



# 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.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

List dates and vaccinations given to your horse this year.

## My Project Animal & I:

*A completed record book should have photos of your animal. Photo captions are encouraged.*

# My horse care log:

List all horse care expenses and record the cost spent under the proper account.

For veterinary/health include vet, vaccines, deworming, equine dentist, equine chiropractor , etc.

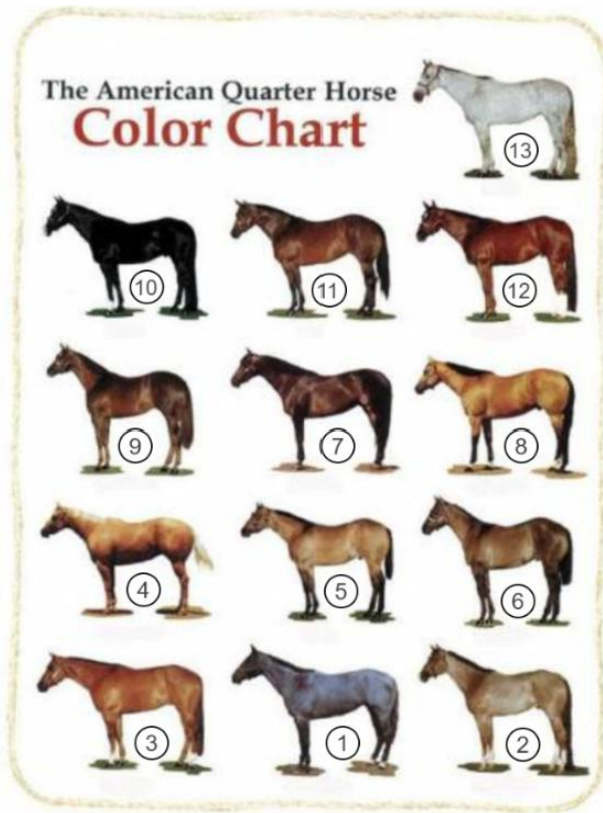
Date of purchase or service	Description of purchase or service	Vet/Health Cost	Farrier Cost	Other Cost
TOTAL Column Expenses				
TOTAL Project Expenses: (find by adding Total Column Expenses together)				

**Ages 8-19**

**General Knowledge**

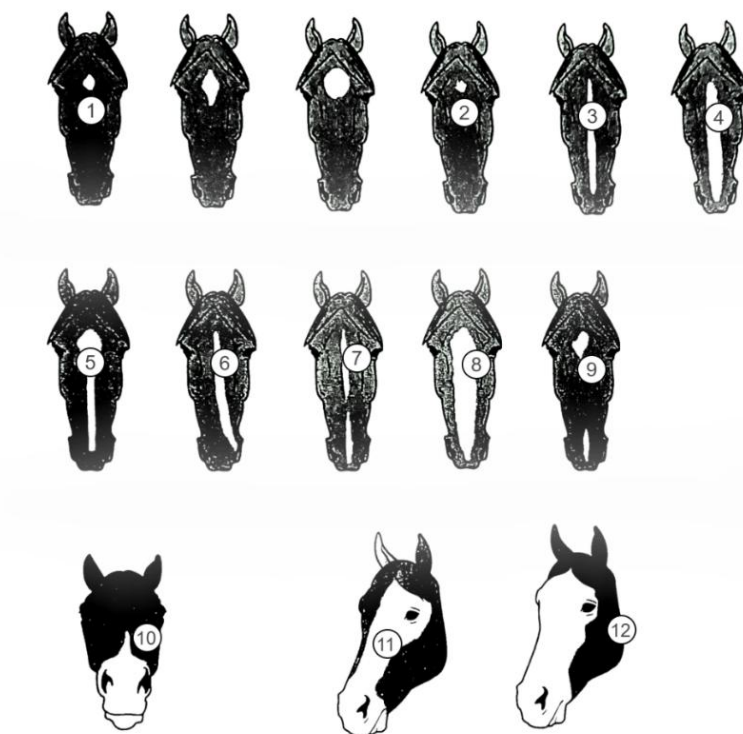
1. Horse Registration via Fair Entry is Due? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Proof of Negative \_\_\_\_\_ is required when registering your horse in Fair Entry.
3. Exhibitors may enter and ride as many classes as they like, but will declare the \_\_\_\_\_ classes that will be counted toward high point award during exhibitor check-in. Classes that do not contribute to high point are costume class and freestyle reining.
4. What is the only required class at fair? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Core vaccines are required for your horse to come to fair, they protect against:  
E \_\_\_\_\_ and W \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_  
R \_\_\_\_\_  
T \_\_\_\_\_  
W \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_ V \_\_\_\_\_
6. What disease is diagnosed by a Coggins test? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How often is a Coggins test required? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is a current Coggins test required to show at the fair and other horse shows? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What time does your horse need to be fed, watered, and stall cleaned by in the morning? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What 3 things do you need to wear when riding a horse (even when practicing)?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. What classes are you **required** to wear a helmet in? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Can you wear a helmet in western classes? \_\_\_\_\_
13. During the fair, where can you mount your horse? \_\_\_\_\_
14. List the normal vital sign range for a horse: Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ Pulse \_\_\_\_\_  
Respirations \_\_\_\_\_
15. List something that you and your horse learned or improved on this year:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. What is your favorite thing(s) about being at the fair?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Common Colors of the Horse



- \_\_\_ Grey
- \_\_\_ Buckskin
- \_\_\_ Sorrel
- \_\_\_ Grullo
- \_\_\_ Black
- \_\_\_ Brown
- \_\_\_ Red Dun
- \_\_\_ Red Roan
- \_\_\_ Palomino
- \_\_\_ Blue Roan
- \_\_\_ Chestnut
- \_\_\_ Bay
- \_\_\_ Dun

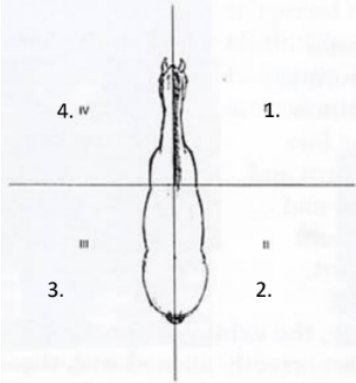
## Common Facial Patterns



- \_\_\_ bald face
- \_\_\_ faint star
- \_\_\_ blaze
- \_\_\_ interrupted stripe
- \_\_\_ star and stripe
- \_\_\_ large snip
- \_\_\_ stripe
- \_\_\_ half bald face
- \_\_\_ irregular stripe
- \_\_\_ wide blaze
- \_\_\_ star and snip
- \_\_\_ star

## Showmanship

THE QUARTER METHOD



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 \_\_\_\_\_.

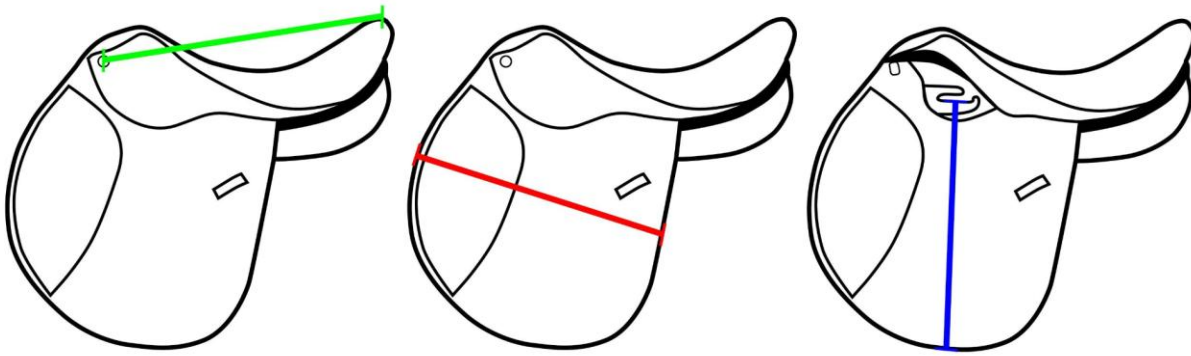
Showmanship is a \_\_\_\_\_ class for all species at GCFY.

## English Saddle Parts



- \_\_\_\_\_ Flap
- \_\_\_\_\_ Skirt
- \_\_\_\_\_ Keeper
- \_\_\_\_\_ Pomel
- \_\_\_\_\_ Dee Ring
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cantel
- \_\_\_\_\_ nail head
- \_\_\_\_\_ Knee roll
- \_\_\_\_\_ Seat
- \_\_\_\_\_ Twist

## Measuring an English Saddle



Seat measurement (green line) is from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

The second two pictures (red and blue lines) measure the \_\_\_\_\_ of the saddle.

## English Bridle Parts



- \_\_\_\_\_ Cheek Piece
- \_\_\_\_\_ Noseband or Cavesson
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bit
- \_\_\_\_\_ Crown Piece
- \_\_\_\_\_ Reins
- \_\_\_\_\_ Browband
- \_\_\_\_\_ Throat Latch



## Parts of the Western Saddle



- \_\_\_\_\_ Fork
- \_\_\_\_\_ Skirt
- \_\_\_\_\_ Seat
- \_\_\_\_\_ Stirrup Leather Keeper
- \_\_\_\_\_ Dee Ring
- \_\_\_\_\_ Stirrup Leather
- \_\_\_\_\_ Leather Flank Girth Billet
- \_\_\_\_\_ Horn
- \_\_\_\_\_ Skirt
- \_\_\_\_\_ Conchos
- \_\_\_\_\_ Pommel
- \_\_\_\_\_ Front Jockey and Seat Jockey
- \_\_\_\_\_ Back Housing or Back Jockey
- \_\_\_\_\_ Stirrup
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fender
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wool Lining
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cante

## Measuring a Western Saddle



Seat measurement is from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Parts of the Western Bridle



- \_\_\_\_\_ Throatlatch
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bit
- \_\_\_\_\_ Curb strap
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cheek piece
- \_\_\_\_\_ Reins
- \_\_\_\_\_ Head Piece (crown piece)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Browband

## Measuring the Height of a Horse



1. Draw a line from the ground to where you'd measure a horse's height.

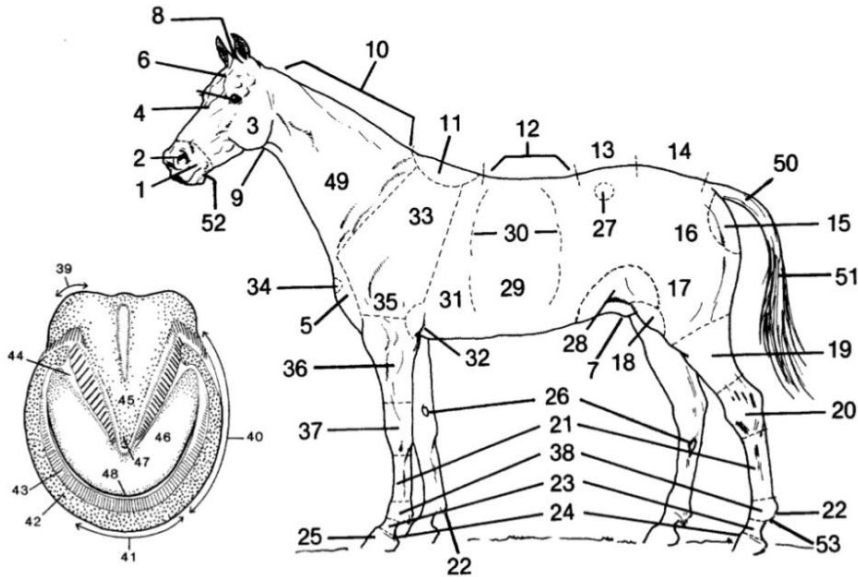
Choose the correct response:

1. Position the horse on a \_\_\_\_\_ surface (uneven, level, sloped)
2. Stand square: Make sure that the horse has all four hooves flat on the ground with its legs \_\_\_\_\_ (splayed, narrow, directly under) its body, forming a square stance.
3. Use a measuring stick or tape perpendicular to the ground, next to the horse's \_\_\_\_\_ (withers, top of ears, back).
4. 1 hand equals \_\_\_\_\_ (3, 4, 5) inches.

Parts of the Horse and Hoof



# Parts of a Horse



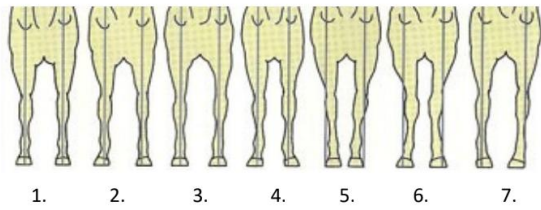
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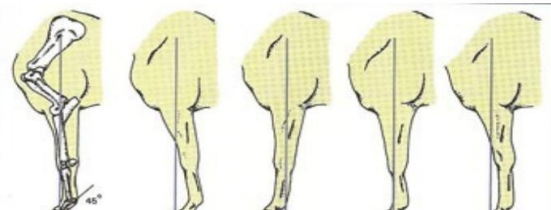
- |                  |                  |                       |                     |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ___ Muzzle       | ___ Buttock      | ___ Point of Hip      | ___ Chin Groove     |
| ___ Face         | ___ Quarters     | ___ Barrel            | ___ Tail            |
| ___ Forehead     | ___ Stifle       | ___ Flank             | ___ Dock            |
| ___ Throat Latch | ___ Hock         | ___ Ribs              | ___ Neck            |
| ___ Back         | ___ Gaskin       | ___ Elbow             |                     |
| ___ Cheek        | ___ Thigh        | ___ Heart Girth       |                     |
| ___ Nostril      | ___ Croup/Rump   | ___ Shoulder          | ___ Bulb of Frog    |
| ___ Chest        | ___ Cannon Bone  | ___ Arm               | ___ Whiteline       |
| ___ Poll         | ___ Pastern      | ___ Point of Shoulder | ___ Apex of Frog    |
| ___ Sheath       | ___ Coronet Band | ___ Fetlock Joint     | ___ Quarters        |
| ___ Crest        | ___ Fetlock      | ___ Knee              | ___ Laminae of wall |
| ___ Withers      | ___ Hoof         | ___ Forearm           | ___ Toe             |
| ___ Loin         | ___ Chesnut      | ___ Ergot             | ___ Wall            |
|                  |                  |                       | ___ Sole            |
|                  |                  |                       | ___ Bar             |
|                  |                  |                       | ___ Frog            |

1. What is the thickest point of the hoof wall? \_\_\_\_\_
2. A farrier's tool used to remove the surplus growth of the hoof wall is called: \_\_\_\_\_
3. What tool is used in hoof care to make a level bearing surface after the hoof has been trimmed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Infection of the frog of the foot is called: \_\_\_\_\_

**Confirmation**



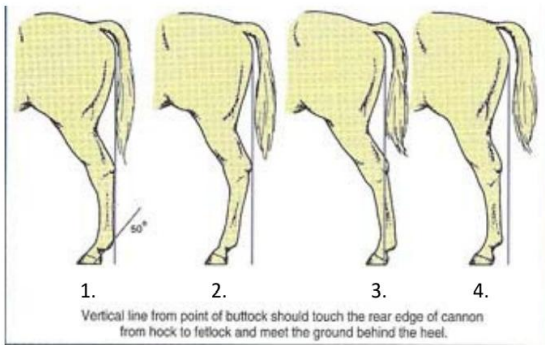
Vertical line from point of shoulder should fall in center of knee, cannon, pastern, and foot.



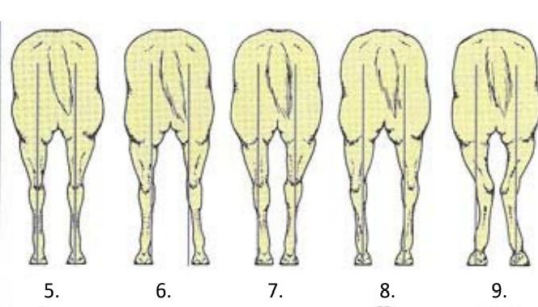
Vertical line from shoulder should fall through elbow and center of foot.

Match the number to the conformation name of the front legs.

- |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| ___ narrow chested toes out  | ___ camped under   |
| ___ toes out                 | ___ ideal position |
| ___ knee sprung              | ___ knock-kneed    |
| ___ pigeon toed              | ___ bowlegged      |
| ___ calf kneed               | ___ camped out     |
| ___ base narrow stands close |                    |



Vertical line from point of buttock should touch the rear edge of cannon from hock to fetlock and meet the ground behind the heel.



Vertical line from point of buttock should fall in center of hock, cannon, pastern, and foot.

Match number to the conformation name of the hind legs.

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| ___ camped out     | ___ cow hocked       |
| ___ stands wide    | ___ stands under     |
| ___ ideal position | ___ leg too straight |
| ___ bow legged     | ___ stands close     |