse's digestive tract would measure about \_\_\_\_\_ feet in length.

The horse does not have a \_\_\_\_\_ to hold bile that assists in the digestion of fat.

Bile is continuously secreted by the \_\_\_\_\_ and passes directly into the small intestine.

The horse is a \_\_\_\_\_, which means plant-eater.

# My General Horse Knowledge:



Ages 8 to 19 complete the following questions:

Match the numbered parts of the horse with the descriptive terms then write the term (the first statement is done for an example).

\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_ A point between the ears at the top of the head where the head joins the neck. \_\_\_ poll \_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint of the front leg below the forearm and above the cannon bone. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The area of the horse's front quarters where the front leg is attached to the body with muscles and tendons \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The area above the coronet band and below the fetlock joint. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The area behind the jaw where the head attaches to the neck. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The long bone between the knee or hock and the fetlock joint. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Area at the bottom of the pastern where hair stops and hoof growth begins. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint of the hind leg below the gaskin and above the cannon bone. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The solid part of the horse's tail, containing the tailbone. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint at the top of the forearm. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Describes the area including the nostrils, chin, and mouth. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The prominent ridge near the base of the mane where the neck and back join. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint at the front of the thigh in the flank area. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint between the long pastern bone and the cannon \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ A muscled area of the hind leg, above the hock and below the stifle. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The top line of the neck. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The area at the top of the rump and in front of the tail. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The large area below the back where the heart, lung, and stomach are housed. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The upper part of the foreleg, between the elbow and the knee. \_\_\_\_\_

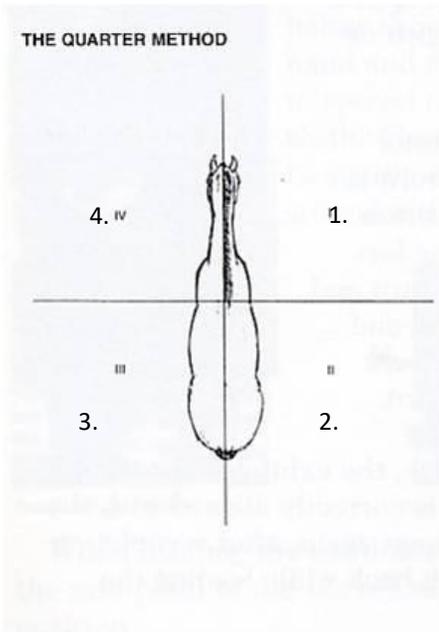
Normal vital signs for horse:

Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ Pulse \_\_\_\_\_ Respirations \_\_\_\_\_

The best part of having a horse is \_\_\_\_\_

My goals with my horse for this year were \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



When doing inspection in showmanship the exhibitor may be in quadrants \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

The exhibitor should be \_\_\_\_\_ quadrant away from the judge.

If the judge is in quadrant 1 the exhibitor should be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

If the judge is in quadrant 2 the exhibitor should be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

If the judge is in quadrant 3 the exhibitor should be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

If the judge is in quadrant 4 the exhibitor should be in quadrant \_\_\_\_\_.

For inspection the horse should have feet set \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ or according to breed standards.

When walking or trotting your horse you should be on the \_\_\_\_\_ side halfway between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

Showmanship is a \_\_\_\_\_ class for all species at GCFY.

## Ages 12-19

List 7 pressure points on a horse's head that a bit and some type of headgear can affect .

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A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of tack held in the horse's mouth by the \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ attached that are used by the rider to direct the horse.

A \_\_\_\_\_ bit is a direct pressure bit with a mouthpiece connected to a ring.

A \_\_\_\_\_ bit uses indirect pressure and \_\_\_\_\_ by adding \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ .

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a bit-less bridle and works by applying pressure to the nose and chin nerves on the horse's head.

The \_\_\_\_\_ bridle has one bit with two sets of reins.

A curb strap should be \_\_\_\_\_ and have room for \_\_\_\_\_ fingers between it and the horse's chin.

A \_\_\_\_\_ is the English version of a curb bit and must be used with a curb chain which is generally fixed on the left side and the reins can be attached to an upper or lower slot.

A \_\_\_\_\_ bit has no joints, and exerts straight pressure on the bar.

List some different shaped rings that can be found on a snaffle bit:

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On a curb bit the shank \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ determine the leverage action of the bit.

Horses age 2-5 years old may ride in a \_\_\_\_\_ bit using 2 hands.

The other discipline that can ride in a snaffle bit using 2 hands regardless of the horse's age is \_\_\_\_\_.

Horses 6 and over in a curb bit will be reined with \_\_\_\_\_ hand. You may not have more than \_\_\_\_\_ finger between the reins.

Bit selection will depend on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Changing hands or using 2 hands on the reins with a curb bit will result in a \_\_\_\_\_.

The exception to changing hands is in trail class when doing the \_\_\_\_\_.

Your hands control the horse's \_\_\_\_\_ through the reins and your legs are used to signal \_\_\_\_\_ and movements of the horse's \_\_\_\_\_.

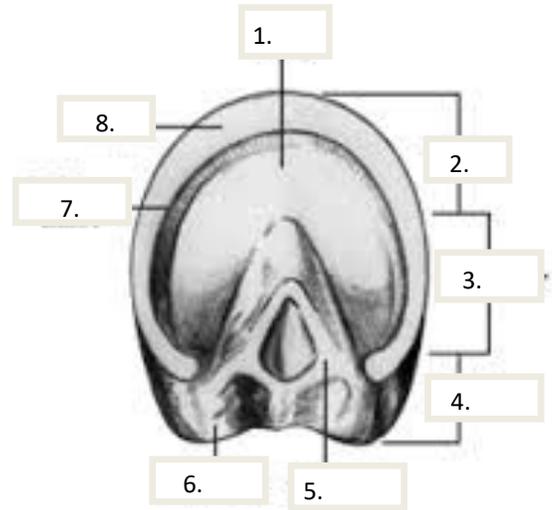
List the rider aids (not tack or equipment) that you use to tell your horse what you want it to do

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Ages 15-19

Label parts of the foot.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_



The healthy hoof grows \_\_\_\_\_ inch per month.

Why do we trim hooves?

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What are some common faults that can be corrected by trimming?

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List reasons for shoeing a horse:

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What changes, improvements or additions would you like to see happen in the horse program?

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What topic(s) would you like to see covered in the record book next year?

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