



4-H Horse and Pony Project

Name: _____ 4-H Club _____

1. Name the Discipline

In this section match up the statement with the horse discipline it goes with.

<u>Horse Disciplines</u>				
Western	Hunt	Dressage	Saddle	Easy-Gaited Equitation

_____ The basic position of this ride should be to place him/her comfortably in the middle of the saddle and find his/her center of gravity by sitting with a slight bend at the knees, without use of irons.

_____ This discipline is closely related to the Hunter except the saddle is designed to place the rider slightly further back behind the withers to aid impulsion of the horse.

_____ In this discipline the rider's hands are soft and low, but always in light contact with the horse's mouth. The hands are held in front of the pommel, at a level one or two inches over the horse's neck, with the knuckles inclined inward at roughly a 30 degree angle.

_____ This discipline's original purpose is to handle stock on ranches and to travel of long distances.

_____ This discipline has the same mount and dismount as the Hunt discipline.

2. Conformation True or False. If the answer is false then explain why.

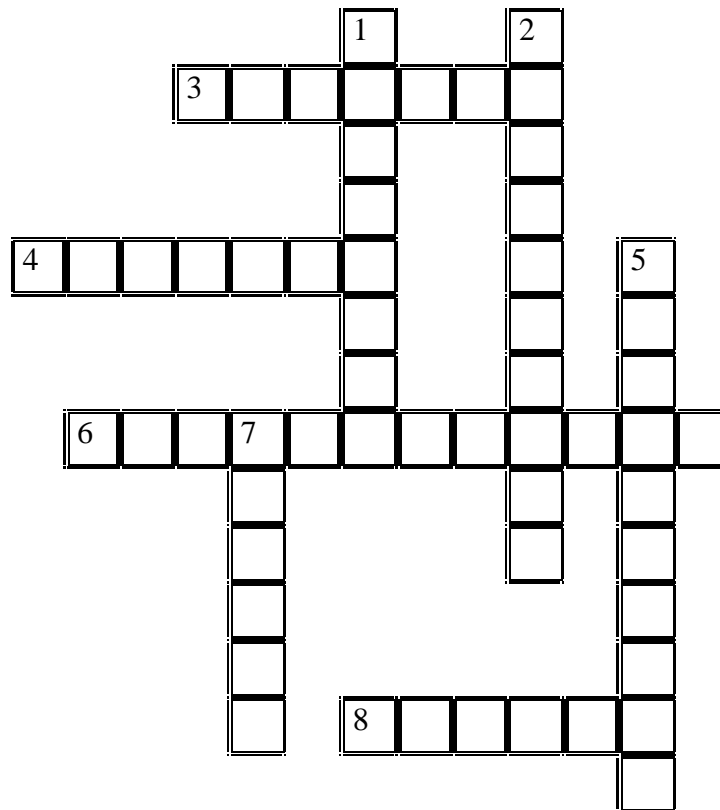
T F When judging horses the judge must consider the following things about the conformation of the horse: balance, structural, correctness, muscling, type of animal and lastly the form and proportions of the various parts of the horse's body.

T F A stallions should have a refined head and neck and should be lighter bodied. _____

T F A blemish is an abnormality that may detract from the appearance of the horse, but will not affect his serviceability. _____

T F Once a horse is considered unsound, there is little this horse is good for.

3. Gait Terminology



ACROSS

- 3 The ability of the horse to control his action in order to travel in a collected manner and in correct form.
- 4 An expression used when a horse's motion seems excessively difficult to perform.
- 6 This is a reference to a horse that shows a lot of action when moving
- 8 The characteristic style in which the horse lifts his front and hind feet high.

DOWN

- 1 The time used to make one stride.
- 2 The rhythm in which footfall sequences occur.
- 5 The foot is carried in a straight line, without deviation, during the stride.
- 7 The distance between successive imprints of the same foot.