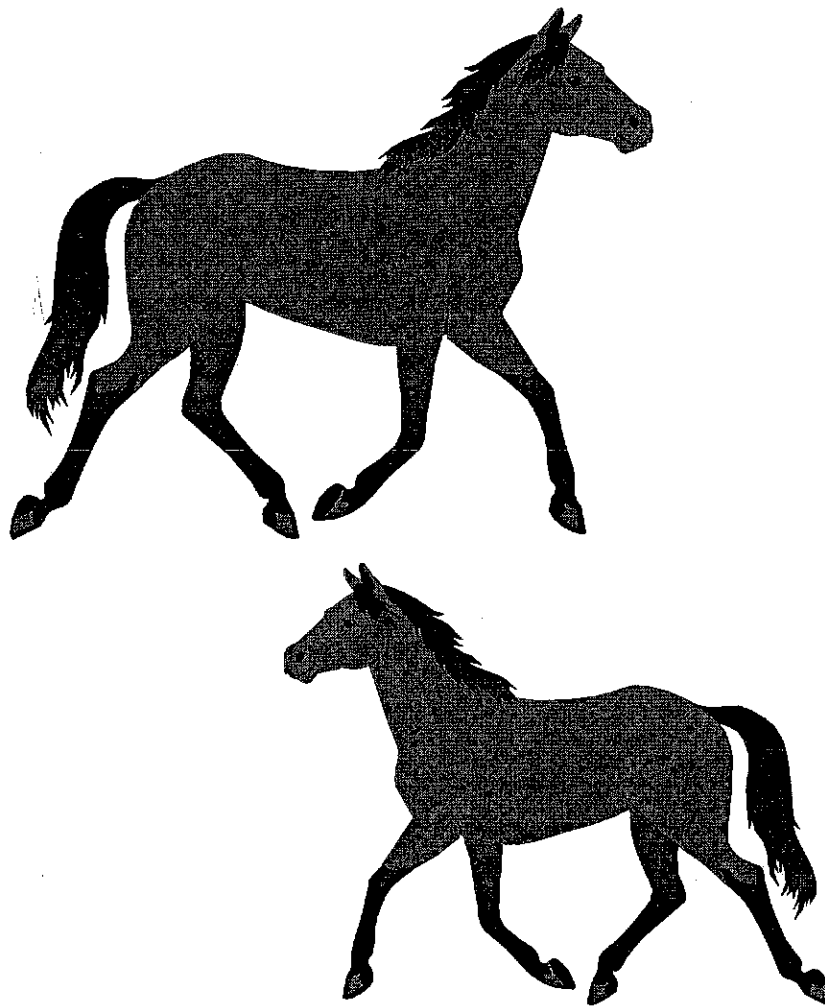


MINI 4-H HORSE & PONY

Exhibit: A 14x22 inch poster about horses



Purdue University, Indiana Counties and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating
An Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Institution

MINI 4-H HORSE & PONY PROJECT

REQUIREMENTS

1. Read and study the Mini 4-H Horse and Pony Manual.
2. Care for your horse or pony (if you own one. If not, try and visit someone who has a horse!).
3. Learn the basic horse and pony safety rules.
4. Make a 14x22 inch poster about horses.

INTRODUCTION

In the Mini 4-H Horse and Pony project we hope that we may give you a few things that will help you learn more about horses so you will be a better 4-H member in a year or two.

We hope that you learn the parts of the horse, saddle and safety rules. You should be sure to take care of your horse and pony.

The male horse is called a **stallion**, the female a **mare**. A young horse is called a **foal**, a young female a **filly** and a young male a **colt**. A group of horses is called a **herd**. A mare carries her foal for about 11 months before giving birth. The foal can stand and run within an hour after birth (**foaling**). The mare **nurses** her foal until it is old enough to drink water and eat on its own.

Horses need fresh hay, grain (oats, barley, corn) and water every day. Horses need to have their **hooves** trimmed so they can walk properly. Deworming and **vaccination** against horse diseases should be done on a regular basis to maintain a healthy horse.

Special equipment is needed for riding a horse. A leather **bridle** is placed on the horse's head. The leather straps called **reins** are attached to the bridle to help guide the horse the way the rider wants to go. A **saddle** is usually used when riding a horse. A **saddle pad** is put on first and the leather saddle is placed on the horse's back. It is held in place by a strap around the belly of the horse and tightened so it won't fall off.

All horses need special care and training. It takes about two years for a young horse to be big enough to ride. Time, patience and good judgment go a long way in producing a well-trained horse or **pony**.

If you have any problem with your mini 4-H project, please give us a call or stop in the County Extension Office in the Courthouse. Our telephone number is 675-2694.

The following rules of good horsemanship should be studied carefully and be sure to follow these rules at all times.

1. Never approach a horse directly from the rear. Even in single stalls it is possible to approach from an oblique angle at the rear.
2. Always speak to a horse before approaching or touching him.
3. Adjust the saddle carefully and the cinch tight enough so it will not turn when mounting. Lead the horse a few steps before mounting.
4. Never mount the horse in a small barn, near fences, trees, or over hanging projections.
5. If your horse is frightened by an obstacle, dismount and lead him by it.
6. Keep your horse under control and maintain a secure seat at all times. Horses are easily frightened by unusual objects and noises. Anticipate these and steady your horse.
7. When a horse is frightened and attempts to run, turn him in a circle and tighten the circle until he stops.
8. Do not ride too close to the horse in front of you. Either keep abreast or a full horse's length behind.
9. When passing other riders, approach slowly and pass cautiously on the left side.
10. Avoid paved roads. Slow your mount to a walk when crossing such roads.

DEFINITIONS

CANTER: A moderate, easy collected gallop.

CINCH: CINCHA: A wide cord girth used on western saddles.

COLT: A male foal.

CONFORMATION: Structure, form and symmetrical arrangement of parts as applied to a horse.

DAM: The female parent of a horse.

EQUINE: Of or pertaining to a horse.

EQUITATION: Art of riding horseback, horsemanship.

FILLY: A female foal up to 3 years.

FOAL: Colt or filly under one year old.

GAITS: The manner of going. The straight gaits are walk, trot, canter, and gallop.

-Five-gaited horses walk, trot, canter, rack and do one of the slow gaits: running walk, fox trot, or stepping pace.

GALLOP: A three-beat gait resembling the canter but faster, 12 miles per hour. The extended gallop may be four-beat gait is about 16 miles per hour.

GELDING: An altered or castrated horse.

GET: The progeny of a stallion.

GIRTH: The measure of the circumference of a horse's body back of the withers. A leather, canvas, or corded piece around body of horse to hold saddle on.

HAND: A measure of the height of horses: A hand's breadth equals 4 inches.

LEAD STRAP: A strap or rope attached to the halter for leading.

MARE: A mature female horse.

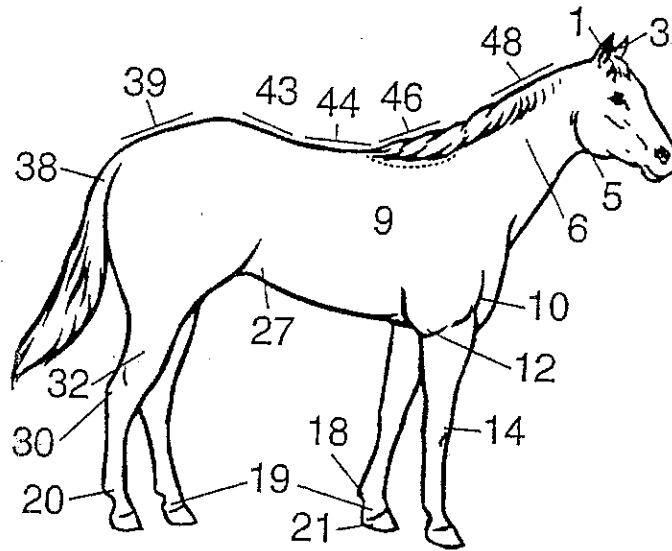
PONY: A horse under 14.2 hands.

POSTING: The rising and descending of a rider with the rhythm of the trot.

REGISTRATION: Recording an animal from registered parents in the breed registry association.

SIRE: The male parent of a horse.

STALLION: An unaltered male horse.



Try to name to parts of the horse's body. Place the name of the part by the correct number. Check your answers on the back of this page!

1. _____
3. _____
5. _____
6. _____
9. _____
10. _____
12. _____
14. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
27. _____
30. _____
32. _____
38. _____
39. _____
43. _____
44. _____
46. _____
48. _____

HORSE BODY PARTS

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Poll | 14. Knee | 32. Gaskin |
| 3. Ear | 18. Dewclaw | 38. Tail |
| 5. Throat latch | 19. Pastern | 39. Croup |
| 6. Neck | 20. Fetlock | 43. Lion |
| 9. Heart Girth | 21. Hoof | 44. Back |
| 10. Shoulder | 27. Stifle | 46. Withers |
| 12. Elbow | 30. Hock | 48. Crest |

MINI 4-H HORSE AND PONY RECORD SHEET

NAME _____ GRADE _____

ADDRESS _____ ZIP CODE _____

TELEPHONE _____

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR HORSE OR PONY (Or one you have visited)

MY HORSE'S NAME IS _____

BREED _____ PUREBRED _____ GRADE _____

ANIMAL'S AGE _____ SEX _____

OWNER'S NAME _____

I HAVE REVIEWED THIS RECORD AND BELIEVE IT TO BE CORRECT.

SIGNATURE OF PARENT _____

DATE _____