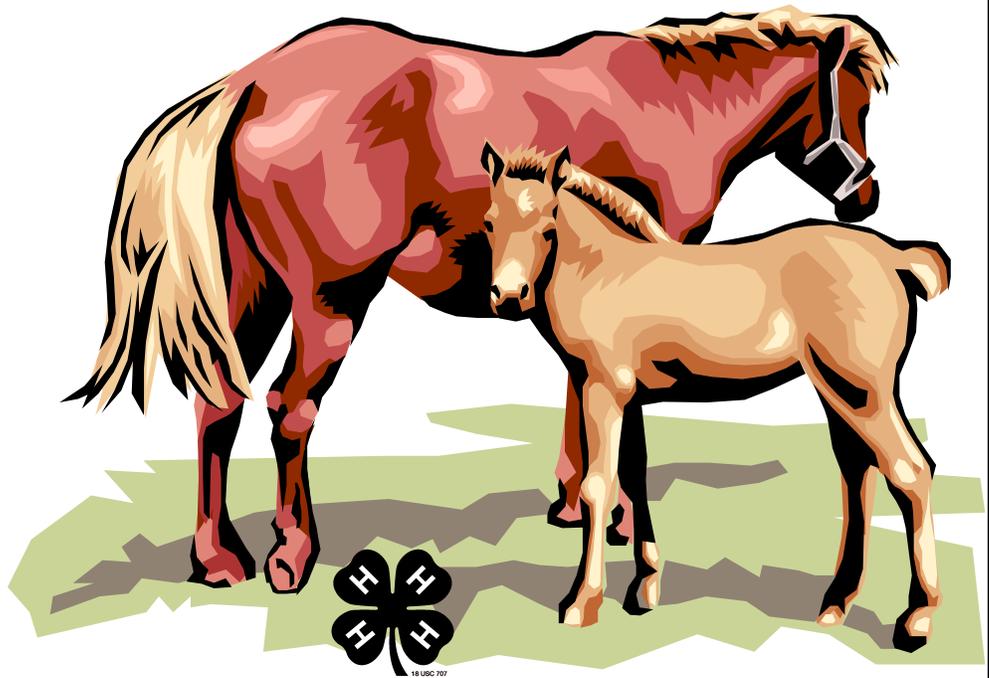


Adams County Mini 4-H

For the Horse lovers.....without a horse

Saddle Up



Adams County Extension Office
313 West Jefferson St., Suite 213
Decatur, IN 46733
260-724-5322

Draft Developed by:
Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service
Area 7 4-H Youth Development Educators from
Blackford, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Jay,
Madison, Randolph, Rush, Union, & Wayne counties

Indiana Academic Standards

The Nature of Science and Technology

1.1 Students are actively engaged in exploring how the world works. They explore, observe, count, collect, measure, compare observations and use tools to seek answers and solve problems. They share their findings.

1.2 Students begin to find answers to their questions about the world by using measurements, estimation, and observations as well as working with materials. They communicate with others through numbers, words, and drawings.

1.6 Students begin to understand how things are similar and how they are different. They look for what changes and what does not change and make comparisons.

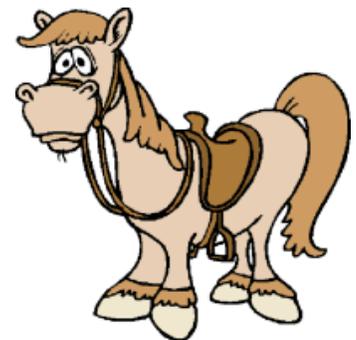
Fine Arts: Visual Arts

1.6 Students create artwork based on family and personal experiences, demonstrating perceptual skills and using symbols to express ideas. They demonstrate thoughtfulness, care, and respect in their art, sharing work with others.

1.7 Students apply the elements and principles and discriminate various lines, shapes, textures, colors, and space. They identify two- and three-dimensional works of art, visual characteristics of media, and utilize appropriate media and processes in artwork, demonstrating safe and proper use of materials.

Joke Time!

When does a horse talk?
Whiney wants to!





Mini 4-H Parent's Page



Welcome to the Mini 4-H Program! Mini 4-H is designed for youth and allows them to explore a variety of project areas.

Your child received this project manual when enrolling in Mini 4-H. This manual will provide fun, age-appropriate learning activities throughout their year(s) in Mini 4-H and their interest in this project.

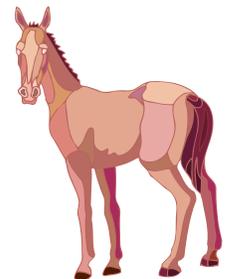
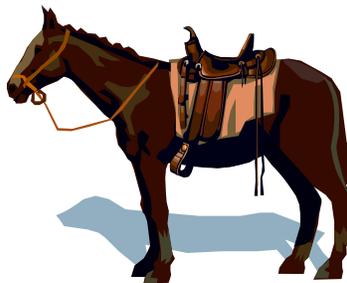
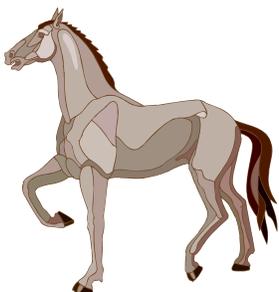
As a Mini 4-H parent, your job will be guide and encourage your child through the activity. It is strongly suggested that you do not complete the activities for them. Instead, help them, guide them, work with them, and let them do all they possibly can. The 4-H motto is "learn by doing" and is the best educational tool we can provide for youth.

Additionally, the Mini 4-H program is set up to allow your child to exhibit a project at the 4-H Fair. This project is based on information in this manual.

The 4-H Fair is an exciting time for 4-H members and families. It is a week that allows community youth to showcase their talents, interests, and enthusiasm for learning.

Mini 4-H is fun! Your child will certainly enjoy it. You can have fun too, by guiding and helping as your child participates in the program. Encourage and praise your child as he/she has fun learning and sharing with you.

If you have any questions regarding Mini 4-H or other 4-H programs, please feel free to contact your local Extension Office.





Mini 4-Her's Page



Welcome to Mini 4-H! You are now a member of the 4-H family. You are a special person.

Mini 4-Hers have lots of fun! There are lots of activities for you to explore. You can try new things. You can share it with your friends and family.

Mom, Dad, or another adult can help you with your project. Bring your project to the 4-H Fair and lots of people will be able to see what you have done. You also get a ribbon made just for Mini 4-Hers.

Things to Know About 4-H

The 4-H Symbol: A four-leaf clover with an "H" in each leaf.

The 4-H Colors: Green and white

The 4-H Motto: To make the best, better.

The 4-H Pledge: I pledge 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.



Horse Identification

Many horses have white markings on their faces and/or legs. Sometimes different breeds are the same color, so white markings are used to identify them. All these markings have special names. Read the face and leg marking descriptions below and look at the markings on the drawings.

Face Markings

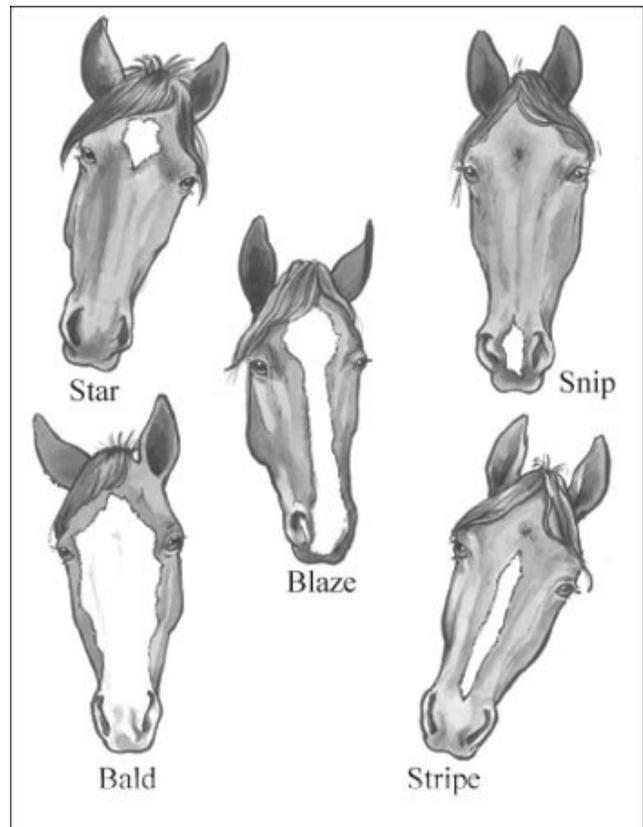
Star - a small, clearly defined area of white hairs on the forehead. Often a diamond shape.

Snip - a small patch of white that runs over the muzzle, often to the lips.

Stripe - a long narrow band of white working from the forehead down toward the muzzle.

Blaze - a white stripe down the face to the lips

Bald - one which has white over most of the flat surface of the face, often extending toward the cheeks.



Leg Markings

Coronet- a ring of white hair circling the area just above the hoof.

Anklet- white hair from the hoof to the fetlock (ankle).

Pastern- white hair extends from the coronet to and including the pastern.

Sock-white extends higher than the fetlock but not as high as the knee or hock.

Stocking- White covering the leg and extending from the hoof up to the knee (hock) or beyond.

Activity 1 – Marking Match

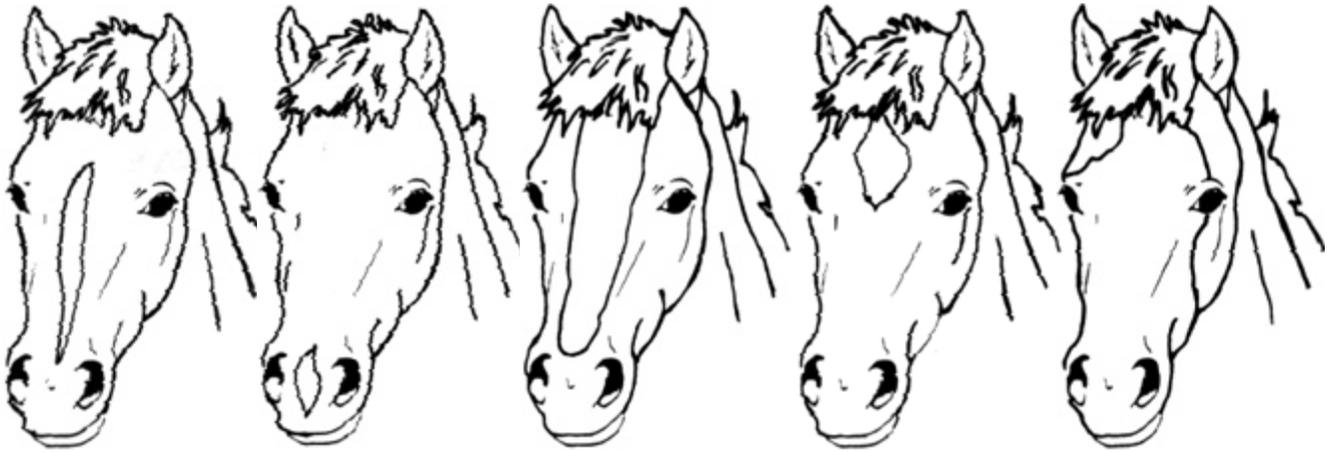
Do you know a horse's face markings? See if you can match the marking.

You will need:

- Crayons, colored pencils, or markers

Here is what to do:

- Match the horse with the face markings.
- Draw a line from each horse to the correct marking name.
- Color the leg markings white and the rest of the body part a different horse color.



Star

Blaze

Stripe

Bald

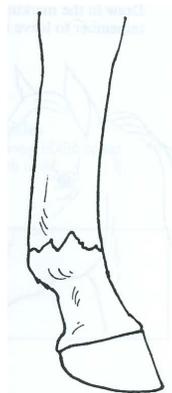
Snip



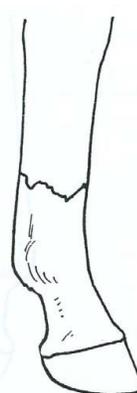
Coronet



Anklet



Pastern



Sock



Stocking

Breeds of Horses

Below are descriptions of several common breeds of horses.

Arabian

These horses were originally from Arabia and are the oldest and purest of all horse breeds. Their skin is black, and their body colors can be black, bay, chestnut, or gray. Their stamina makes them excellent endurance or competitive trail riding horses.

Thoroughbred

This breed is originally from England and was developed by breeding Arabian stallions to English running horses. Their body colors can be bay, brown, chestnut, or black. They have long legs and a very long stride. They are used for racing, hunting, jumping, and pleasure riding.

Morgan

This is an American breed developed in the 1700s in Vermont. Morgan horses are bay, black, brown, or chestnut in color and are very muscular and hardworking horses.

Quarter Horse

Quarter Horses came from Virginia in the 1600s and were developed to run sprints very fast. They were named Quarter Horses because they ran a quarter of a mile quickly. They are many colors, but they cannot be Appaloosa, Paint, or Albino in coloring. Quarter Horses are used as cutting, roping, pleasure, trail, English, or Western horses today.

Standardbred

The Standardbred was developed in Eastern United States, so-called because it was bred to certain standards. These horses are not ridden, but are trotters and pacers. Standardbred horses make fine riding and racing horses, and are less nervous in temperament than their cousins the Thoroughbreds. They come in solid colors like bay, chestnut, brown, and black.



Horse Breeds continued

American Saddlebred

These horses came from Kentucky. They are a flashy show horse with a high head and tail carriage. They are shown in English or fine harness and move with a lot of action and high stepping.

Tennessee Walking Horse

They originate in Tennessee and were used on plantations in the South. Famous for their running walk, they are very comfortable English riding horses and are naturally good-tempered.

Pinto or Paint

Descendents of the Spanish horses, they were popular with the American Indians because of their spotted coloring. Both Pinto and Paint mean spotted with body color of white and another color. They are called Paint if from a stock horse background - Quarter Horse or Thoroughbred. Pinto refers to all types or breeds - ponies, Saddlebreds, parade, and fine harness horses.

Appaloosa

Appaloosa horses were developed by the Nez Perce Indians along the Palouse River in Washington State. They have spotted coats and smaller spots than the Pinto. There are 5 spotted coat patterns: blanket, marble, snowflake, leopard, and frost. The skin by their muzzle and tail is mottled or spotted, their hooves are often black and white striped, and they must have white around their eyeball, which is called a "sclera".

Shetland Pony

One of the smallest breeds of ponies, they came from the Shetland Island of Great Britain, where they were used as pack animals and for riding, and were strong and hardy ponies because of the cold climate of the Shetland Island. They can be almost any color and are used as children's mounts. There are now miniature Shetland Ponies as well as the standard.

Clydesdale

This breed is more than 150 years old from Scotland. Clydesdales are more elegant and flashy than other draft horse breeds. They are usually bay or brown, but can be gray, black, or roan in color.

Activity 2 — Breeds of Horses

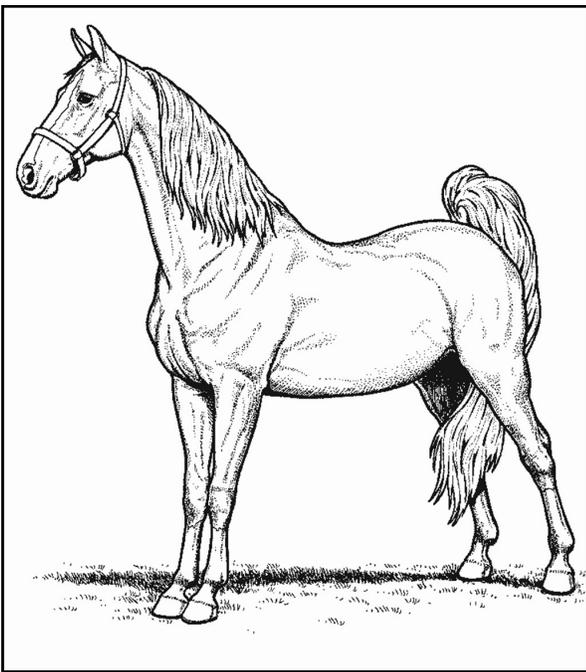
You will need:

- Crayons, colored pencils, or markers

Here is what to do:

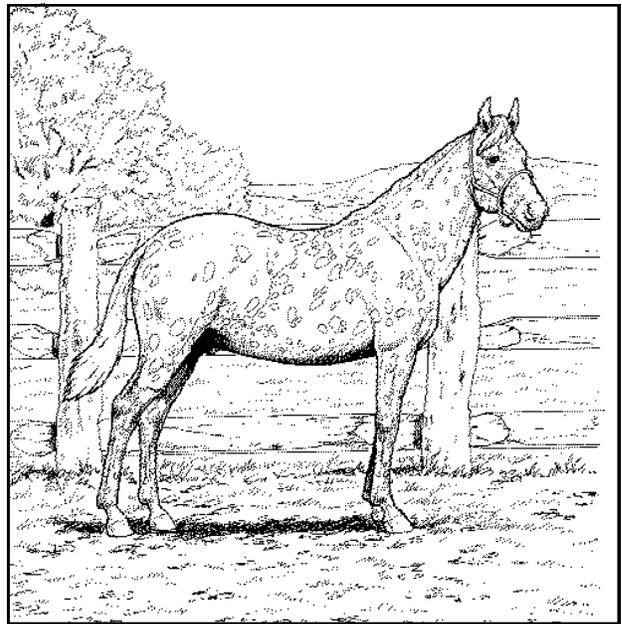
- Match the horse with the description. (Answers on page 12)
- Write the name of each horse under the picture.
- Color the pictures.

They have long legs and a very long stride. They are used for racing, hunting, jumping, and pleasure riding.



1. _____

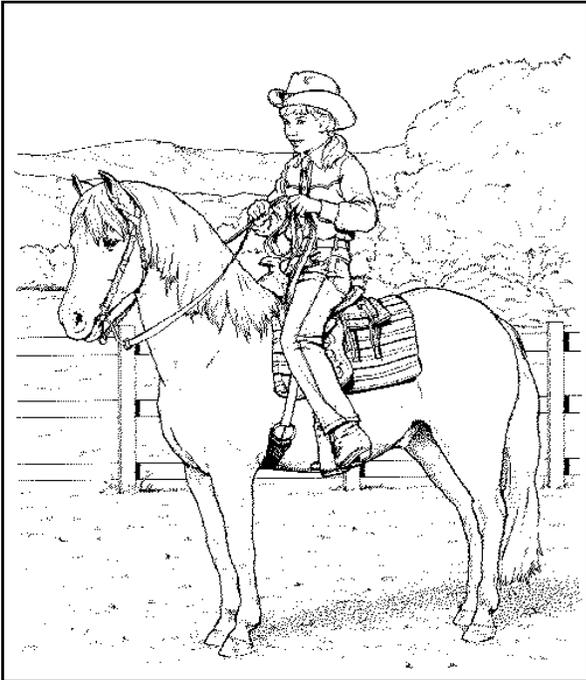
This horse was developed by the Nez Perce Indians. They have spotted coats and smaller spots than the Pinto.



2. _____

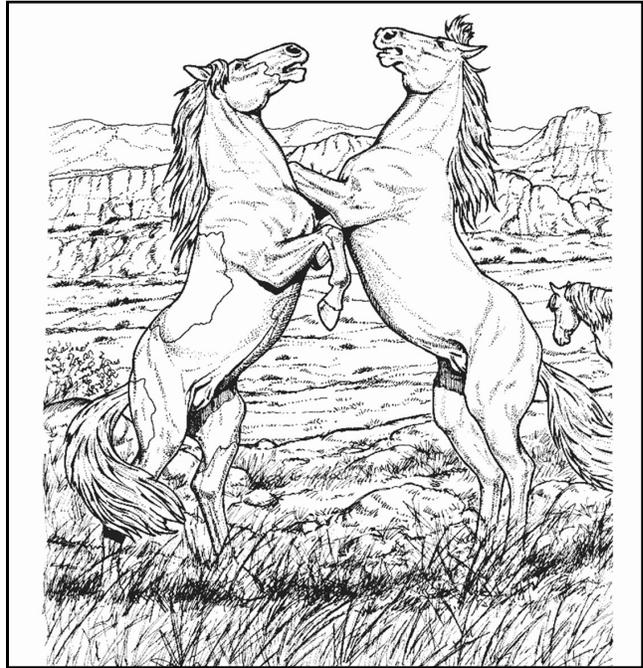
Activity 2 continued

One of the smallest breeds of ponies. They can be almost any color and are used as children's mounts.



3. _____

Descendents of the Spanish horses, they were popular with the American Indians because of their spotted coloring.



4. _____

This horse came from Virginia in the 1600s and was developed to run sprints very fast and is used as cutting, roping, pleasure, trail, English, or Western horse today.



5. _____

- Answers to Breeds of Horses:**
1. Thoroughbred
 2. Appaloosa
 3. Shetland Pony
 4. Pinto or Paint
 5. Quarter Horse

Activity 2 Questions

1. What is your favorite horse and why? _____

2. Which horse was the smallest _____

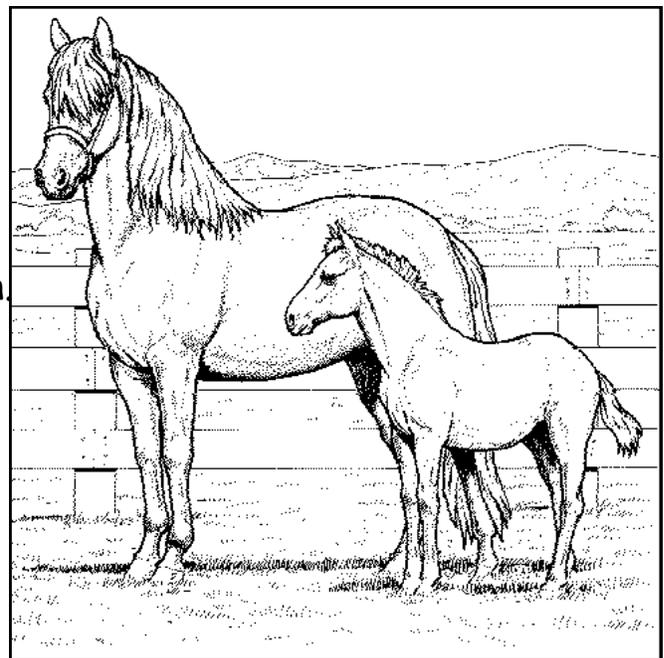
3. Which horse do you think is the most famous? _____

Why? _____

A girl Horse is called a Filly.
An adult girl Horse is called a Mare.

A baby Horse is called a Foal.

A boy Horse is called a Colt.
An adult boy Horse is called a Stallion.
A boy Horse that cannot be used
for breeding is called a Gelding.



Mare and Foal



Grooming Horses

A beautiful, sleek, healthy horse is no accident. He is usually developed by a proud owner who sees that he is **fed** properly, **groomed** faithfully, given regular **hoof** care, and the proper **exercise**. Grooming means to clean and brush a horse. Most horses and ponies love to be brushed. They should be groomed every day before and after they are ridden. It gives them a shiny hair coat, gentles them, and conditions the skin and muscles.

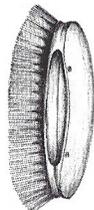
The **curry comb**, **body** and **dandy brush** are all used to remove loose hair and dirt from the horse's body. The **grooming cloth** adds shine to the hair. The **sweat scraper** is used to remove excess water or sweat from the surface of the horse's coat. The **hoof pick** is used for cleaning the underside of the horse's hooves. The **mane and tail comb** is used to comb and remove dirt from the mane and tail.

Some Grooming Tools

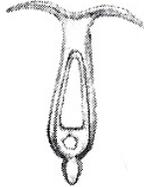
Curry
Comb



Dandy
Comb



Hoof
pick



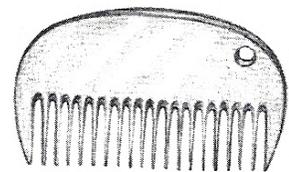
Sweat Scraper



Grooming Cloth



Mane and
Tail Comb



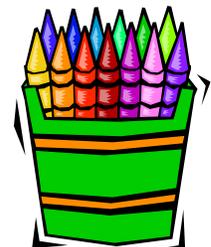
Activity 3 – The Grooming Tools

You will need:

- Crayons, colored pencils, or markers

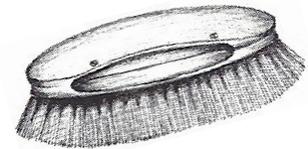
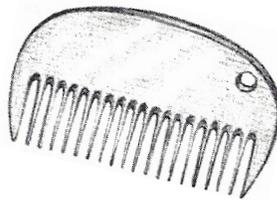
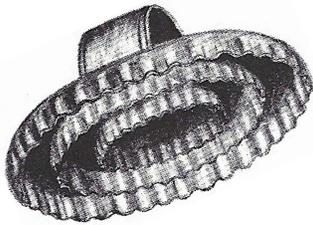
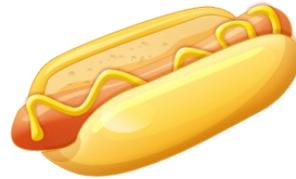
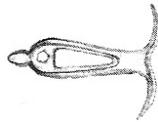
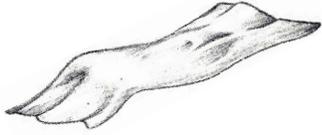
Here is what to do:

Circle the pictures of each item that belongs in a grooming kit. **X** out the names of items that do not belong there.



Activity 3 continued

Grooming Kit Box



Flower Pot

Hoof Pick

Sweat Scraper

Curry Comb

Candy

Mane and Tail Comb

Ring

Body Brush

Hot Dog

Pop Can

Dandy Brush

Grooming Cloth

Activity 4 – How Tall is a Horse?

How tall is a horse? How tall are you? The height of a horse is measured in "hands". A hand is 4 inches. This was taken from the width of a man's hand. Trace the outline of your hand, with fingers and thumb together, below. Then, with the help of a family member or 4-H leader, measure the width of your hand and find out how tall in hands you are.

My hand is _____ inches wide.

I am _____ inches tall.

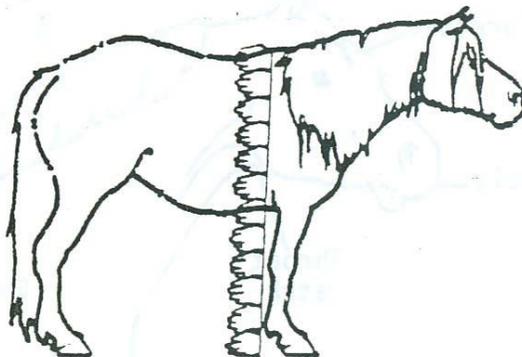
I am _____ hands tall.

Activity 4 continued

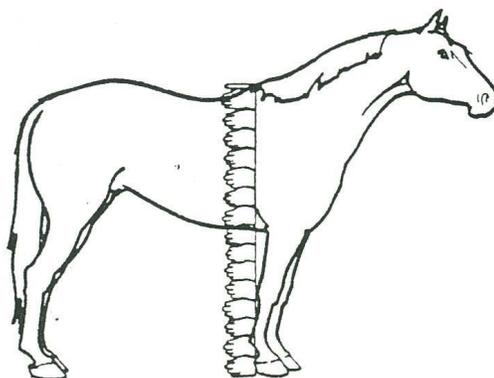
Measure These Horses

Count the number of hands on each horse and write it in the space provided.

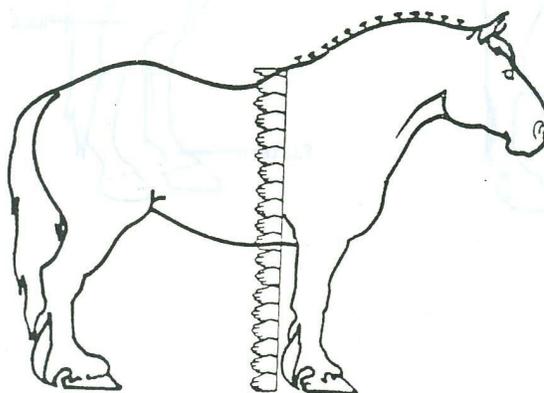
This Pony is _____ hands tall.



This Light Horse is _____ hands tall.



This Draft Horse is _____ hands tall.



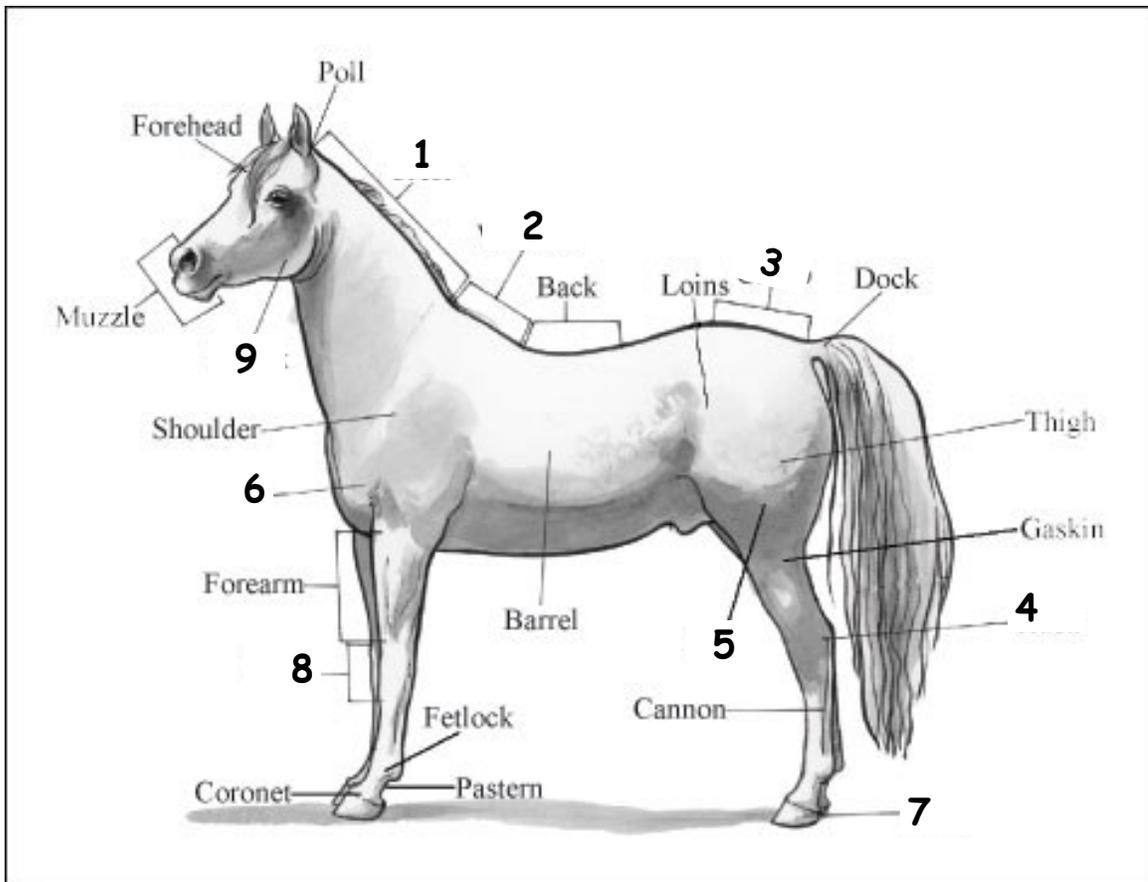
This chart shows the size differences between horses.

Type	Height in Hands	Height in Inches
Ponies	Under 14.2	Under 58 inches
Light Horses	14.2 to 16.2	58 to 66 inches
Draft Horses	16 to 18	64 to 72 inches

Activity 5 – Parts of a Horse

Use the words below to finish labeling the parts of a horse.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | |
| 8. _____ | |
| 9. _____ | |



Chest
Crest
Croup

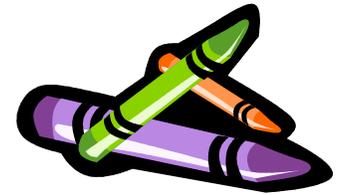
Hock
Hoof
Knee

Stifle
Throat latch
Withers

Activity 6 — What Do Horses Eat?

You will need:

- Crayons, markers, or colored pencils



Here is what to do:

- Find and circle the fun horse feed words in the puzzle.

Horse & Pony Word Find

Find these words:

Alfalfa
Apples
Barley
Bran
Carrots
Clover
Corn
Grass
Hay
Molasses
Oats
Pellets
Salt
Sugar
Water



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

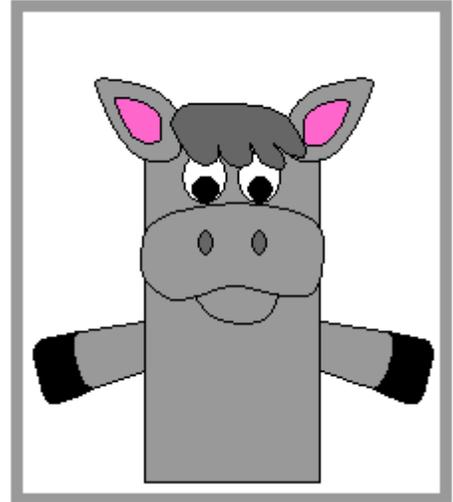
Activity 7 — Horse Paper Bag Puppet

You will need:

Standard lunch paper bag (10.5" x 5.25")
Craft or Elmer's glue
Scissors
Crayons

Here's what to do:

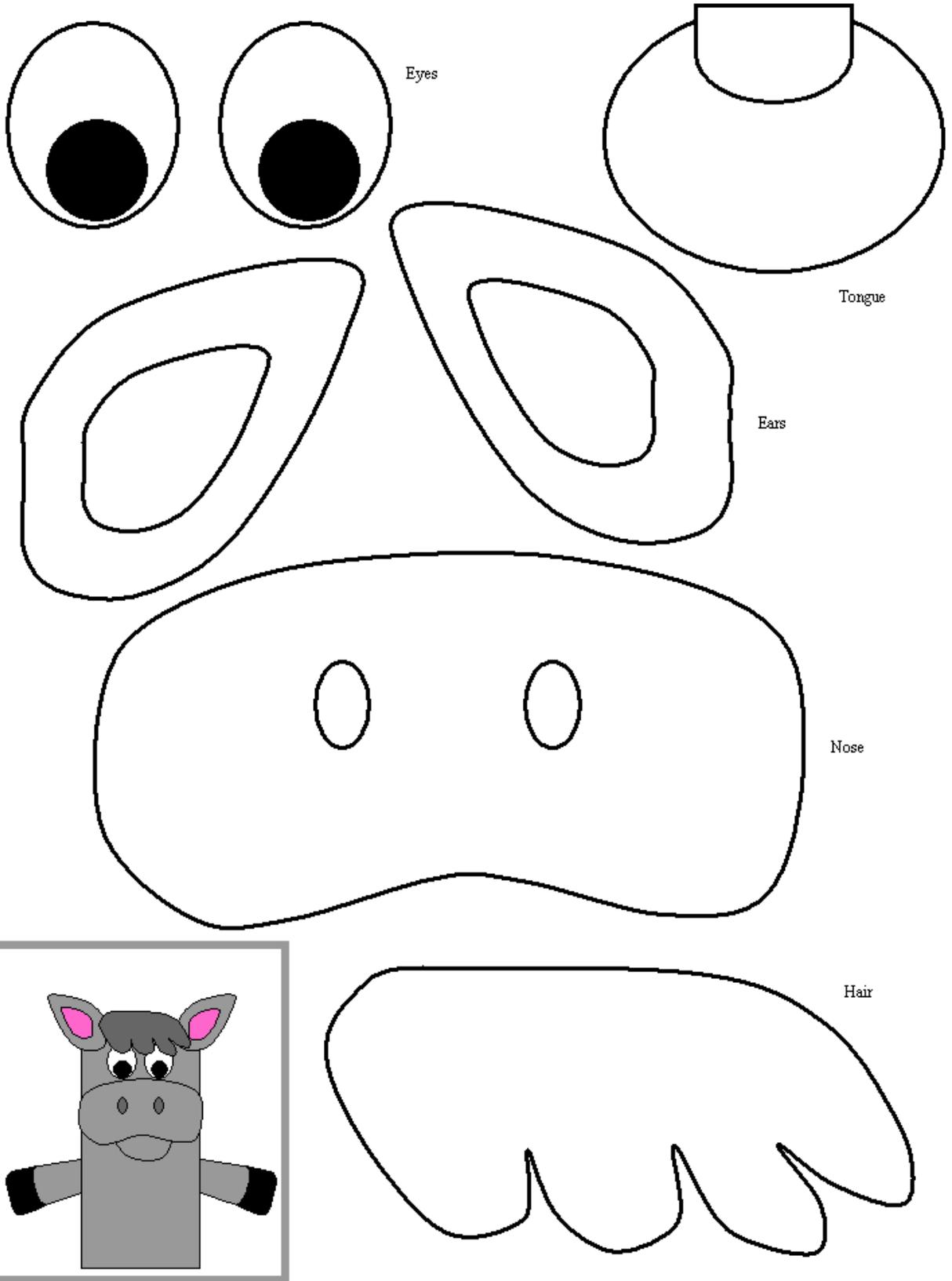
1. The templates can be colored and decorated before or after assembly, whichever you prefer.
2. Color the bag similar to the template that you colored. After you are done coloring the bag, you are ready to attach the template parts.



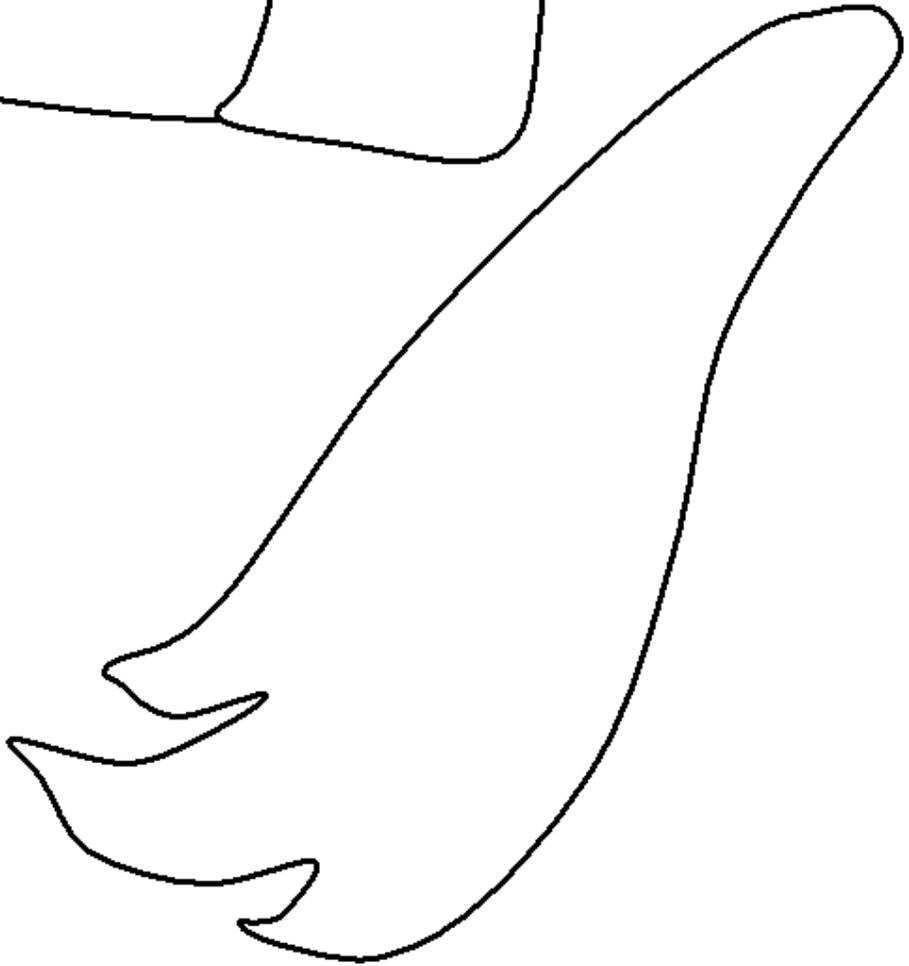
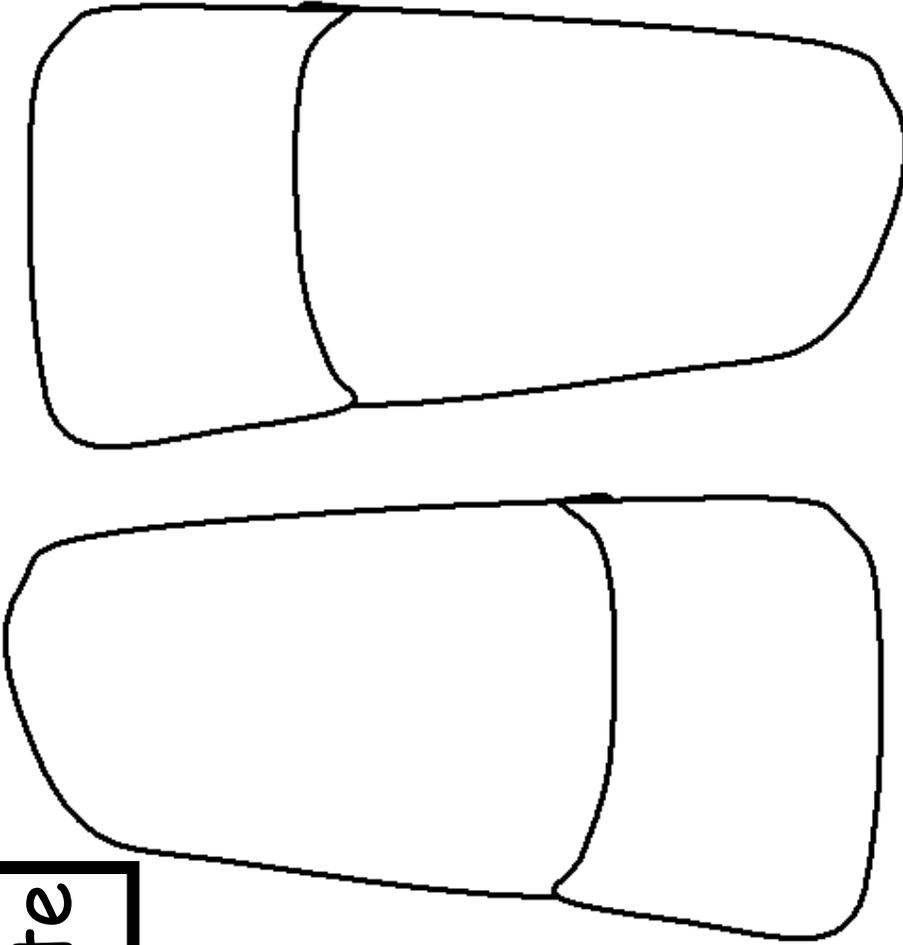
*Suggestion: Cut about 2 to 2/12 inches off the bottom of the bag. This makes the puppet more comfortable and manageable.

3. Glue the horse's nose to the bottom edge of the bag. Then glue the eyes, ears, and hair according to the picture above. Glue the tongue to the main part of the bag, under the flap of the bottom of the bag. Make sure that the tongue shows when the bag is flat, as the picture above shows.
4. Glue the legs to the back of the bag as shown above.
5. Glue the tail to the back of the bag, between the legs.
6. Optional: Display your Paper Bag Horse Puppet at the fair.

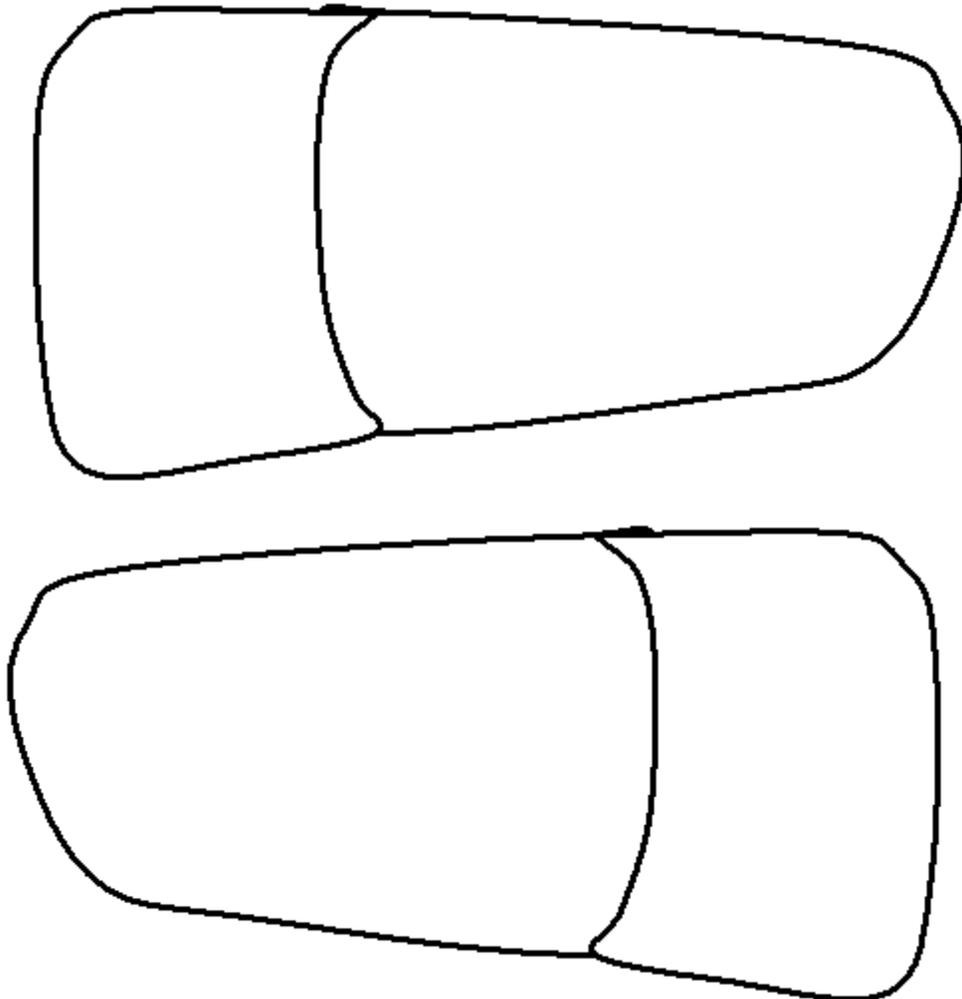
Horse Bag Craft Head Template



Legs and Tail Template



Horse Bag Craft Legs Template



Joke Time!

Why did the pony have to gargle?
Because it was a little horse!

