



Name: _____

Leader: _____

Years in Project Area: _____

Record Started: _____
Month Day Year

Record Closed: _____
Month Day Year



Senior:
15-19 years old

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

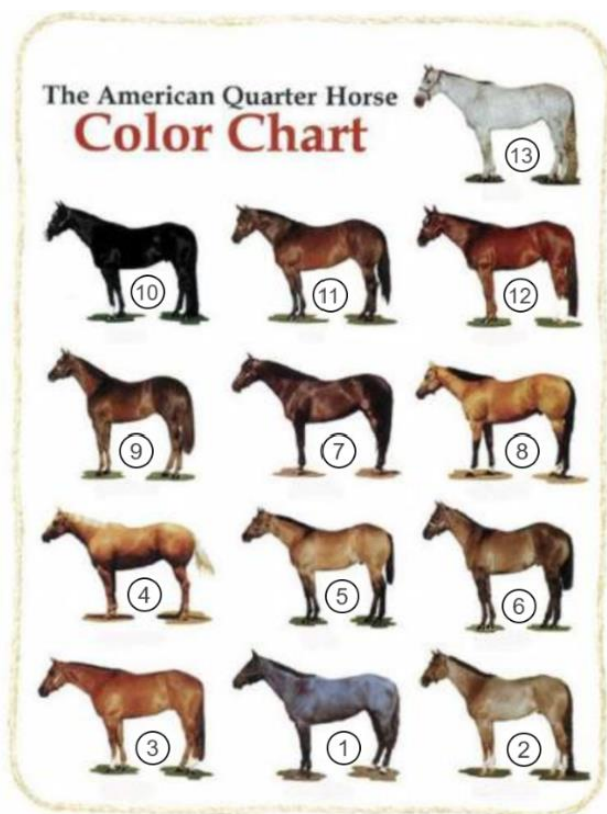
General Knowledge

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:

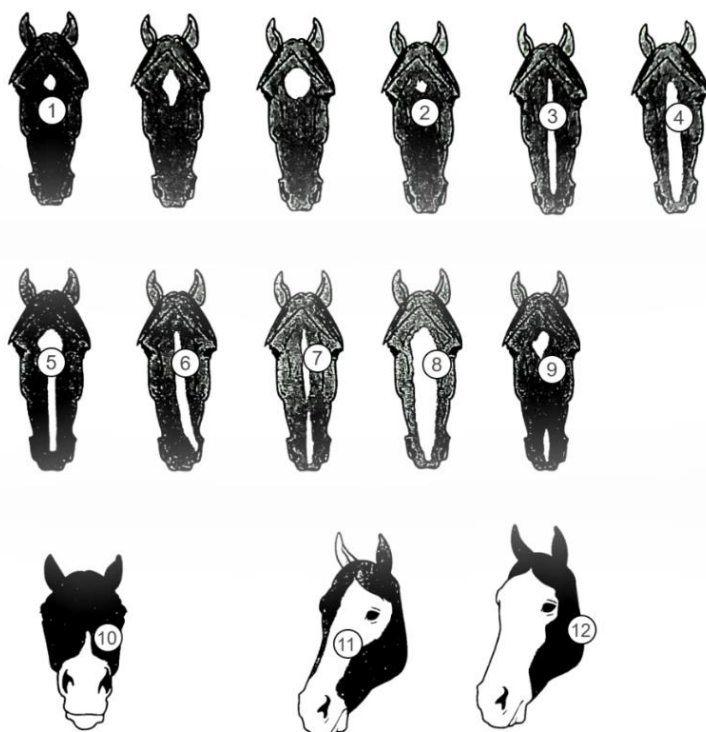
16. What is your favorite thing(s) about being at the fair?

Common Colors of the Horse



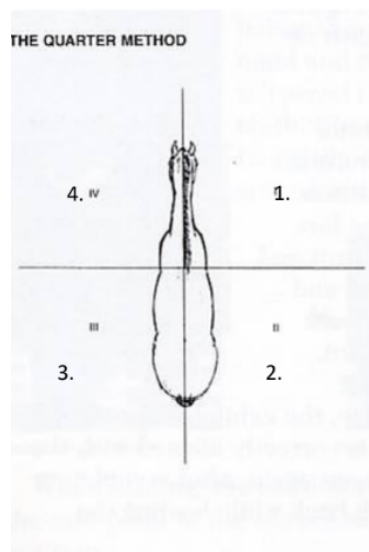
- _____ Grey
- _____ Buckskin
- _____ Sorrel
- _____ Grullo
- _____ Black
- _____ Brown
- _____ Red Dun
- _____ Red Roan
- _____ Palomino
- _____ Blue Roan
- _____ Chestnut
- _____ Bay
- _____ Dun

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



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 _____.

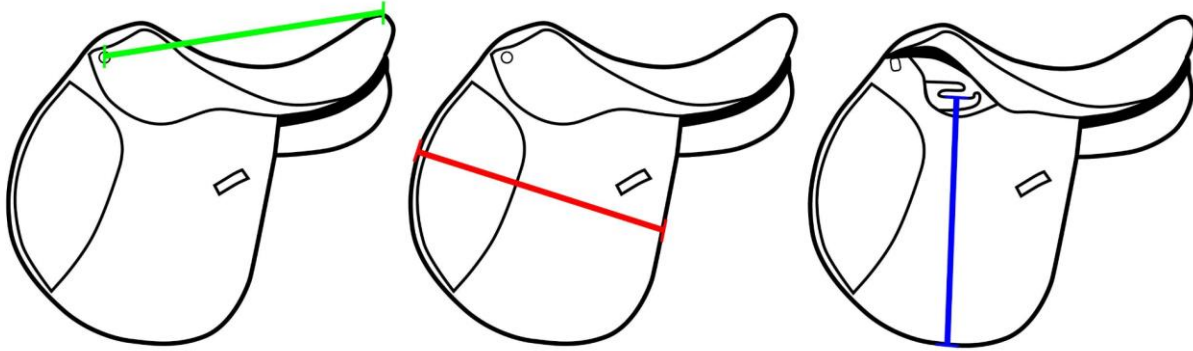
Showmanship is a _____ class for all species at GCFY.

English Saddle Parts



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

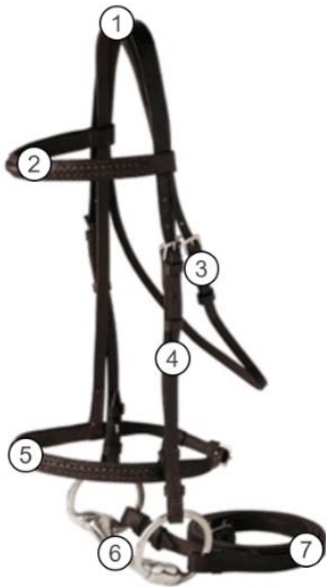
Measuring an English Saddle



Seat measurement (green line) is from the _____ to the _____.

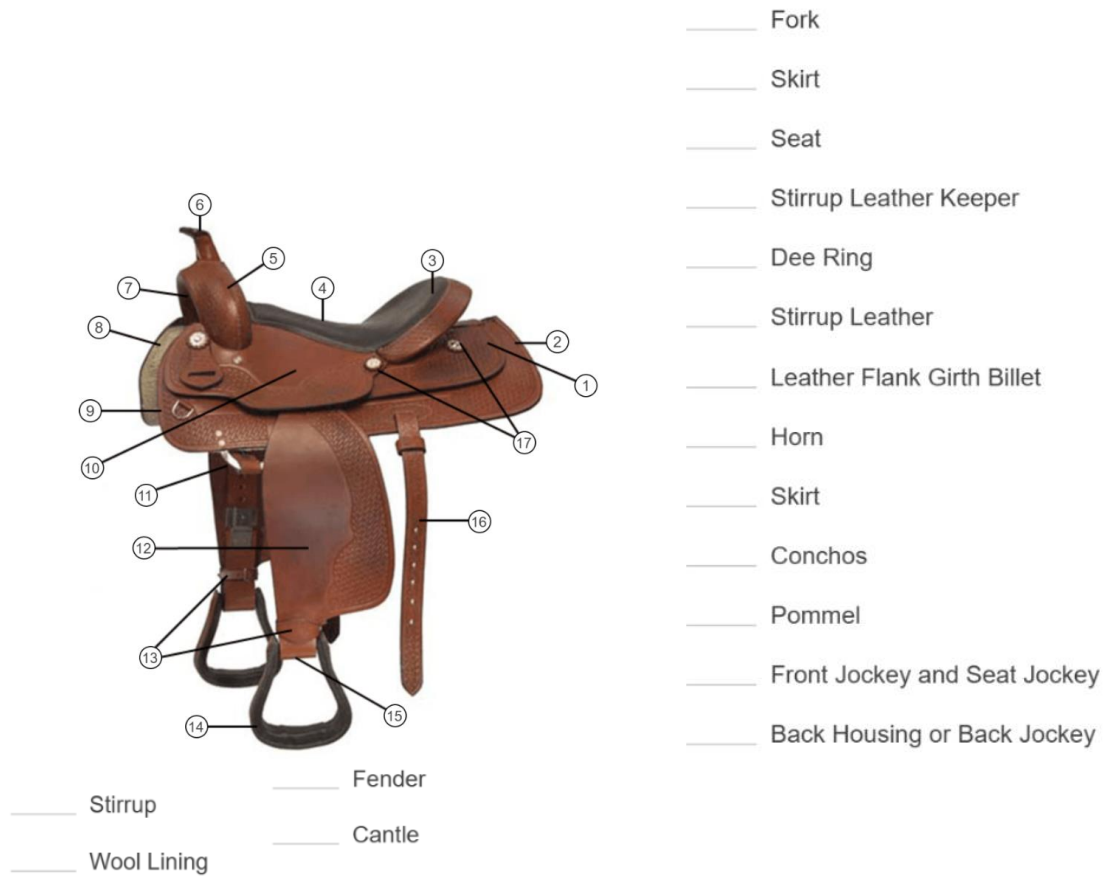
The second two pictures (red and blue lines) measure the _____ of the saddle.

English Bridle Parts



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

Parts of the Western Saddle



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



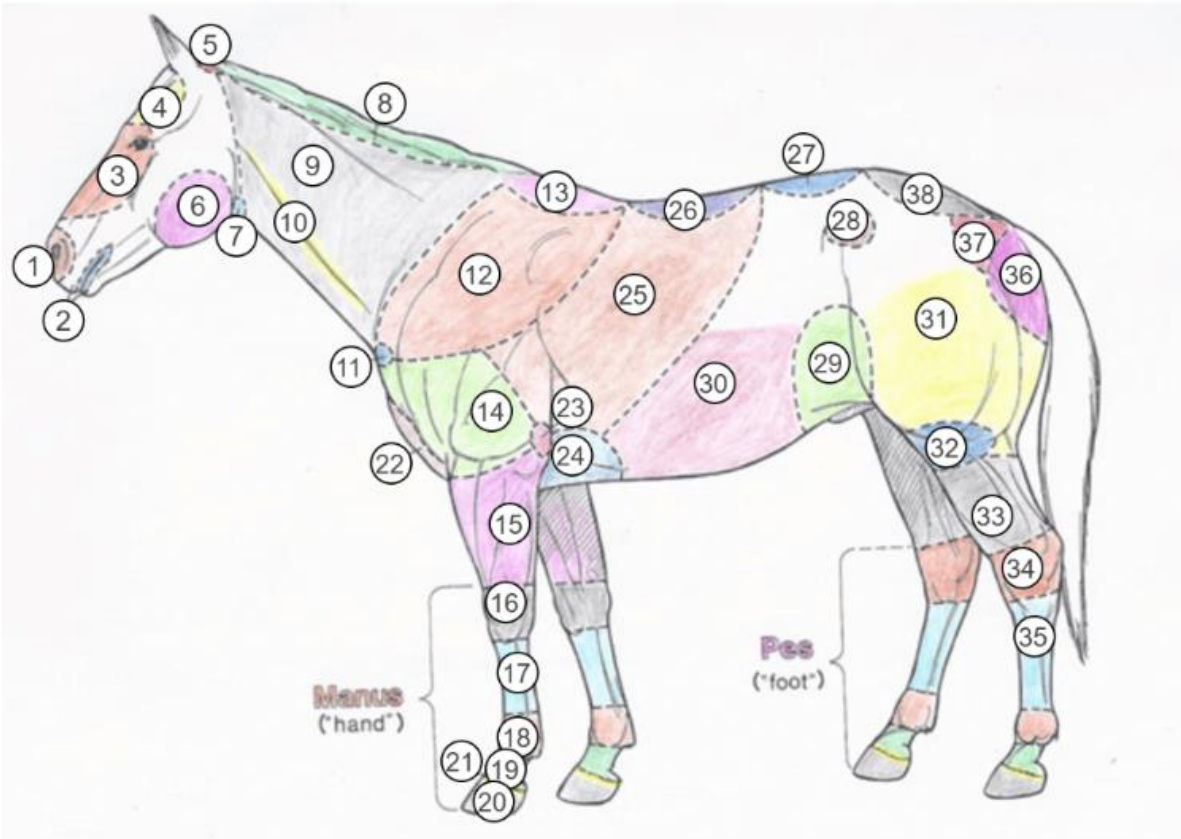
1. Draw a line from the ground to where you'd measure a horse's height.

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.

Ages 12-14:

Parts of the Horse

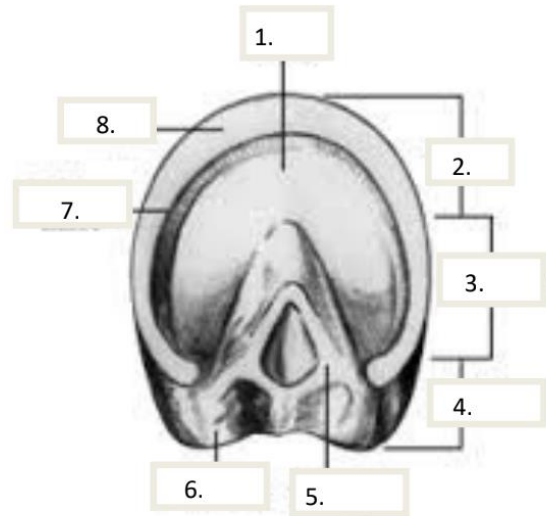


- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| _____ Point of hip | _____ Neck | _____ Elbow |
| _____ Face | _____ Flank | _____ Bridge of Nose |
| _____ Barrel | _____ Shoulder | _____ Cannon |
| _____ Back | _____ Belly | _____ Shoulder |
| _____ Crest | _____ Lips | _____ Girth |
| _____ Pastern | _____ Poll | _____ Hock |
| _____ Forearm | _____ Stifle | _____ Croup |
| _____ Tailhead | _____ Elbow | _____ Crest |
| _____ Buttock | _____ Hoof | _____ Barrel |
| _____ Gaskin | _____ Coronet | _____ Loin |
| _____ Arm | _____ Loin | _____ Poll |
| _____ Hock | _____ Fetlock | _____ Hoof |
| _____ Knee | _____ Jugular Groove | _____ Back |

Parts of the Hoof

Label parts of the foot.

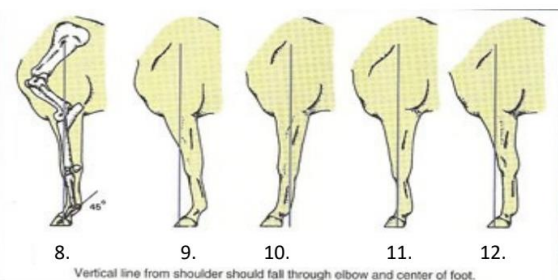
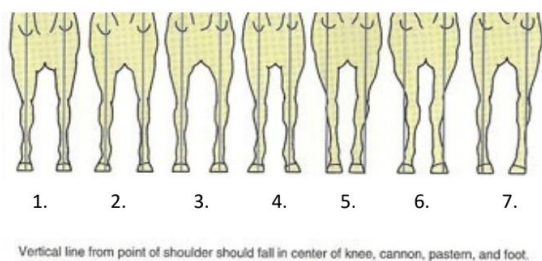
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



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: _____

Ages 15-19

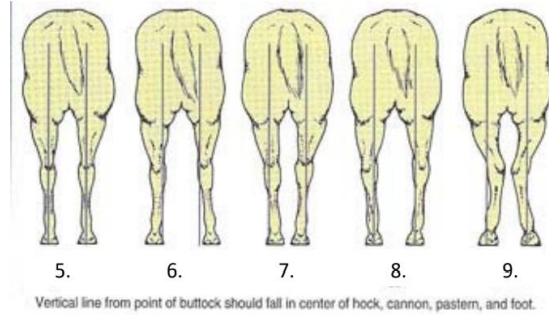
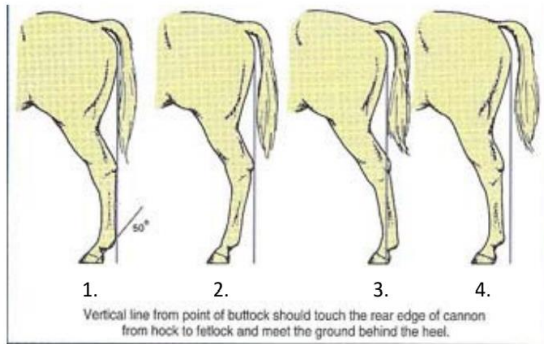
Confirmation



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

- _____ narrow chested toes out
- _____ toes out
- _____ knee sprung
- _____ pigeon toed
- _____ calf kneed
- _____ base narrow stands close

- _____ camped under
- _____ ideal position
- _____ knock-kneed
- _____ bowlegged
- _____ camped out



Match number to the conformation name of the hind legs.

_____ camped out

_____ stands wide

_____ _____ ideal position

_____ bow legged

_____ cow hocked

_____ stands under

_____ leg too straight

_____ stands close