

HORSE & PONY

Activity Sheet - 2024

Level 1 - Grades 3-4-5

Due May 24, 2024 in the Horse & Pony
To the Extension Office



Allen County 4-H Skills
for Life
\$1.00

What you will do in this project:

- Enroll in the 4-H program by January 15.
- Complete these activity sheets and turn it in to the Extension Office **by May 24, 2024 or earlier.**
- You do not have to have a horse to participate in a 4-H Horse and Pony Club.
- By May 15 complete and submit the 4Honline Horse ID with color pictures of the animals you intend to show. A maximum of 2 pictures per animal may be uploaded. The pictures must contain the face and all four(4) feet of the animal in the picture. Files must be a jpg, jpeg or png file.
- To enter into the Indiana State Fair, please go to www.indianastatefair.com and enter online. Each exhibitor is required to pay an entry fee at the time of entry June 1, 2024 is the entry deadline. Late fees apply for entries made after June 1, 2024.
- Attend County 4-H workshops, meetings, and clean up days when offered—at least 2 horse club meetings and 2 riding (outdoor) meetings.
- Refer to the Allen County 4-H Rules Book for a complete listing of all regulations concerning this project.
- Complete FairEntry online by published deadline-May 24.
- **New for 2024:** To exhibit beef, dairy, swine, goats, sheep, llama/alpaca, horse and pony, rabbits, and poultry, 4-H members must be certified either through the Youth for the Quality Care of Animals program or Indiana's Quality Livestock Care program. These are annual programs that can be completed via online modules or in-person trainings. For more information about in-person trainings in your county, please contact your County Extension Office. More information about YQCA is available at <http://yqca.org/>. If completing online, please email a copy to your county extension educator.
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Management Tips:

- Provide clean, fresh water to horses and ponies at all times. Horses will drink anywhere from 10-12 gallons of water per day. Ponies will drink a little less.
- Feed horses and ponies at least two times a day and at the same time every day.
- Make sure your horse/pony finishes their feed. Watch to see that animals on turnout are not being chased away from their food by other bossy horses or ponies.
- Check daily for injuries, sickness, unusual things or changes in behavior. You should spend enough time with them that you know when they are a little "off".
- Provide shade from the sun and protection from wind, snow and rain.
- De-worm and remove bots as needed. Treating horses and ponies for external parasites is important for their health and appearance.
- Clean and replace bedding often if horses or ponies are stalled.
- Rinse horses and ponies after you get them sweaty or when they get really dirty. Clean and conditioned hair and skin makes them feel and look better.
- Brush your horses and ponies to calm them and clean and train their hair. This is also a good time to bond with your equine friend.
- Exercise stalled horses or ponies daily, or make sure they have turnout time.
- To finalize preparation for showing, train your horse or pony at least three times a week. Remember, every time you are with them you are training.

4-H Member: _____ 4-H Club: _____

Grade in School (January 1, 2024) _____ Years in this project _____

Signature of 4-H Member verifying that you have completed these activities: _____

Signature of Parent that you have reviewed this information: _____

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4-H Animal Care:

The Indiana 4-H program strongly supports positive animal care and strongly opposes animal abuse. 4-H is also dedicated to the mission of developing youth and volunteers through "Learning by Doing" programs. 4-H livestock projects teach life skills such as acquiring knowledge, making decisions, and applying leadership skills.

When working and caring for animals, it is important to insure that appropriate safety measures are in place for both the animals and the persons who care for them. Therefore, there is no substitute for knowledge, common sense, and experience.

Animal handlers should study and learn to anticipate an animal's reaction and try and avoid problem situations. It is most important that 4-H members understand an animal's behavior so one can "outsmart" not "out-muscle" an animal. Foremost in the 4-H'er mind should always be safety of the handler and the animal. An animal's good health is often directly related to the environmental factors associated with its living space. The presence of predators, dust, odors, pests, temperature, and humidity has a direct effect on an animal's well-being.

Animals react favorably to daily care and comfortable housing. Consideration should also be given to specific animal needs such as size of their housing space, lighting, and ventilation. The best facilities and equipment cannot and should not be a substitute for daily observation and careful attention to signs of illness, injury, and/or unusual behavior.

____ Completed On Line 4-H Enrollment by January 15, 2024

____ Completed Animal ID on Line by May 15, 2024

____ Turn in Activity Sheets by May 24, 2023 to the Extension Office

____ Completed Fair Entry on line by May 24, 2024.

Level 1

Answers can be found in "Beginning Horse Management" Resource Book 4-H 174.

Basic Horsemanship Skills. Fill in the blank.

1. This part of the horse is a good reflection of the horse's attitude at the moment and helps indicate where he is focusing his attention? _____
2. A horse's vision is best for objects _____ him.
3. When haltering a horse, first place the _____ around his neck.

Match the Rules for Safe Handling with the correct description below

Slow and Steady

Always be prepared

Safety First

What Goes Back, Usually Comes Forward

Stay Out of Reach

Creatures of Habit

4. Approach your horse slowly and calmly and try not to make any sudden movements.

5. Establish regular patterns and habits of catching, grooming and exercising your horse.

6. Never walk under the horse's neck when the horse is tied up. This causes the horse to jump back and then forward and they can land on you. _____
7. Work with your horse to get them used to noises, distractions and sights they might see on the trail, highway or the county fair. _____
8. When walking behind a horse, either move very close to the horse's hip or move completely beyond the reach of the horse's hind feet. _____
9. Never tie your horse with the bridle reins. Always tie your horse with a secure knot that can be quickly untied in an emergency. _____

Use the section on Horsemanship to fill in the blanks below.

10. What are the four basic aids used to cue a horse?

For the remaining questions, refer to the section on Basic Seats and Gaits:

Use the word box to fill in the type of gaits that are used with each of the seats (styles of riding). Hint: one word will be used twice.

Jogging	Trotting	Proud, Collected Flat Walk
Cantering	Collected Canter	Loping
Square, Springy Trot		Walking

Western Seat

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Hunt Seat (also known as the Forward Seat)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Dressage

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Think about the type of seat that you ride. Describe the correct procedure for mounting and dismounting.
