



MISSOULA



COUNTY 4-H



MINI Horse Project

HORSEMANSHIP I

Introduction

So you want to be a 4-H Horse Program member! This can be an exciting and worthwhile experience both for you and for your horse. Many people young and old, are discovering the satisfaction and pleasure that horses can bring them.



The six main objectives of Missoula 4-H Mini Horse Project are:

- Learn to problem solve using your knowledge and other resources
- Learn to select and know a good mini horse
- Learn to care for mini horses
- Learn to use your mini horse
- Learn to train and handle mini horses
- Enjoy a healthful outdoor recreational lifetime activity
- Learn safety in housing, handling, hauling and showing your mini

The Missoula County 4-H Mini Horse Program has been divided into areas:

Mini Horse Horsemanship: designed to help you develop basic handling skills and more advanced training skills of a mature miniature horse.

Mini Horse Driving: learn driving skills and train your horse to drive.

Mini Horse Obstacle: learn skills and train your horse to safely complete an obstacle course.

Mini Horse Jumping: learn skills and train your horse to complete a Hunter Jumper course.

These are very brief descriptions of the projects. There are many opportunities to learn about all different types of horses and horse-related activities. The skills you learn through your 4-H Horse Projects will be skills that you will use throughout your life, as a hobby or, perhaps, as a career.

Before entering these project areas, all new 4-H Horse Program members must complete this introduction. All of the Horse Projects are progressive in nature, and most are divided into levels. It is necessary to master the skills in the first levels in order to continue safely and successfully through each project.

At the end of this introduction, you will be asked to answer a few short questions, and to complete a project assessment. Once you have completed them, you may go on to Horsemanship Level 1. As you complete each of the project workbooks and your project assessment, you will go on to the next level. Horsemanship is the foundation program in this project; in order to enroll in any of the projects besides Horsemanship you must have completed or currently be enrolled in the comparable level of Horsemanship. In the three basic horsemanship levels, you will have some *hands-on* experience in handling and caring for your horse. You will talk with veterinarians and horse trainers, visit places where horses are raised and read about horses.

You may enroll in each level 1 or 2 times, according to your interest and ability. County or club project leaders, or other adults you have identified can assist you in developing the skills and knowledge to progress from level to level. Of course the most important step to progressing is your time and effort.

You may use your own mini horse for this project, or you may enter into a lease or horse care agreement to use a mini horse someone else owns. The rules for eligible mini horses can be found in the Missoula County Horse Project rules.

Before beginning each level, it is important to glance through the entire workbook. You may want to work on several parts of a level at the same time. First time exhibitors in *any* project must attend the countywide Horse Project clinic, usually held in May. For example if you have completed Mini Horse Horsemanship 3, and are starting Mini Horse Driving, you need to attend the clinic.

Once you have advanced through this introduction, you may enroll in the project areas in which you are interested. There are some guidelines which should be followed when you enroll in the various projects.

1. Members may not exhibit stallions, except as yearlings.
2. Certain projects have age guidelines for mini horses. You need to be aware of these guidelines and be certain your mini horse qualifies.

Each project has its own guidelines. While you are progressing through the Horsemanship levels, take the time to explore other projects you are interested in and know the rules for participating in those projects so that you can make a seamless transition into new project areas.

Objectives

The Missoula County 4-H Mini Horse Program seeks to:

- Provide an opportunity for 4-Hers to learn to handle, care for, and perhaps drive the mature mini horse.
- Develop leadership, responsibility, initiative, self-reliance and good sportsmanship.
- Learn the principles of equine nutrition and what constitutes a balanced ration to feed your animals.
- To develop knowledge of safety precautions to prevent injuries to self, others and their animals.
- Learn about proper equipment and its care.
- Learn the anatomy of a horse.
- Promote love for humane treatment of animals.
- Learn to accept the results of our work and how to use these in planning and managing your next goal.
- To stimulate interest and provide an opportunity for members in the horse or horse related industries.
- Develop patience, cooperation, decision making ability and public speaking skills through participation in demonstrations, tours, judging and/or exhibits.
- To explore career opportunities.
- To develop skills, knowledge and attitudes for life-long use.
- To share knowledge gained with others.

Project Assessment:

Your project leader will determine if you have completed your project based on your completion of the workbook, 4-H record book and other factors predetermined by you and your project leader. Showing your horse at the Western Montana Fair is not required by the county to complete your project, although it may become a part of your plan for project completion as approved by you project leader.

Safety

Because of their smaller size and loveable characters, you may not realize the importance of safety when handling a mini horse.

Our first concern must be safety for handlers and any other persons who may be in proximity to our horses.

- Always treat a mini horse with the same respect and awareness of a large horse.
- Mini horses have the same instincts and intuition as a large horse. When frightened they have a “flight or fight” response.
- Never stand directly in front of a mini, stand to the side.
- Be aware of your mini and his attitude of the moment. Be prepared in case he spooks or kicks.
- Use proper fitting equipment in good condition.
- Wear protective footwear like cowboy boots or other leather boots when handling minis. Their hooves can easily bruise or damage your feet.
- Never wrap a lead rope around your hand. Always coil any excess lead in a figure-8.
- Move calmly and deliberately around a mini horse. Loud voices and sudden movements can spook a horse.
- Don't try to out-pull your mini. Use a quick pull on the lead or get assistance.
- When following other horses, always leave at least a horse length between you and the horse in front of you.
- Use a red ribbon in your horse's tail if he kicks.
- You must maintain your composure at all times when handling a mini horse.

Missoula County 4-H Mini Horse Projects

Mini Horsemanship 1
Mini Horsemanship 2
Mini Horsemanship 3

Mini Horse Jumping 1
Mini Horse Jumping 2
Mini Horse Jumping 3

Mini Horse Obstacle 1
Mini Horse Obstacle 2
Mini Horse Obstacle 3

Mini Horse Driving 1
Mini Horse Driving 2
Mini Horse Driving 3

Mini Horse Exhibitors can explore AMHA/AMHRA style showing in the Horse showing project.

The Mini Horse project is supervised by the Mini Horse Committee and approved by the Missoula County Horse Committee.

Introduction to Workbook

Complete this page and signature approval before starting your project.

1. I have read the introduction and understand the Missoula 4-H Mini Horse Project.
_____ Date

2. How will your project be assessed? _____

3. I have determined how to access all suggested resource materials. Date: _____

4. After I have completed the introduction of mini horsemanship, I plan to enroll in... (which projects)

5. I want to learn about horses because:

6. My project leader is _____ Phone Number _____

Project leader signature: _____ Date: _____

Missoula County 4-H Mini Horsemanship Level 1

Project	Date Completed	Project Leader Signature
Complete Me and My Horse Form		
Complete Project General Information Form		
Complete Beginning Inventory from this book and transfer to your yellow record sheets		
Parts of a Mini Horse		
Mini Horse Colors		
Conformation		
Mini Equipment		
Is My Mini Safe?		
Horse Markings		
Horse Health		
Optional Activity		
Optional Activity		
Optional Activity		

Mini Horsemanship Project General Information

Keeping good records is an important part of your 4-H work. Accurate records will tell others about your work and progress and will help you to become a better horseman.

This form should be completed at the beginning of each level. Some of the questions will ask you to establish goals for your project. Each 4-H mini horse project member is encouraged to set a least three goals he or she plans to attain while enrolled in the project.

MINI HORSEMANSHIP PROJECT LEVEL _____

DATE STARTED _____ DATE COMPLETED _____

NAME OF HORSE _____ AGE _____

REGISTERED OR GRADE _____ REG. NUMBER _____

COLOR AND MARKINGS:

BRAND INSPECTION DATE _____

DO YOU OWN YOUR HORSE _____ OR
HAVE A LEASE AGREEMENT _____

HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD YOUR HORSE _____

WHO FEEDS HIM MOST OF THE TIME? _____

DO OTHER PEOPLE HANDLE OR TRAIN YOUR HORSE? _____ IF YES, WHY?

WHAT WAS YOUR HORSE TRAINED TO DO WHEN YOU OBTAINED HIM? _

WHAT HAVE YOU TAUGHT HIM SINCE YOU HAVE HAD HIM? _____

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO TEACH HIM? _____

WHAT ARE YOUR GOALS FOR THIS PROJECT? (Transfer these to the Blue Project page in your record book.)

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

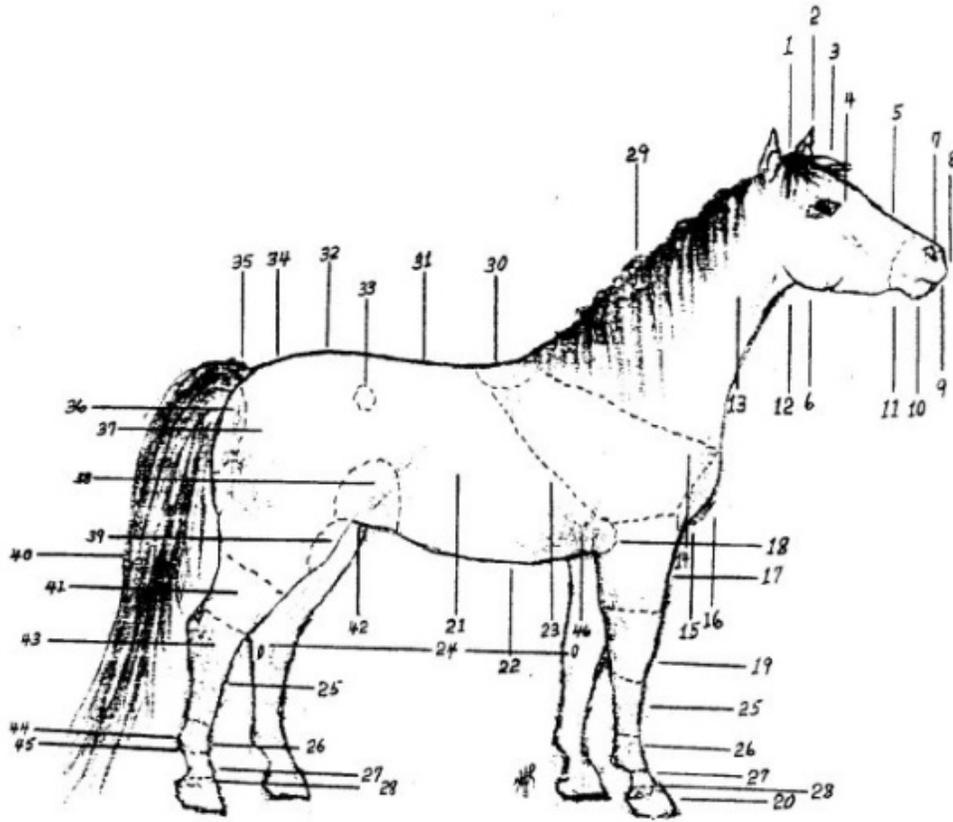
Mini Horse Equipment Inventory List

This is not a recommended or required list of equipment. This page is meant to help you take inventory of project items that you will transfer to your project record sheets.

Item	Purchase Price	Expected to Last How Many Years?	Cost per Year
Nylon Halter			
Lead Rope			
Body Brush			
Soft Brush			
Comb			
Curry Comb			
Sweat Scraper			
Shedding Blade			
Bucket			
Feed Tub			
Hoof Pick			
<i>The following are recommended:</i>			
Lunge Line			
Lunge Whip			
Cooler Sheet			
Winter Blanket			
Fly Mask			
<i>The following are optional:</i>			
Hoof Knife			
Hoof Nippers			
Hoof Rasp			
Sponge			
Hoof Boots			
Leg Wraps			
Clippers			
Hay Net			
Hay Feeder			
Driving Whip			
Trailer			
Scissors			
Miscellaneous Supplies			
Cart			
Harness			

Parts of a Mini Horse

Use your reference books and adult helpers to help you label the diagram.



1.	23.
2.	24.
3.	25.
4.	26.
5.	27.
6.	28.
7.	29.
8.	30.
9.	31.
10.	32.
11.	33.
12.	34.
13.	35.
14.	36.
15.	37.
16.	38.
17.	39.
18.	40.
19.	41.
20.	42.
21.	43.
22.	44.
	45.

Mini Horse Colors

One of the attractions of mini horses is the wide array of coat colors they come in. They even have unique combinations like “pintaloosa” that you won’t find anywhere else. Use your resources, the internet and adult helpers to complete this activity.

1. Deep red to mahogany brown with black legs, mane, tail and muzzle called points are the distinctive markings of the _____ color.
2. _____ are similar to bays in that they have black manes and tails, and black points on the legs, muzzle and ears. The coat color can be deep crème, taupe, sand, or dull gold. They do not have a dorsal stripe, brindle markings, or leg stripes.
3. A _____ can be any shade of red with no black points like the bay. There are many variations in the color.
4. Many _____ horses start out their lives an almost solid color with only a few white hairs. One example of this is the famous Lippizaners who are solid black when born and by the time they have reached the age of 10 or so, are white.
5. _____ come in many shades but their manes and tail are always white. The shade of their coat color can vary from the palest cream to the deepest gold. The coat color is consistent down the legs with no black points. A horse that is white that is patched with irregular areas of color is known as a _____. Occasionally there are three colors--but every two color combination can be found; from black and white to palomino and white. There are many distinctions between the markings such as piebald, skewbald, tobiano and overo.
6. A horse that has a mixture of chestnut and white hairs, sometimes causing a pink color is called a _____.
7. A horse that has a mixture of black and white hairs, evenly mixed on the body, and without dapple rings, is called _____.
8. A pale cream colored horse with blue eyes is a _____.
9. In order to be a true _____, a horse must be this solid color with no browning or lighter color on his points or face.
10. A _____ is marked like a buckskin, however they also have a dorsal stripe, brindle markings or leg stripes.
11. The _____ coat pattern can consist of a base color with a blanket and spots, a snowflake pattern, a leopard pattern or roaning. These horses also have striped hooves and white scleras.
12. The _____ is unique to mini horses and shows both paint patterns and appaloosa patterns in their coat.
13. What color is your mini? _____

Word Bank

Pinto
Cremello
Palamino
Grey

Black
Pintaloosa
Blue Roan

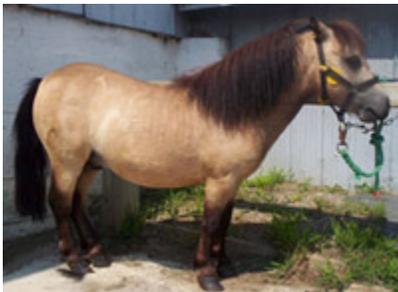
Sorrel
Buckskin
Appaloosa

Bay
Dun
Red Roan

Conformation of a Mini Horse

Like larger horse breeds, mini horses come in many different styles. Some breeders prefer a mini that is fine boned and resembles a small version of the Arabian; other breeders prefer a mini that is somewhat stouter, resembling a small, "bull-dog" type quarter horse. A result of these different preferences in horse styles has led to the different descriptions of the ideal mini horse. Rather than focus on a particular style or type, what we describe is good conformation from a functional standpoint.

A miniature horse should have the same correct, well-balanced conformation seen in larger breeds. Mares should be refined and feminine; stallions should be bold and masculine.



Draft Type



Moderate Type



Arab Type

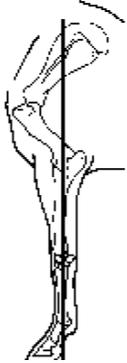
Balance: Miniature horses should be well-proportioned, with the head in proportion to the neck and body.

Head: The forehead should be broad with large, prominent, widely-spaced eyes. The ears should be medium sized and pointed.

Neck: The throat latch should be well defined and the neck flexible and lengthy.

Body: The body should be smooth and well-muscled, the back should be short and the barrel should be trim. Miniatures should have long, well-muscled hips, and the highest point of the croup should be even with the withers. The tail should smoothly round off the rump.

Legs: Legs should be straight and parallel, the hooves should be round and compact, and the gaits should be fluid.

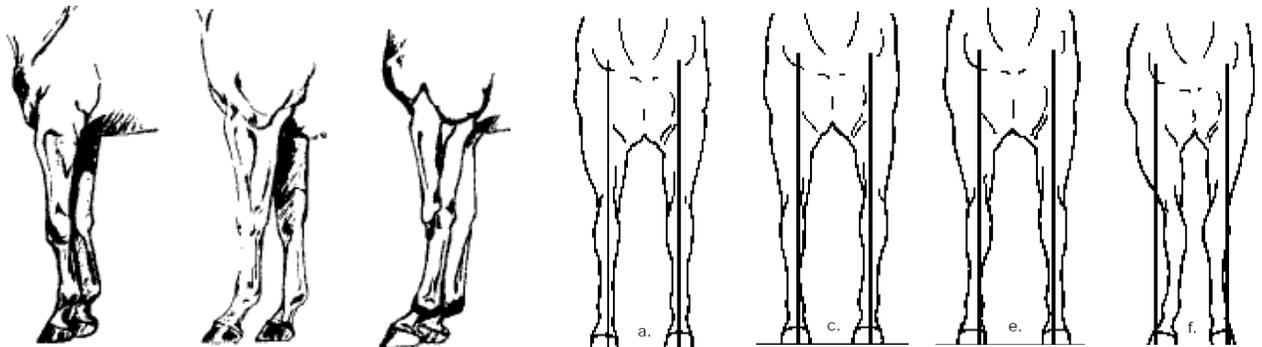


The ideal front leg is aligned from the shoulder through the knee to the pastern and hoof. See illustration to the left.

Typical Faults of the front leg include:

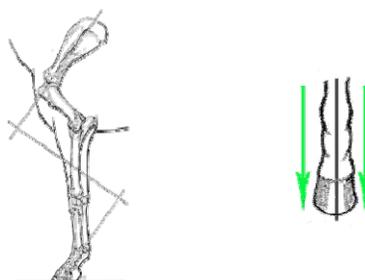
- Calf-Kneed back at the knee
- Buck –Kneed over at the knee
- Knock-Kneed.....knees bend in
- Bow-kneed or bandy leggedknees bend out
- Bench-kneed.....offset knee, cannon bone not centered

Label the following illustrations with the correct term: either ***Ideal*** or one of the faults listed above.



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

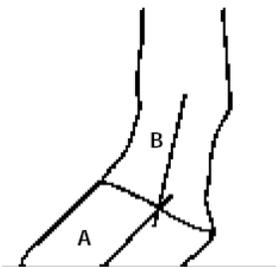
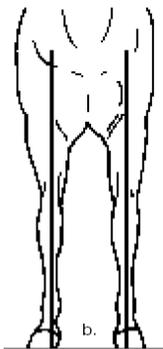
Feet and Pasterns: The conformation of a horse's pastern and feet is essential as horses have relatively little foot in comparison to the size of their body. In ideal conformation, the pastern and hoof have the same slope, and the hoof lines up correctly with the other joints in the leg.



Conformation faults of the foot include:

- Pigeon toed (toed-in).....toes point inward
- Splay footed (toed-out).....toes point outward
- Broken foot.....the angle of the hoof and pastern are not the same

Label the following pictures with ***Ideal*** or one of the faults listed above.



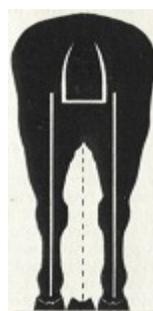
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Rear legs

The conformation of the hind legs determines the horse's ability to propel themselves forward and do athletic maneuvers like jumping. The ideal conformation shows a straight line from the point of the buttock to the hock to the rear pastern, with the hock having an adequate angle. The horse's feet are set directly under his hind-end, not camped out behind or set inside. When viewed from behind there is a straight line through the thighs, the hocks, the canons, the pasterns, and the hooves.



Common faults in the rear legs include:

- Bandy-legged :when viewed from behind the hocks are set wider than ideal, may cause pigeon toes
- Bow-legged..... when viewed from behind the hocks are set narrow, causing the horse to toe out.
- Sickle-hocked..... when viewed from the side the hocks and cannon have excessive curve and the feet are set under.
- Camped-out..... when viewed from the side the hocks have limited flexion and the feet are set -out behind the horse
- Post-legged..... when viewed from the side the hocks have little flexion causing the rear legs to appear very straight up and down

Label the following pictures ***Ideal*** or with one of the faults listed above.



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

Since the goal of miniature horse breeding is to obtain the smallest possible conformationally correct horse, preference is given to smaller members of the breed. Some breed registries accept horses up to 34" and others up to 38".

- ***Note to exhibitors: The Missoula County 4-H Mini Horse program allows members to show horses and ponies up to 40" in any of the program areas. There is no preference given for conformation or size, as long as the horse is able to safely complete the program components.***

In the space below attach a picture of your horse and describe two good conformation qualities of your horse.



1. _____

2. _____

Mini Horse Equipment

Identify each of the items in the chart and describe their use. If there is a name then find a picture to paste or draw a picture. For each item mark: I have, I need, or NA (not something needed).

Item	Picture	Description	I have	I need	N/A
Hay Feeder					
Waterer					
					
					
					
					
					
					

Sweat Scraper					
Lunge Line					
					

Explain the steps in grooming your mini horse.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

Feeding Your Mini

Using books, the internet, or other reference, describe what the average mini horse should be fed every day.

What is a roughage? _____

What is a concentrate? _____

What supplements may or may not be needed?

Why would your mini need salt? _____

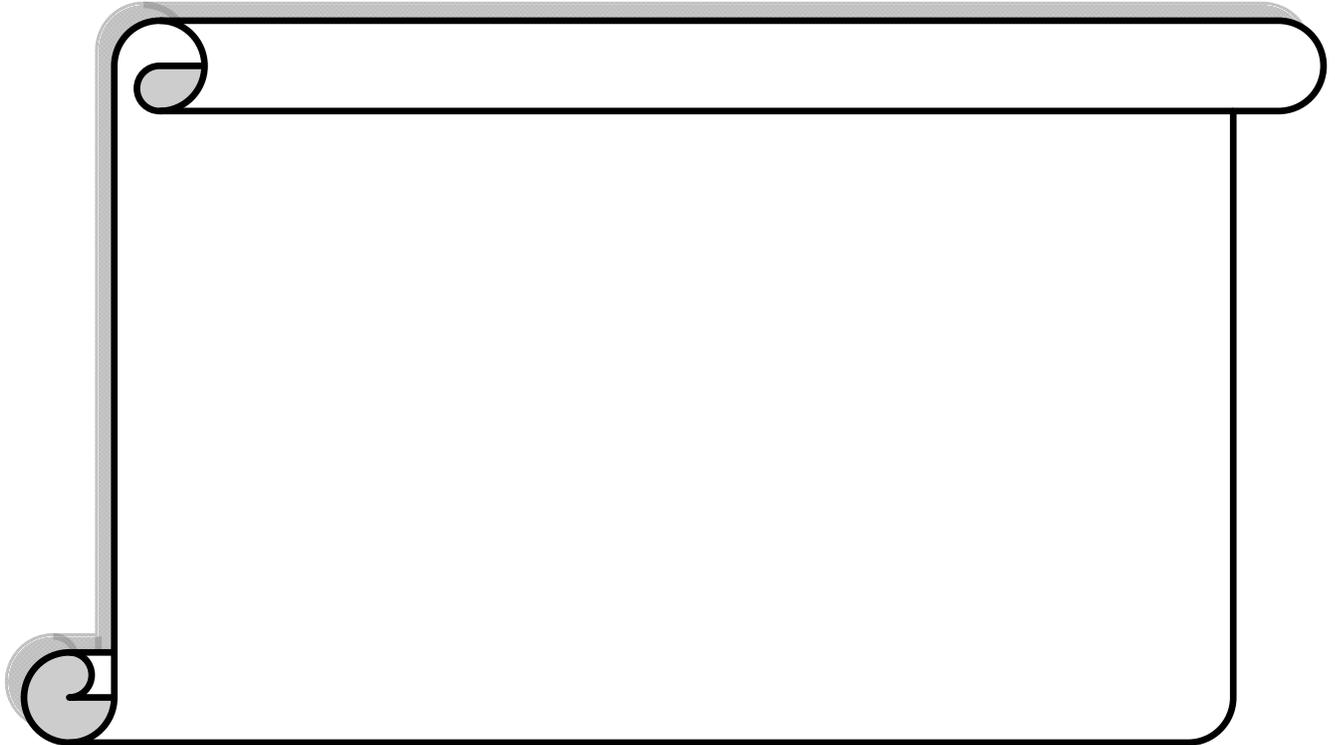
What is the most common way salt is fed? _____

Why do you not feed your mini as much as a big horse? _____

Is My Mini Safe?

Minis are hardy creatures which can be kept in a variety of horsekeeping situations. No matter where our mini lives, we need to make sure it is safe, and to always be on the lookout for changes or other things which might impact our mini's safety.

Using your resources, the internet and adult helpers come up with a list of safety guidelines for keeping your mini safe in his home.



Draw a map of where your mini lives and notes any safety concerns you have or safety concerns you have fixed.



Horse Markings

The distinct markings on a horse are often used to help identify a horse, and are used when preparing documents such as Brand Inspection and Registration papers.

Facial Markings

Facial markings are usually described by shape and location. There may be more than one distinct facial marking and if so, will be named separately. Sometimes, the eye of a horse with a white marking that extends over that eye may be blue instead of brown, though this is not consistently seen in all cases.

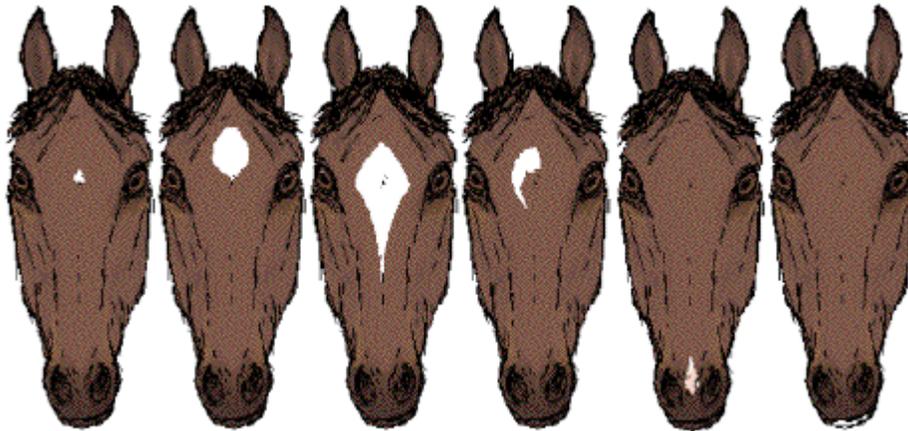
Common facial markings are:

- Blaze: a wide white stripe down the middle of the face.
- Strip, stripe, or race: a narrow white stripe down the middle of the face.
- Bald Face: a very wide blaze, extending to or past the eyes. Some, but not all, bald faced horses also have blue eyes.
- Star: a white marking between or above the eyes. If a stripe or blaze is present, a star must be significantly wider than the vertical marking to be designated separately.
- Snip: a white marking on the muzzle, between the nostrils.

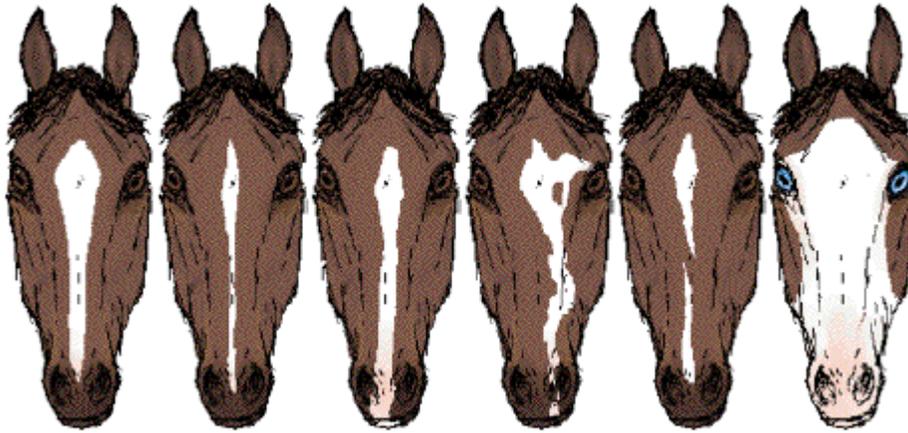
Additional terms used to describe facial markings include the following:

- Faint: A small, yet permanent marking that usually consists of white hairs without any underlying pink skin.
- Interrupted: A marking, usually a strip or blaze, that is broken and not solid for the entire length of the face.
- Connected: Occasionally used to describe distinctively different markings that happen to be joined to one another
- Irregular or crooked: A marking, usually a strip or blaze, that does not have a more or less straight path.
- Lip markings: have no specialized names, usually are described by location, such as "lower lip," "chin", etc. Lip markings may indicate presence of the sabino color pattern.

Describe the facial markings of the following horses.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.



7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

1.	7.
2.	8.
3.	9.
4.	10.
5.	11.
6.	12.

Leg Markings

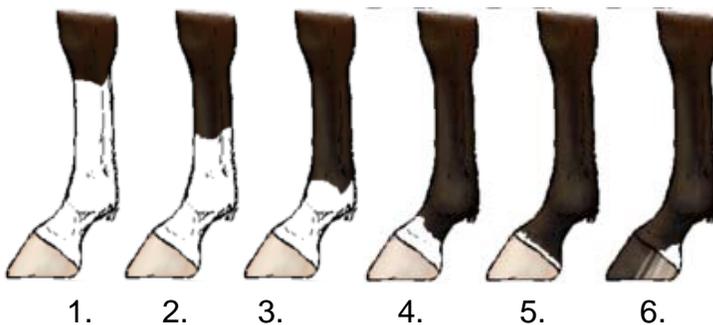
Leg markings are usually described by the highest point of the horse's leg that is covered by white. As a general rule, the horse's hoof beneath a white marking at the coronary line will also be light-colored ("white"). If a horse has a partial marking or ermine spots at the coronary band, the hoof may be both dark and light, corresponding with the hair coat immediately above.

From tallest to shortest, common leg markings are:

- Stocking: white marking that extends at least to the bottom of the knee or hock, sometimes higher
- Sock or ½ Stocking: white marking that extends higher than the fetlock but not as high as the knee or hock. This marking is sometimes called a "boot."
- Fetlock or Sock: white marking that extends over the fetlock, occasionally called a "boot."
- Pastern: white marking that extends above the top of the hoof, but stops below the fetlock
- Coronet: white just above the hoof, around coronary band, usually no more than 1 inch (2.5cm) above the hoof.

Additional terms used to describe white leg markings include:

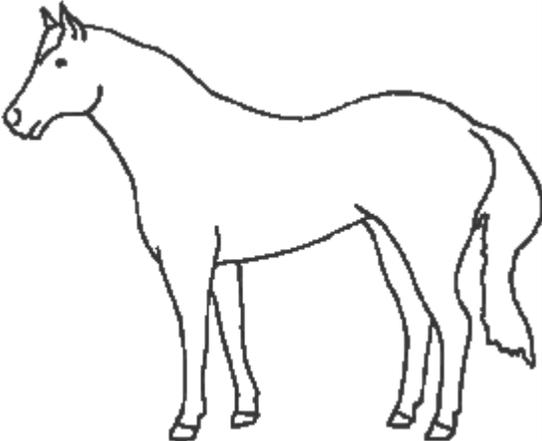
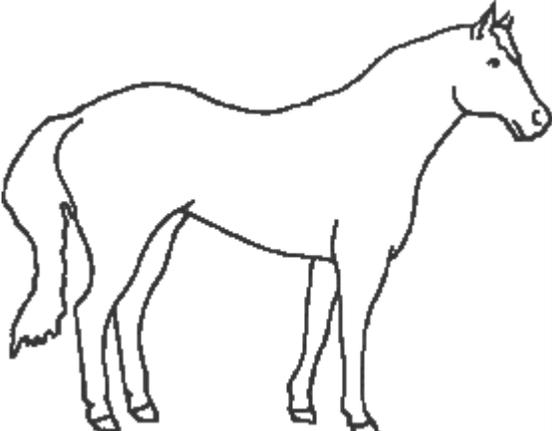
- Irregular: A marking within the broad confines of a given height, but with significantly uneven edges. Indicated by the highest point of the white. Most often used to describe certain types of stockings.
- Partial: An irregular marking that only extends up part of the leg to the height indicated, sometimes with the other side of the leg dark. Usually used to describe socks and other short markings.
- "High White:" White stockings that extend above the knee or hock, sometimes extending past the stifle onto the flank or belly, considered characteristic of the sabino color pattern.



Label the leg markings

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

Complete the table to sketch and describe your mini's markings.

Complete the sketch	Describe
	
	
	

Horsemanship vs. Showmanship

To demonstrate your growth in this project, you can choose to participate at the Western Montana Fair Horse Show in the Horsemanship 1 class. In this class you may be asked to lead your horse at a walk and trot, tie your horse, take your horse through simple obstacles, back your horse, answer questions, or other skills.

Skills:

- 1) Lead your horse at a walk and trot, alone or in a group
- 2) Cross a bridge
- 3) Open and close a gate
- 4) Properly tie your horse
- 5) Pick up front feet
- 6) Back your horse in a straight line, with or without poles
- 7) Weave through cones, horse and handler
- 8) Turn on the hind legs
- 9) Stop your horse

Attire and equipment is the same as listed below for Showmanship.

Showmanship is another class you may be interested in entering. Showmanship focuses on your ability to show your horse and has a limited number of skills compared to Horsemanship. For example, you will not work an obstacle in showmanship. To enter Showmanship, you must also enter a project class like Horsemanship and use the horse you use for your project.

Skills Used in Showmanship

Showmanship is a class judged on the handler's skills and training, fitting and knowledge of the mini. If you are familiar with showmanship in large horses, many of these skills will be familiar. However, one major difference is that minis are shown on the half-system not the quarter-system.

Half-System: Presenting your mini to the judge

When showing your mini, your goal is to keep the judge's attention on your horse, and to reduce the time you are between the judge and your mini.

- 1) When leading your horse, always lead from the left side.
- 2) When leading, your shoulder should be even with your horse's throatlatch. You should not be pulling your horse, or being pulled by your horse.
- 3) Your right hand holds the lead below the snap or chain of the lead, and the tail of your lead is coiled in your left hand in a figure-8. (Never wrap the lead around your hand)
- 4) Your hands are generally held at waist height.
- 5) You should be beside your horse, not touching or rubbing your horse when leading.
- 6) Keep your eyes on the judge. When you are on the move, you should watch where you are going, but every 3 or 4 steps, look at the judge.
- 7) When asked to line up, make sure there is at least one-horse length between you and the next horse. You should always have at least a horse length between you and the next horse when you are in the arena. This is important when the line stops... make sure you don't crowd the horse in front of you. Watch for red-ribbons. Horses wearing a red-ribbon in there tail are prone to kicking.
- 8) Stop your horse so that his nose is even with the horses in line before you.
- 9) When stopped, set up or "square" your horse's feet. Then look for the judge.
- 10) If the judge is on the right side of your horse, you should be on the left. If the judge is on the left side, you should step around the nose to the right side of your horse.
- 11) Patterns are very common in Showmanship classes. Be prepared to back, trot, turn on the hind legs or answer questions about your mini.

Grooming Your Mini for a Show

It is recommended that you have an adult or experienced horseman help you fit your mini if you have not done this in the past. It is always a good safety rule, to have another person with you when you are working around your horse. For best results on show day, practice several times before the show.

- 1) Bathe your horse before the show using an animal friendly product. You can purchase a shampoo intended for livestock or horses at your local feed store.
- 2) After your mini is dry, you need to clip various spots. Make sure you plan your washing to leave plenty of time for drying and clipping.
- 3) Clip:
 - a. Ears
 - b. Bridle Path
 - c. Fetlocks
 - d. Muzzle
 - e. Jaw
 - f. Other long hair
 - g. Optional is a full body clip
- 4) Mane and tail
 - a. Comb out all snarls
 - b. Can braid both to keep clean until show.
 - c. Braiding the mane can help train it to lay on one side
 - d. Braids are not allowed in the show ring
- 5) Hooves
 - a. Well cleaned of any manure and mud
 - b. Hooves should be properly trimmed
 - c. Hoof polish is option; clear on striped or light colored hooves, black on dark hooves
 - d. Hoof polish should be applied just prior to entering the ring for show (leave enough time for it to dry)
- 6) Cleanliness is essential in showmanship. It is more important to have an impeccably clean horse than a fancy halter or hoof polish.

Preparing Yourself for the Show

- 1) Do I have my show clothes:
 - a. Missoula County 4-H Dress code
 - i. White, long sleeved, collared shirt
 - ii. Dark blue or black jeans or pants
 - iii. Boots or sturdy, closed-toed shoes (no tennis shoes)
 - iv. Cowboy hat or helmet must be worn
 - v. Belts, gloves and ties or bolos are optional
- 2) Hair
 - i. Hair should not cover the showman's number
 - ii. Girl's hair should be contained in a neat pony tail, braid or bun. Long hair, even in a braid or ponytail, should be pinned up so the number is visible.
- 3) Cleanliness is Key
 - a. It is not important to have fancy clothes or expensive accessories. It is important to be tidy and neat. Iron your shirt and pants and stay as clean as possible before entering the ring.
- 4) Do I have my show equipment:
 - a. Properly fitted box halter with lead. Halter can be nylon or leather, silver is optional but will not affect judging. Rope halters are not allowed.
 - b. Your lead may have a chain on the end, but the chain may not come in contact with your horse's nose or chin.
 - c. Clean your halter and lead rope, and check that they are in good repair/condition.

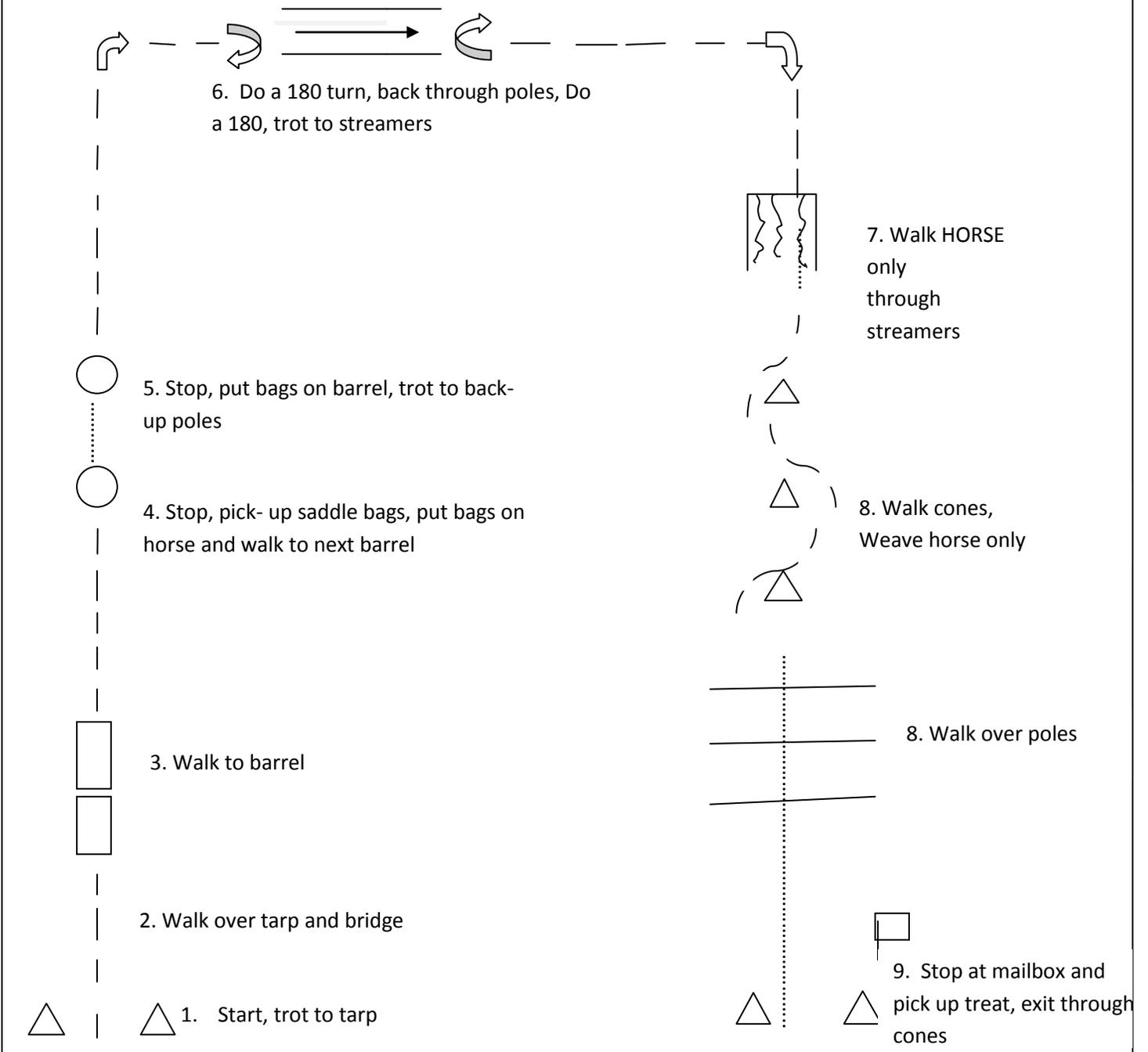
Reading a Pattern

On the next page is an example of a pattern. You can see that directions are clearly marked. Change of pace (walk or trot) are marked, as are the direction you need to move on turns.

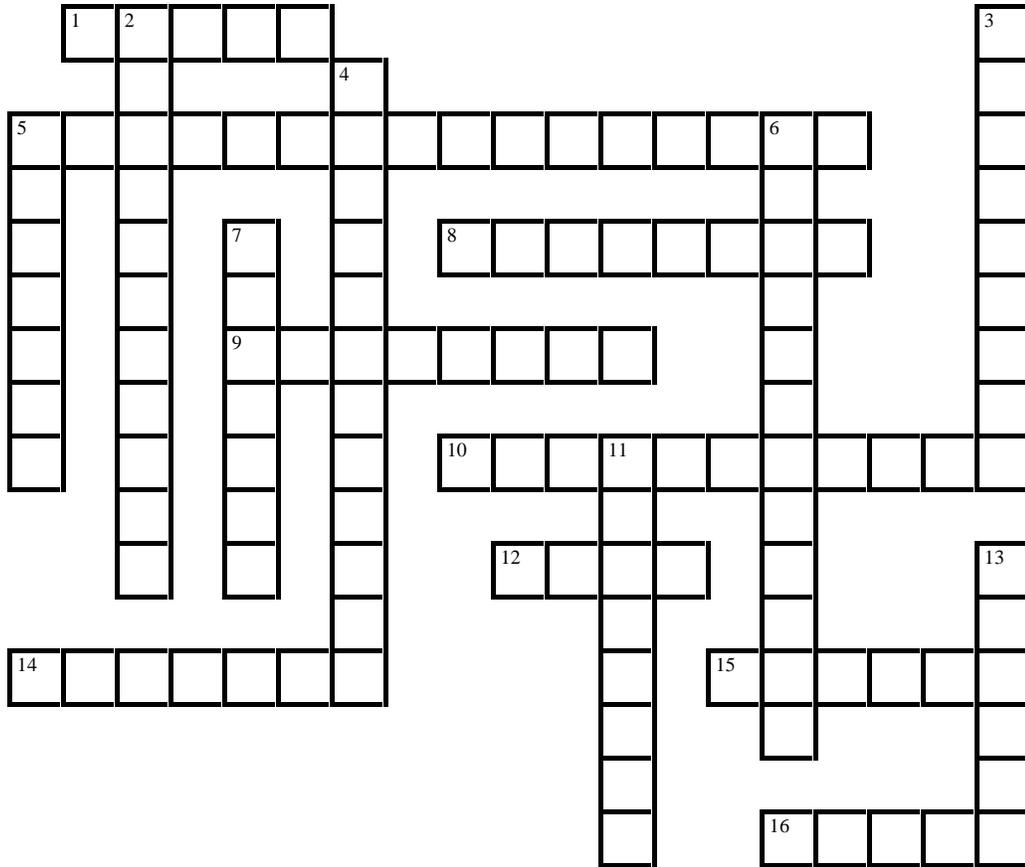
Patterns are usually posted at least a few hours before the class. Study the pattern and memorize it. Take the time to walk through a practice or two before you go in the ring.

Don't be fooled by other exhibitors. You should perform the pattern as you learned it. Don't change it because everybody else in front of you does it different. Maybe you're the only one who memorized the pattern right.

MINIATURE HORSE OBSTACLE JUNIOR
STATE 4-H HORSE SHOW 2008



Horse Health



ACROSS

- 1 The average ____ rate is 40 per minute
- 5 Inflammation caused by ill-fitting saddle
- 8 The common term for soreness in a foot or leg
- 9 Flies, lice and other pests are known as _____ parasites
- 10 100.5 is the average _____ of a Horse
- 12 We see the eggs of these parasites on the legs of horses
- 14 Bone enlargements on the inside of upper cannon bone
- 15 A lack of red blood cells
- 16 The common term for internal parasites.

DOWN

- 2 Anything that interferes with the performance of a horse
- 3 To protect against diseases we must ____ horses.
- 4 Enlarged, stretched tendons behind the cannon bones
- 5 Inflammation of the laminae in the foot due to overeating or stress
- 6 8-16 per minutes
- 7 A scar, mark or other unsightly condition that does not interfere with soundness
- 11 A large abdominal girth caused by worms
- 13 Difficulty in breathing often caused by dusty feed or allergies

Word Bank

Founder
Blemish
Worms
Bots
Vaccinate
Pulse

External
Anemia
Heaves
Splints
Lameness
External

Temperature
Respirations
Fistulous Withers
Bowed Tendons
Unsoundness
Pot Belly