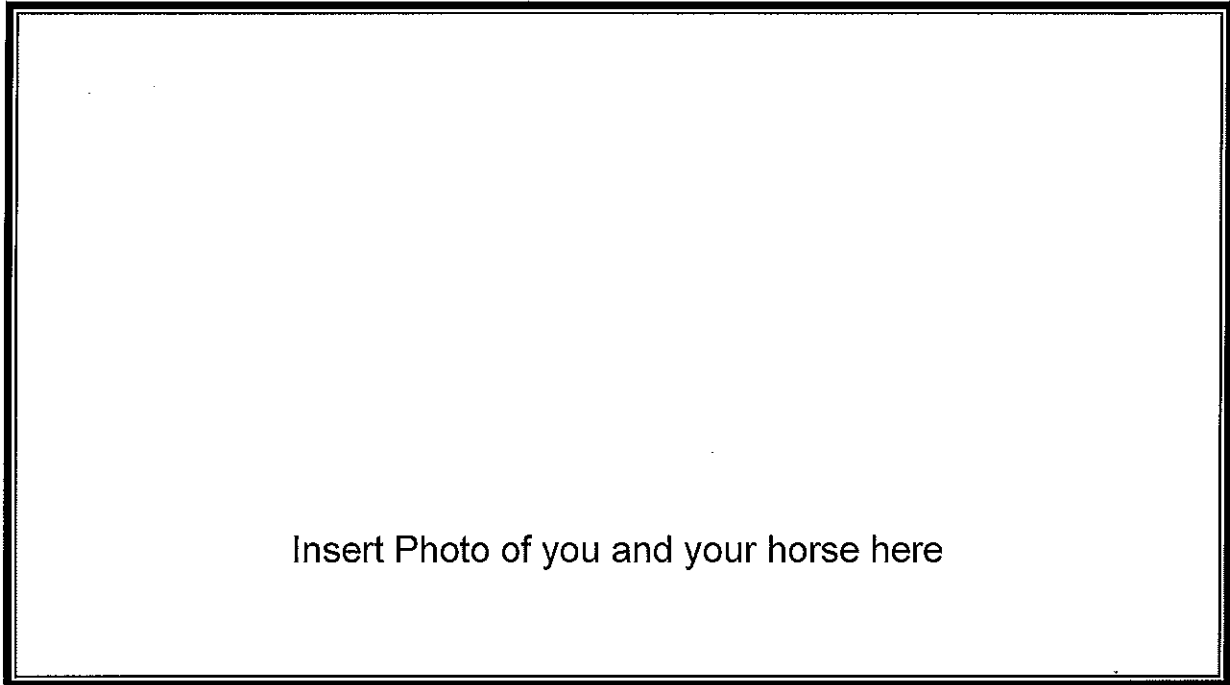


Junior

4-H Horse Project Book (2nd Year Junior)



Insert Photo of you and your horse here

Name: _____ Birthdate: _____

Address: _____

Town: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Name of 4-H Club: _____

Club Leader: _____

Years in 4-H: _____ Years in Horse Project: _____

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cattaraugus County

Education Center
28 Parkside Drive
Ellicottville, NY 14731
t. 716-699-2377
f. 716-699-5701
cattaraugus.cce.cornell.edu

4-H Youth Horse Program

COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE

- I believe that participation in the 4-H Horse Program should demonstrate my own knowledge, ability and skill as a caretaker and exhibitor of equines.
- I will do my own work to my fullest extent that I am safely capable and will accept advice and support from others.
- I will not use abusive, illegal, fraudulent, deceptive or questionable practices in the feeding, fitting and showing of my animal(s), nor will I allow my parents or any other individuals to employ such practices with my animal(s).
- I will read, understand and follow the rules put forth by the Cattaraugus County 4-H Horse Program, without exception, for all horse shows in which I am a participant, and I will ask that my parents and supervisors of my project do the same.
- I wish for my horse project to be an example of how to accept what life has to offer, both good and bad, and how to live with the outcome.
- I realize that I am responsible for:
 1. The grooming, and care of my project animal(s),
 2. The proper care and safe, humane treatment of my animal(s),
 3. The safe handling of my animal(s) at all times,
 4. Demonstrating strong moral character as an example to others.
 5. Supporting and respecting all the youth and volunteers at any and all 4-H events

4-H Youth's Signature

Date

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

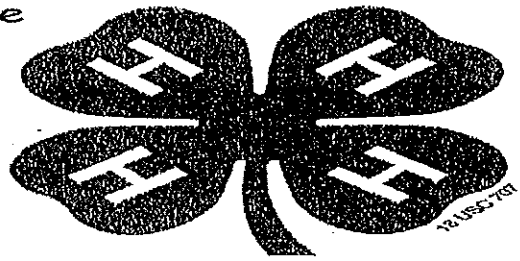
4-H Educator's Signature

Date

The 4-H Emblem is:

A green four-leaf clover with the letter "H" on each leaf is the emblem. Each "H" stands for a part of the pledge -

Head,
Heart,
Hands,
Health



The 4-H Colors are:

Green and White.

Green symbolizes nature's most common color.

White symbolizes purity.

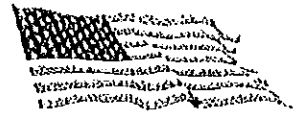
The 4-H Motto is:

"To Make The Best Better"

This motto challenges everyone involved in 4-H to do the very best job they can.

Flag Pledges

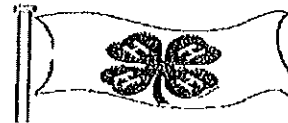
The American Flag Pledge:



"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

(When repeating the pledge, your right hand should be placed over your heart which is on the left side.)

The National 4-H Pledge:



I Pledge:

(Right hand over heart)



My Head to clearer thinking

My Heart to Greater loyalty

My Hands to larger service, and

**My Health to better living for my club,
my community, my country, and my world.**



(Right hand point to forehead)



(Arms slightly bent with palms up)

(Arms in sides)





Things you should know....

Leaders signature

1. Learn how to safely work with a horse.
2. Learn about grooming tools.
3. Put together a grooming kit.
4. Show how to properly groom a horse.
5. Learn how to do a safety inspection of tack.
6. Learn how to clean tack.
7. Identify the three basic gaits.
(walk, trot, lope)
8. Point out at least 5 basic parts of the horse
9. Know how to feed and correct order of
feeding.
10. Be able to ride safely at a walk.

When you finish this book have your parents and leader check and sign it. (You may also include any pictures of you and your horse and friends.)

Parent's signature

Leader's signature



About My Horse

Name: _____ Age: _____ Gender: _____

Breed: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____

My Horse is:

☐ Registered

What Registry: _____

☐ Grade

Markings:

Whorls: _____

Face: _____

Legs: _____

Scaring: _____

Brands/Tattoos: _____

My horse is: (check all that apply)

☐ Owned

☐ Leased

☐ Lives with me

☐ Boarded

List 3 goals you have for you and your horse or pony this year

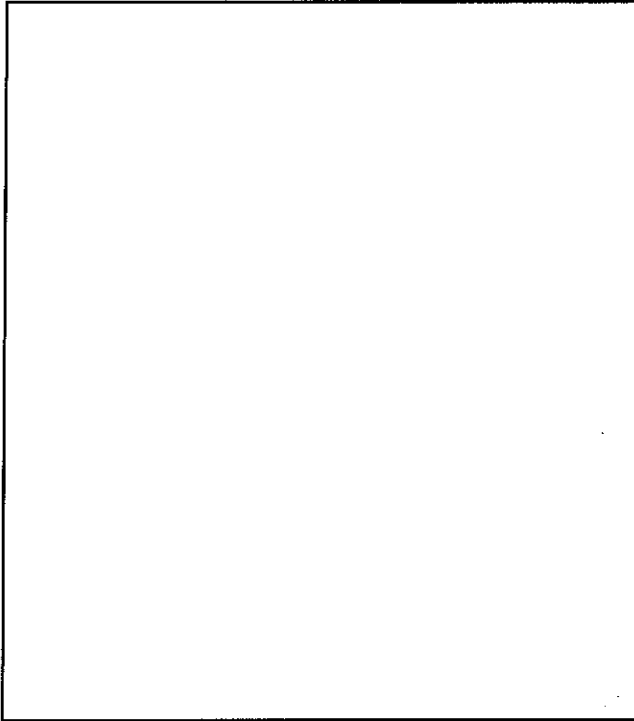
1. _____

2. _____

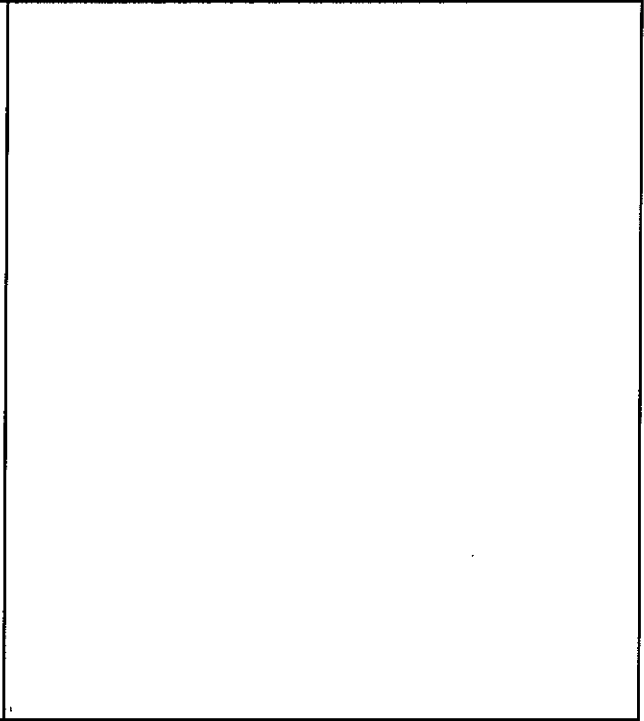
3. _____

Pictures of my Horse

Front



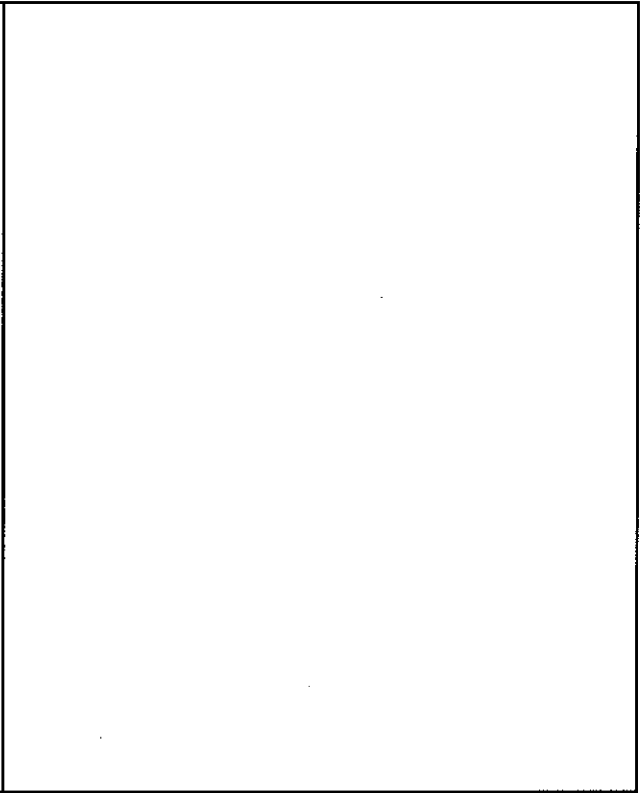
Back



Left Side



Right Side



Activities

Below is a list of activities you may choose from to complete your horse project. Please choose 5 and describe below or on the next 2 pages. (Staple in additional pages if needed.)

- Learn to tie a quick release knot. Take pictures (or draw) of the steps and write a brief description of what is happening in each picture.
- Take a picture of your horses hoof (sole and hoof). Label at least 7 parts of the hoof.
- Read an article of your choosing about a horse related illness. Briefly explain three things you learned during your reading.
- Horses exhibit lots of emotion. Take or find three pictures that show three different emotions, place them in the book with the emotion listed next to each.
- Watch a horse movie. Tell me if the horse was ridden in the movie and what type of riding they did with the horse. What was your favorite scene?
- Teach a friend (who does not ride horse) how to properly put on a helmet. Take a picture of your friend in the helmet.
- Go to a horse related activity. Describe what you saw or did while there.
- Watch your veterinarian administer a shot. Ask and write down 3 questions you had about either the process of giving the shot or about the shot.

Activities Continued

Activities Continued

Animal Care and Management

An animal project requires regular care and management. List the things necessary to take care of your project.

Include the following:

Feeding and watering practices Grooming (clipping, trimming, foot care, etc.) Health practices and medicines General management (cleaning living area and feed pans, halter breaking, training, etc.)

Daily – Things done every day

Example: fed, gave fresh water

Weekly – Things done once a week

Example: cleaned feed and water containers, gave new bedding, took riding lessons

Monthly – Things done once a month

Example: new shoes

Yearly – Things done one time or occasionally throughout the year Example: vaccinations, float teeth

Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly

Basic Food Costs

My Horse weighs _____. The horse gets _____ pounds of food per day. The bag or bags of grain have _____ pounds in them. My horse goes through one bag of grain in _____ days. A bag of grain cost _____. My horses' grain costs _____ per year. (365 days).

My horse gets _____ flakes of hay per day. There are approximately _____ flakes of hay in a bale. A bale of hay lasts _____ days. A bale of hay costs _____. My horses' hay cost _____ per year.

Tack, Equipment, and Supply Inventory (one chart for all)

At the beginning of the 4-H year, take an inventory of what equipment and supplies are on hand. Add new equipment or supplies you purchase to the list. We realize that often times equipment is shared. Please estimate a cost value for any shared equipment. (Ex. 1 set of clippers shared between # people $\$250/\# = \$8\#.00$ each.)

Number and Kind	Already Owned or Purchased	Purchase Price
Example: Halter	Already Owned	
Example: Hoof Pick	Purchased	\$1.50
	Total:	

Time Spent Record

For two weeks track the amount of time spent working with or around your project and record it below.

Week	Number of Hours spent Riding, Training, Exercising, and Lessons	Number of Hours Spent Grooming, Feeding & General Care	Number of Hours Spent on Tack Care & Repair	Weekly Total

Safety Message

Are you up to the challenge? Follow the ten clues below to locate hazards throughout the barn. Fill in the blanks and then unscramble all the letters in boxes to reveal the secret safety message below.

Scrambled Letters:

Safety Message: ____ F ____ N S ____ I ____ Y ____ !

1. I am heavy and cold and should never be too old. I'm often by the door and should not be on the floor. When you pull down my handle the flames are no more.
2. To a horse's tummy, we're totally yummy, but because we are dry, we should not be inside. We should not be kept beside the stall, nor stacked so high that we might fall.
3. During a cold winter storm, I can keep you warm, but make sure I'm the safe kind recommended for a barn. Even though I'll make you toasty and snug, when you leave the barn don't forget to pull my plug.
4. A cool dry place is where I should be stored. Clean up the mess if I'm spilled on the floor. Letting me get dusty is not very nice. Be sure to put the lid on tight to keep out the mice.
5. My job is to hold the food your horse likes to eat. Hang me up high and I'll hold a tasty treat. I should not normally be found inside the stall, but rather in the trailer when you take your horse for a haul.
6. I have two handles and a wheel to push over the ground. Don't leave me just lying around. Horses can trip over me, so put me away where I should be.
7. Set me up when you need to be taller, but make sure I'm steady or you'll hear someone holler when they lose their footing as I wobble to and fro. "Oh No." "Heads up." and "Look out Below."
8. I'm here to give your horse some light, if I'm open the stall seems much more bright. If I break you should replace me anew, so your horse can have a clear and safe view.
9. When your horse is feeling under the weather, I might be able to put her back together. If she's given a dose I could help sustain her, but make sure that you keep me in a properly labeled container.
10. Flick the switch and I'll shine bright. Turn me on to shed some light. I'm hanging loose even though I should not. I'm a hazard if uncovered because I get too hot.

F ____

__ X T __ U __ S __ R

B ____ ____ F ____ Y

H ____ E ____

__ D

A ____ N ____

W ____

R

L ____ R

____ D ____ W

M ____ D ____

L ____ G ____ B ____

Horse Grooming

Grooming may seem like an unneeded hassle. The simple act of grooming can prevent disease, keep tack clean, prevent tack from rubbing, and remove dirt and grease. When grooming a horse, start at the top of his neck and work your way to his rear, then switch sides and repeat. Take time to look for injuries or changes in the horse. Make sure your horse or pony is safely tied wearing a leather halter or by using 'quick-release' snaps on cross-ties.

Tools:

Rubber Curry: Usually shaped like an oval or circle, has soft rubber "teeth".



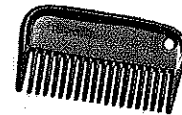
Dandy Brush: Stiff bristled brush.

Body Brush: Soft bristled brush, usually made of horse hair.



Hoof Pick/Brush: The hoof pick/brush combo can be found at most tack stores.

Mane Comb: I recommend plastic, you will be less likely to break the hairs.



Towel: Polishing towel/rag, helps remove sweat marks and gives the coat a nice shine after brushing.

Steps to Good Cleaning

1. Start with the Rubber Curry. The rubber curry should be used in a circular motion to loosen dirt that has settled under the horse's hair. NOTE: be very careful and gentle around bony areas of your horse's body (such as his back or shoulders). Don't use a Rubber Curry on your horse's legs unless you can be extremely gentle with it. Never use a Curry or any stiff brush on your horse's face. It's too easy for your horse to injure his eye on the rubber curry or stiff bristled brush, and eye injuries are usually serious, needing immediate veterinarian attention.
2. Next, use the **Dandy Brush**. The motion for this brush is like the same motion you would use when sweeping a floor. You 'flick' the brush away and up from the coat so that the dirt comes off of his coat. Unless your horse is already extremely clean, you should see a slight cloud of dust with each stroke. If you don't, you need more "flicking" action with this brush. If you don't use this "flicking" motion, the dirt will just get pushed back under the hair, potentially causing irritation to the horse.
3. Then, you use the **Body Brush**. The body brush is meant to smooth down the hair and to get rid of any traces of left-over dirt after you have thoroughly used the Dandy Brush. With the Body Brush, you do not use a 'flicking' motion, instead, you smooth it

Why do we groom our Horse? Check the boxes with the correct answer.

- ☐ To build up a good bond with them
- ☐ To help check for any injuries
- ☐ To remove dirt and grease from the coat
- ☐ To stop the tack rubbing
- ☐ To avoid tidying my bedroom
- ☐ To keep the coat clean and prevent disease
- ☐ To remove loose hair especially in the spring
- ☐ To make sure he won't roll when he goes out in the field.
- ☐ So I don't have to clean my tack so often

Name five grooming tools, how and where they are used...

Grooming Tool	Used where	Used How

True/False

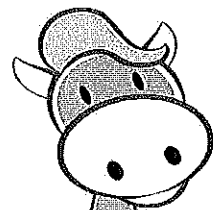
Curry combs are used on the face of the horse. True / False

Pull toward the body when using a hoof pick. True / False

A dandy brush is used to smooth the coat. True / False

Show Sheen is used on the body avoiding the saddle and girth area. True / False

A mane comb should "flick" the mane up. True / False



Hoof Care

The horse's hooves are its foundation. Several factors that can help keep a horse's feet healthy are nutrition, genetics, the weather, and how often the hoof is trimmed.

Nutrition

Feeding good quality hay, supplementing the appropriate amount of vitamins and trace minerals (biotin, iodine, methionine and zinc), and making sure the horse has constant access to fresh, clean water is important for hoof health and overall horse health. Poor nutrition can lead to future hoof problems, and correcting a horse's nutrition can gradually improve hoof health. Consult your veterinarian to ensure that your feeding regimen is meeting the needs of your horse.

Genetics

Some horses are born with poor hoof quality and are more susceptible to problems. The horses breed as well as parents both are considerations in hoof strength. Arabians are known to have very strong hooves while Percherons are known to develop hoof cracks. Parents that have weak or tender hooves are more likely to have offspring with a softer hoof. In such cases you can talk with your farrier about shoeing options or topical products to assist with the horse's individual needs.

Weather

Weather conditions can cause damage to the hoof. During dry weather, or with frequent changes from wet to dry, horses are prone to having dry, brittle feet that easily develop hoof cracks. In the winter, special care should be taken if the horse lives outside or is turned out. Snow can ball up under the sole and cause bruising or imbalance. Ice can be very slippery if the horse is shod with normal shoes.



Frequency of Trimming Hoof

In the summer, horses should be trimmed or shod at least every six to eight weeks or as needed. During the winter hooves generally grow slower. Longer intervals can be taken between trimming. Every six to twelve weeks dependent on the horse's hoof growth. Figure one-quarter inch to almost half-an-inch per month is all the growth you see in the hoof wall. Due to this slow growth, it could take months, to even a year, before you see dramatic improvement in hoof quality. The hoof wall grows down from the coronary band. Any injury or damage to the coronary band could slow hoof growth.

A well balanced hoof allows the horse to move better and puts less stress and strain on bones, tendons, ligaments. The ideal foot has the following characteristics: a straight hoof-pastern angle, easy break-over, adequate heel support and medial-lateral balance.

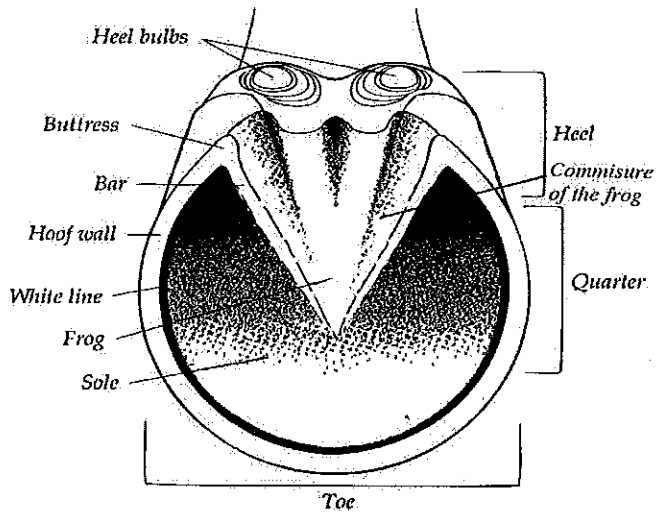


Common hoof problems

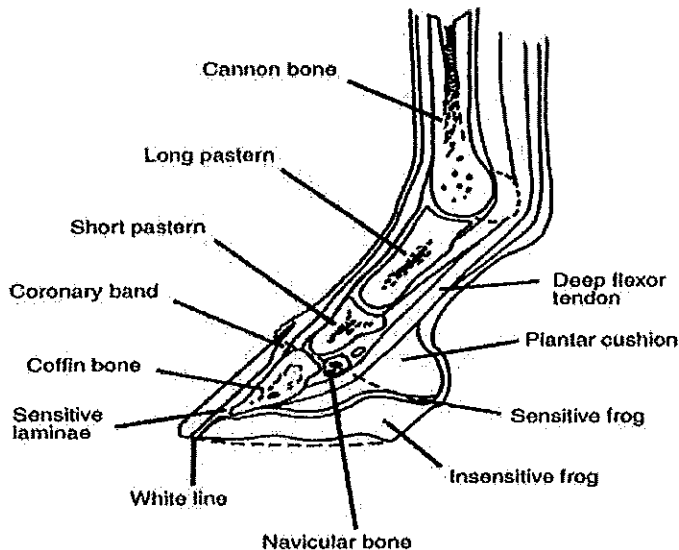
Hoof cracks. Horizontal cracks or blowouts are usually caused by an injury to the coronary band or a blow to the hoof wall. Horizontal cracks or blowouts do not usually cause lameness. Grass cracks are usually seen in long, unshod horses, and can be corrected with trimming and shoeing. Sand cracks result from injury to the coronary band or white line disease that breaks out at the coronary band. Sand cracks can be a cause of lameness. Treatment for sand cracks includes determining the cause and removing it, floating, and/or fixation or patching. It usually takes nine to twelve months for the hoof to grow out.

Thrush. Thrush is a foul-smelling black exudate usually found around the frog that is associated with wet, soiled conditions. Thrush can invade sensitive tissue and cause lameness. Keeping stalls or barn clean and dry can help eliminate thrush.

Solar abscess. Solar Abscess is an infection in the sole of the hoof that can lead to acute or severe lameness. Solar Abscess can be caused by trauma, bruising, or a foreign body. Treatments include removal of the foreign body (if possible), soaking the hoof in warm water and Epsom salt, and keeping the hoof bandaged, clean and dry.



Hot nail or street nail. A hot nail is a horseshoe nail that is driven into the sensitive structures of the hoof wall. Hot nails will usually cause lameness. Treatments include flushing nail hole with antiseptic, packing the hole or bandaging the foot, and Tetanus booster. A street nail is any foreign object that enters the foot. This is an emergency, and your veterinarian should be called immediately. Treatment depends on what hoof structure is affected.



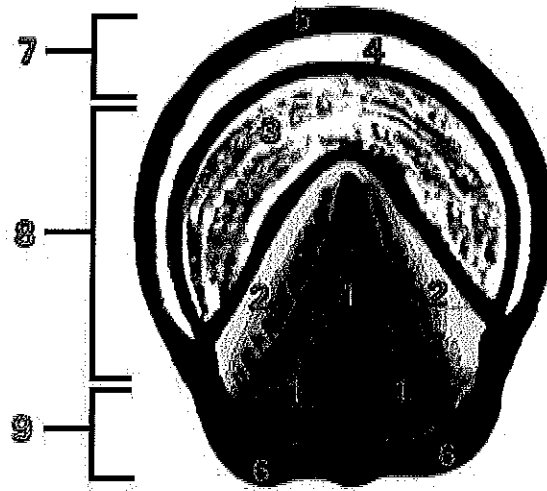
Laminitis. Laminitis is inflammation of the sensitive lamina. Founder is rotation (coffin bone rotates downward inside hoof capsule) and/or sinking (coffin bone sinks downward) of the coffin bone. There are several causes of laminitis. Treatments include regular shoeing or trimming, maintaining short toes, using heel wedges, and frog and sole support.

Navicular. Disease process involving the navicular bone, bursa, ligamentous, or soft tissue structures. Horses will usually land their toe first due to pain in the heels. Causes of navicular include hereditary predisposition (Quarter

Horses and Thoroughbreds), faulty conformation, hoof imbalance, and exercise on hard surfaces. Treatments include shoeing, maintaining a short toe, elevating the heels and good

Parts of the Hoof

Put the corresponding number beside the correct label



Heel-___ Frog-___ Quarter-___ Bars-___ Toe-___ Sole-___ Bulbs-___
White Line-___ Hoof Wall-___

True False Questions

Hooves are solid bone like material all the way through. T / F

Severe damage to the coronary band can cause deformities of the hoof. T / F

A farrier is a tradesperson trained in hoof care and horse shoeing. T / F

Proper trimming can solve problems like contracted heels, flares and cracks. T / F

Horses need to be re-shod about every 6 weeks depending on the growth of the hoof and wear of the shoe. T / F

If you are going to ride your horse more than once a week, it will need shoes. T / F

Thrush in the foot is a white feathery substance that looks like bird feathers. T / F

Stumbling can be sign that your horse may need its hooves trimmed by a farrier. T / F

A hoof pick is a tool to clean the dirt and dust off of the outside of the hoof. T / F

Farrier Tools

Trimming the hoof

Hoof Pick –Yes, it counts. Farriers need these to clean out the horse's feet before they can get to work with all the other fancy tools.

Shoe puller –These tools look like giant pliers, and pretty much do what the name suggests—the shoe puller will let the farrier get the shoe off of the hoof without damaging the foot.

Nailpuller –With little jaws on the end of it, this tool can pull nails out of a horseshoe one at a time, either to get the shoe off before a trim, or to remove a loose nail or one that's gone wonky during the shoeing.

Hoof testers –A hoof tester is a two-pronged tool that lets a farrier see if/where a horse's foot is sore. It uses a pinching motion to put pressure on different points of the horse's sole or heel—when the horse reacts to the pressure, that usually indicates a sore spot.

Nippers –Like a giant pair of nail clippers, nippers are used to trim around the hoof wall until the foot is the right length.

Knife –The knife pares away excess sole, and gets rid of loose, dead frog so that healthy tissue can breathe. There are lots of different kinds of knives—loop knives, curved blade knives, double-edged knives, etc.—and every farrier has their own preference.

Rasp –Think of it like a nail file. A huge one. Once the foot has been trimmed to the right length, it needs to be evened out and made level, and the edges of the foot rounded slightly so the foot won't catch on anything. The rasp also gets used at the end of a shoe job to smooth out nails and make sure that the edges of the hoof exactly meet the edges of the horseshoe.

Shaping the shoes

Forge –Usually powered by gas nowadays, although coal-fired ones are still used, the forge heats up metal to the point where it can be shaped and molded.

Anvil –The anvil is where the action is. Its work surface is for shaping horseshoes, or any metal. Typically made of stainless steel, anvils are designed with a flat top and a rounded "horn." The top surface is where the bulk of the hammering gets done, as it ensures that the shoe will end up being level. The horn lets the farrier bend and curve the metal.

Tongs –Usually two-ended, the tongs hold hot horseshoes for all of the obvious reasons. The narrow end is used to take the horseshoe in and out of the forge, and the wider end holds the horseshoe on both sides so it can be pressed to the hoof of the horse.

Basic Farrier Tools



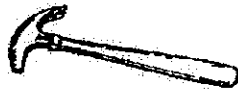
Hoof Pick



Hoof Knife



Nippers



Driving Hammer



Clinch Cutter



Anvil



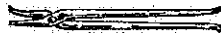
Clinch Block



Hoof Protractor



Rasp



Alligator clincher

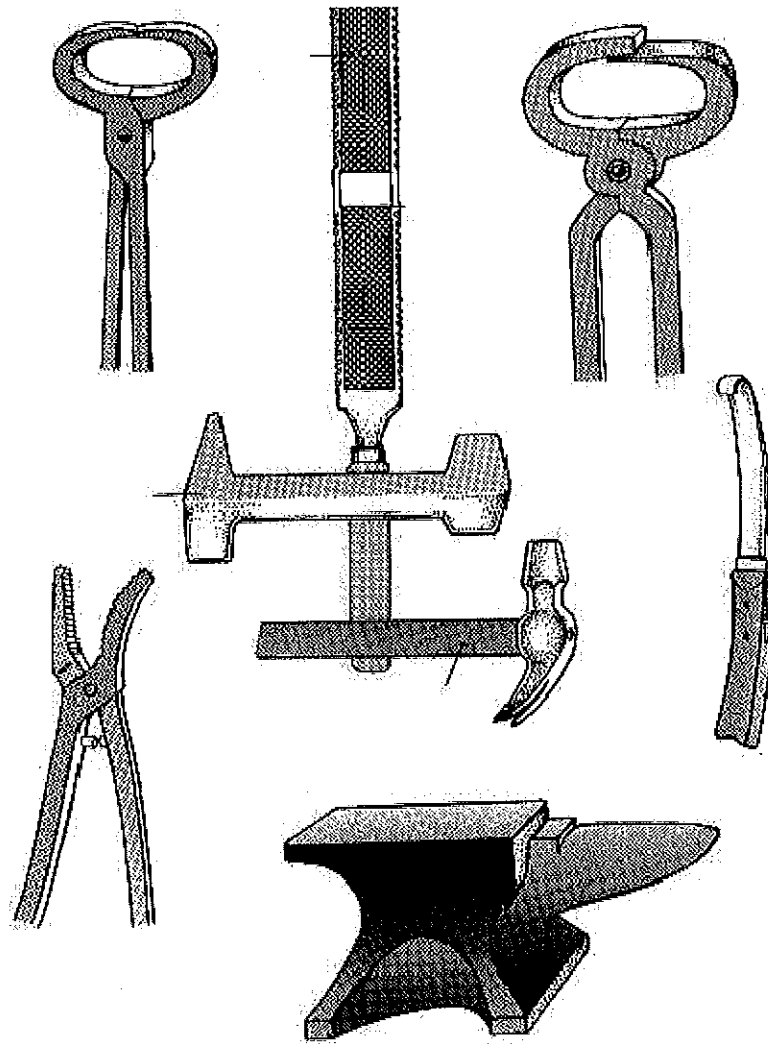


Calipers



Pritchel

Label the farriers tools below



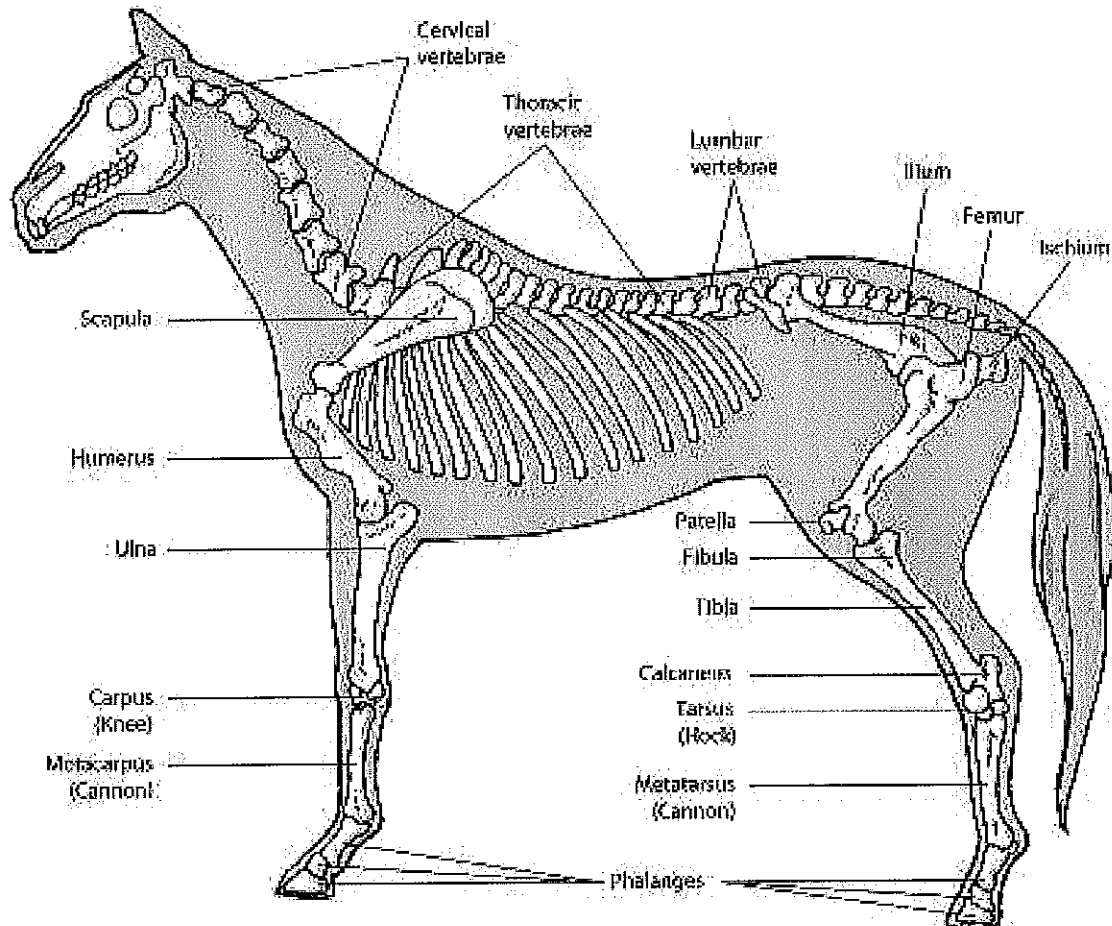
Shoeing tools

List 4 reasons your horse needs to see a farrier

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Skeletal System

The skeletal system of the horse has three major functions in the body. It protects vital organs, provides framework, and supports soft parts of the body. Horses typically have 205 bones. The pelvic limb typically contains 19 bones, while the thoracic limb contains 20 bones.



Bones serve three major functions in the skeletal system; they act as levers, they store minerals, and they are the site of red blood cell formation. Bones can be classified into five categories

1. Long Bones: aid in locomotion, store minerals, and act as levers. They are found mainly in the limbs.
2. Short Bones: Absorb concussion. Found in joints such as the knee, hock, and fetlock.
3. Flat Bones: Enclose body cavities containing organs. The ribs are examples of flat bones.
4. Irregular Bones: Protect the central nervous system. The vertebral column consists of irregular bones.
5. Sesamoids: Bones embedded within a tendon. The horse's proximal digital sesamoids are simply called the "sesamoid bones" by horsemen, his distal digital sesamoid is referred to as the navicular bone.

Ligaments and tendons hold the skeletal system together. Ligaments hold bones to bones and tendons hold bones to muscles. Synovial membranes are found in joint capsules, where they contain synovial fluid, which lubricates joints. Bones are covered by a tough membrane called periosteum, which covers the entire bone excluding areas of articulation.

Skeleton Activity

Some of the following bones were identified on the previous page. Others you will have to look up to identify them. Identify the type of bone: long bone, short bone, flat bone, irregular bone, or sesamoid bone and then draw a line to the area of the horse this bone is located.

Sacral Vertebrae

Type: _____

Cannon bone (metacarpus)

Type: _____

Splint bones (small metacarpal bones)

Type: _____

Carpus

Type: _____

Atlas

Type: _____

Mandible

Type: _____

Ulna

Type: _____

Cranial bones

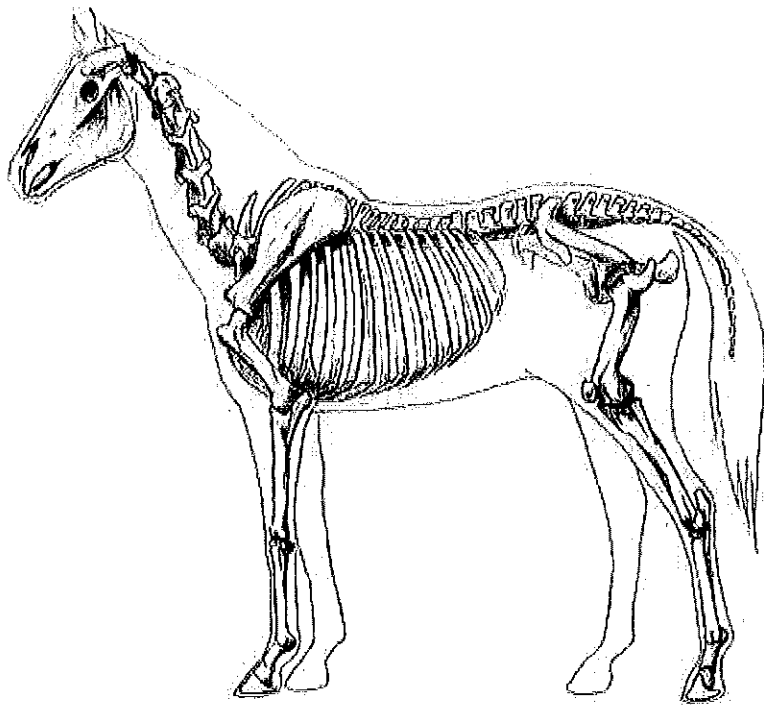
Type: _____

Scapula

Type: _____

Navicular Bone

Type: _____



Horse Color and Marking Word Search

Here is a puzzle on different colors and markings of horses. The names can be read up, down, forward, backward, or diagonally. Circle the colors and markings as you find them and see if you can get them all.

Albino	Brown	Grulla	Race	Appaloosa	Buckskin	Half Stocking
Roan	Ankle	Chestnut	Heel	Snip	Baldface	Coronet
Overo	Sorrel	Bay	Cremello	Palomino	Star	Black
Dun	Pastern	Stocking	Blaze	Gray	Pinto	Stripe

S	E	P	I	R	T	S	T	O	C	K	I	N	G
K	C	R	E	M	E	L	L	O	G	T	A	B	N
E	A	H	E	E	L	R	O	T	N	I	P	A	I
Z	R	I	E	L	K	N	A	I	W	E	P	L	K
Y	B	A	L	S	E	R	K	G	O	M	A	D	C
C	L	L	C	O	T	S	O	R	R	E	L	F	O
O	A	E	A	E	K	N	Y	A	B	S	O	A	T
R	Z	N	S	C	I	I	U	Y	N	I	O	C	S
O	E	C	U	B	K	P	S	T	A	R	S	E	F
N	A	B	L	D	O	N	I	M	O	L	A	P	L
E	T	A	D	G	R	U	L	L	A	B	P	O	A
T	P	A	S	T	E	R	N	O	V	E	R	O	H

Write down two horse coat colors with a brief description of each.

1. _____

2. _____

New Horse Words

Appointments : Equipment and clothing used in showing horses.

Balance : Refers to the overall appearance of the horse. All parts of the body are in correct proportion to each other and result in a pleasing, balanced appearance.

Bosal (boh-zal) : Noseband of the hackamore, usually made of braided rawhide.

Brand : A mark of identification. A private registered mark burned, frozen or tattooed on the horse. Freeze marking is a common anti-theft deterrent used by horse owners.

Buck-kneed : Knees bent forward.

Calf-kneed : Opposite of buck-kneed. Knees angled backward.

Cavesson : A noseband on a bridle.

Concussion : The force that travels up the leg each time the hoof hits the ground

Crossbreed : The result of breeding two different breeds of horse to produce an individual that possesses the characteristics of both breeds. As in warmblood x thoroughbred or part bred arab.

Equitation : The art of horseback riding

Grade : a horse whose parentage is unknown, unidentifiable, or of significantly mixed breeding

Gymkhana : A horse show or event with a program of competitive games on horseback.

Hackamore : A type of headstall or bridle without a bit.

Headstall : Part of a bridle or hackamore that fits over the horse's head.

Hinny : Cross between a jenny and a stallion.

Lateral movements : The horse is going sideways to some degree and only at the instructions of the rider.

Monkey mouth/Sow mouth : Opposite of parrot mouth, the lower jaw protrudes in front of the upper jaw.

Near side : The horse's left side. **Near side** : The horse's left side.

Neck rein : A signal to the horse with the weight of the rein against the neck.

Off side or far side : The horse's right side.

Purebred : Bred from members of a recognized breed without mixture of blood from other breeds.

Rein back : The horse moving backwards on the riders command.

Short-coupled : Describes a horse having a short distance (not more than four-fingers width) between the last rib and the point of the hip.

Sound : A term that means the horse is physically fit and shows no signs of weakness or illness which interfere with its usefulness.

Vice : A bad habit that may affect a horse's usefulness, dependability or health.

Weanling : A foal, colt or filly under one year old, that has been taken away from its mother that is no longer nursing.

Yearling : A foal that is between one and two years of age. A foal is considered one year of age on January 1, regardless of what month in the year it was born.