



4-H Horse and Pony Record Grade 5



4-H 901 B

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Record for Year _____

Name _____ Grade in School _____

Address _____
(Street, Rural Route) City State Zip

County _____ Club _____ Township _____

Years in 4-H _____ Years in Horse and Pony _____
(including this year) (including this year)

This Record is for:

Name of Animal _____ Color _____ Sex _____

Breed or type _____ Age _____ Height _____

Markings _____

Draw your horse's markings on the diagram or include a picture of your horse.

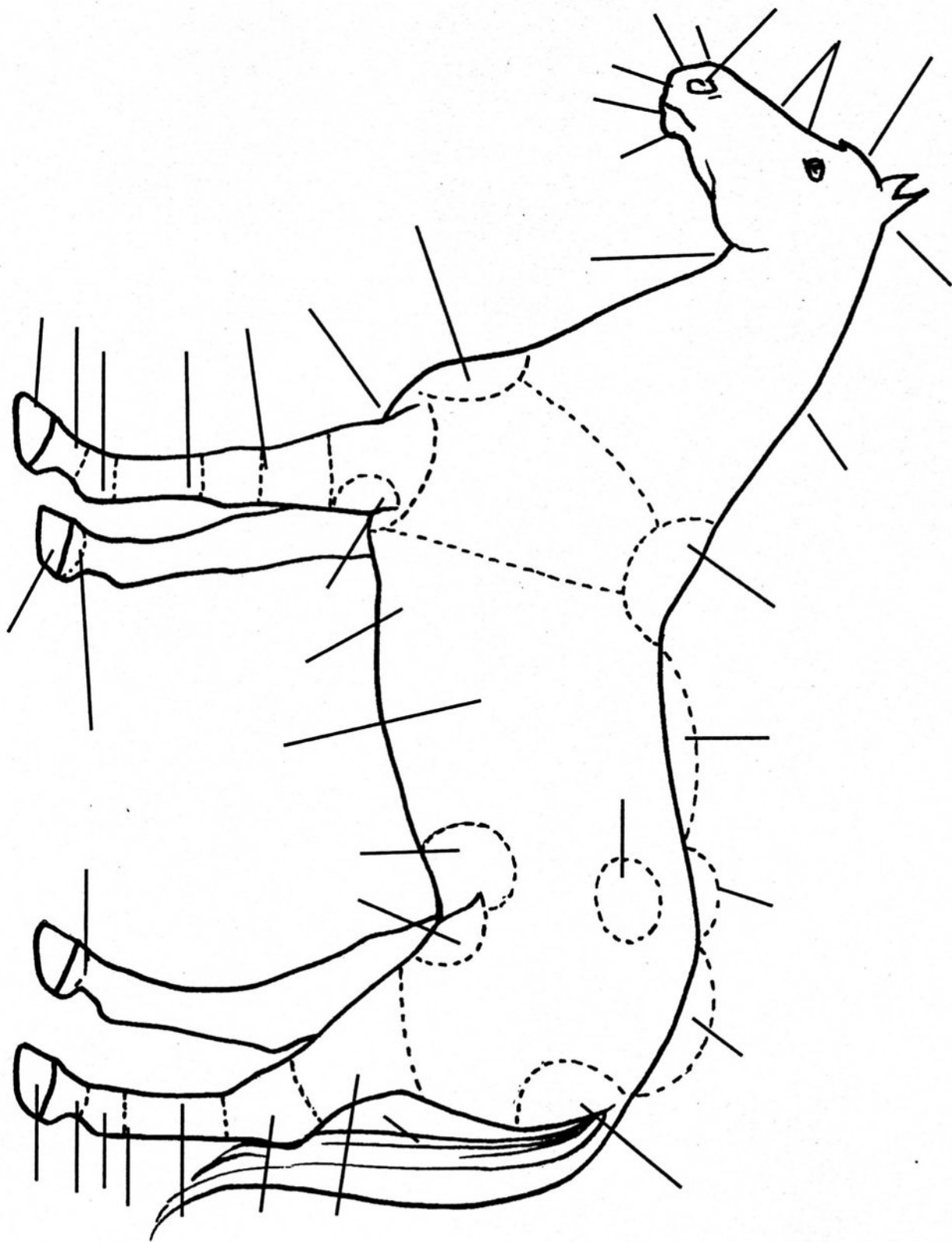


I have reviewed this record and believe it to be correct.

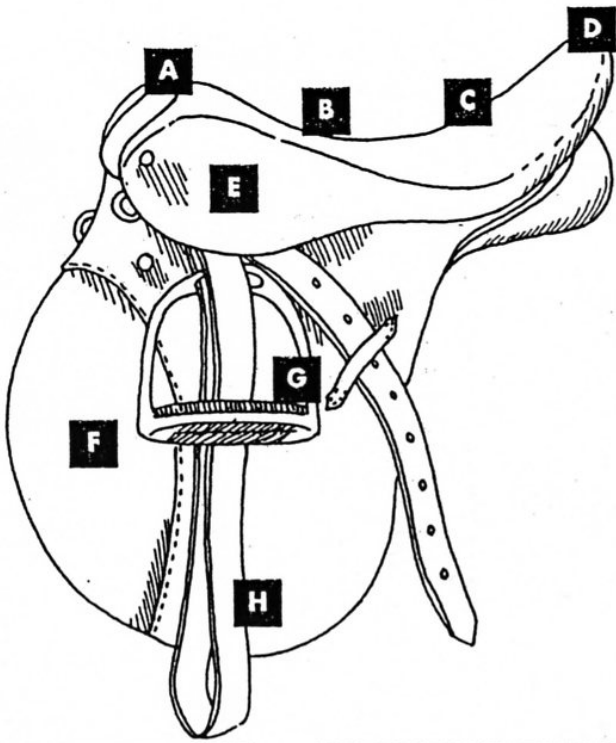
Signature of Horse & Pony Leader _____

Date _____

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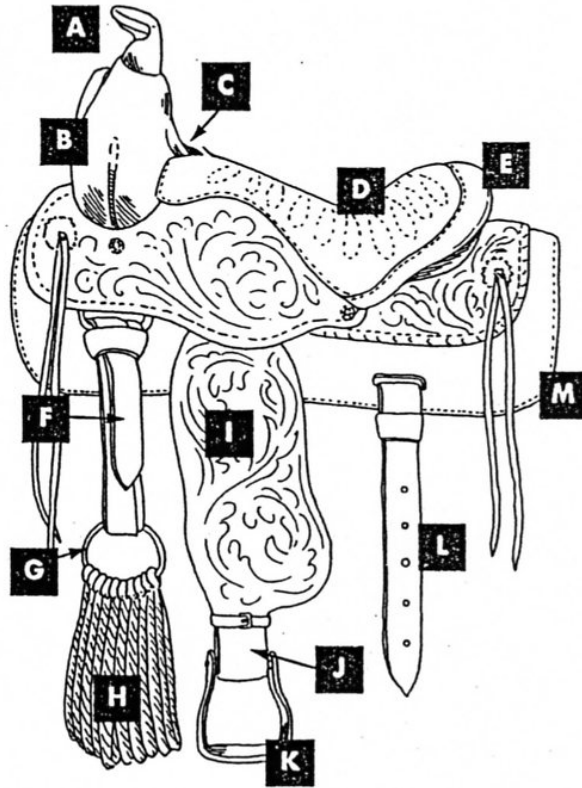
AN ENGLISH SADDLE



- A _____
- B _____
- C _____
- D _____
- E _____
- F _____
- G _____
- H _____

IDENTIFY THE PARTS OF
A WESTERN SADDLE

- A _____
- B _____
- C _____
- D _____
- E _____
- F _____
- G _____
- H _____
- I _____
- J _____
- K _____
- L _____
- M _____



Grade 5

Colors & Markings: Place the appropriate color with the following descriptions.

Blue Roan

Buckskin

Dun

Sorrel

Grullo

_____ Reddish or copper-red; mane and tail same as body color, or flaxen.

_____ Yellowish or gold; mane and tail black or brown; dorsal stripe; zebra stripes on legs; transverse stripe over withers.

_____ Uniform mixture of white with black hairs on large portion of the body; usually darker on head and lower legs; can have a few red hairs in mixture.

_____ Yellowish or gold; mane and tail black; black on lower legs.

_____ Smokey or mouse colored; mane and tail black; black dorsal stripe; black on lower legs.

Unsoundnesses and Blemishes:

Unsoundness is any deviation in structure that interferes with the usefulness of an individual. A blemish is an abnormality that may detract from the appearance of the animal, but does not affect its usefulness. Many horses will have blemishes, but will be sound. Place the appropriate term with the descriptions listed below.

Bench knees

Bone spavin

Close at the hocks

Fistula

Osselets

_____ A bony enlargement on the inside and front of the hock where the base of the hock tapers into the cannon bone. Also called a jack spavin, it is a heritable weakness and one of the most destructive conditions affecting usefulness of a horse. The lameness is most evident when the horse is worked after resting.

_____ An inflamed condition in the region of the withers, commonly caused by bruising from the saddle. Fistula and poll evil are similar except for location.

_____ When viewed from the front, the cannons appear to come out of the knee off-center (usually with the cannon on the outside edge of the knee). This fault often causes large splints to develop on the inside of the cannon bone. In extreme cases, the knee joint may be offset.

_____ An inclusive term referring to a number of abnormal conditions around the fetlock joints. Generally, it denotes a well-defined swelling slightly above or below the center of the joint and off center of the exact front of the leg. Affected horses travel with a short, choppy stride and show evidence of pain when the ankle is flexed.

_____ When viewed from behind, the hocks turn inward, while the fetlocks and hooves are placed outside the hocks. A cow-hocked horse moves its hind legs through an inward-to-outward arc while traveling.

Grade 5

4-H Rules: Fill in the blank.

1. How many different Indiana 4-H reining patterns are there?

Answer: _____

2. List two disqualifications in a western pleasure class.

Answer: 1. _____ 2. _____

3. Judges may not discriminate against a 4-Her in any class for using what two items of attire?

Answer: 1. _____ 2. _____

4. Who does not compete for champion and reserve champion mare?

Answer: _____

5. How many fences must be jumped in the hunter hack class?

Answer: _____

6. How many markers are used in a western riding class?

Answer: _____

7. What are junior riders not to be requested to do in horsemanship?

Answer: _____

8. Name the class that is judged on an exhibitor's ability to handle an animal over fences, in a forward style saddle.

Answer: _____

9. In what direction does a hunt seat equitation on the flat class proceed after they enter the ring?

Answer: _____

10. What is bight?

Answer: _____

11. What is the jump height for ponies in a hunter hack class?

Answer: _____

Grade 5

4-H Rules: Fill in the blank. (con't)

12. Name two obstacles that are not to be used in a trail class?

Answer: 1. _____ 2. _____

13. What class displays the ability of the rider and the animal to navigate obstacles?

Answer: _____

14. The flag race course shall consist of three barrels in what pattern?

Answer: _____

15. What is the height for the obstacles in hunt seat equitation over fences for ponies?

Answer: _____

16. Who is charged with the authority to interpret 4-H rules?

Answer: _____

17. If a 4-Her uses illegal or prohibited equipment or attire in any class, what will happen?

Answer: _____

Equitation: Fill in the blank.

1. What are the four C's of arena riding?

Answer: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

2. How many beats are in a trot?

Answer: _____

3. How are halter classes shown?

Answer: _____

What are the words to the 4-H pledge?

The Indiana Veterinary Medical Association (IVMA) Equine Committee Preventative Medicine Program Recommendations are as follows:

1. Tetanus Toxoid: 2 primary injections followed by an annual booster.
2. Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis (Sleeping Sickness): 2 primary injections followed by an annual booster.
3. Influenza / Rhinopneumonitis (Flu / Rhino): 2 primary injections followed by boosters every 90 days and at least 14 days before show or exposure to other horses.
4. Deworming: Consult with a veterinarian about products, frequency and rotation for deworming.
5. Potomac Horse Fever: Semi annual injections – most important in the spring.
6. Streptococcus equi (Strangles): Discuss possible vaccinations with your veterinarian.

Disease information:

Tetanus:

An acute, infectious disease that is the result of a toxin produced by the bacterium *clostridium tetani*, which enters wounds of any nature. The vaccination is a modified toxin that stimulates an immune response. The initial vaccination is followed by a second dose in four to six weeks. It is given annually thereafter. Convulsions, respiratory arrest and cardiac arrest could all precede death in tetanus.

Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis:

This acute viral disease of rodents, birds, horses and man, is transmitted by the mosquito. The vaccine is a combination of killed viruses. Initial vaccination is followed by a second dose in two to three weeks or four to six weeks, depending on vaccine used. An annual revaccination is given thereafter. If vaccinated properly and at the correct time of year, the vaccine will protect your horse for the season.

Equine Influenza:

Equine influenza is a common disease that causes acute respiratory disease signs in horses. The clinical signs caused by equine influenza are fever (102.5 to 106.5 degrees F), frequent dry cough, nasal discharge, dehydration, lethargy, anorexia and possible secondary bacterial pneumonia. Myxovirus is a group of RNA viruses including those that cause influenza and mumps.

Rhinopneumonitis:

This is a viral disease with three faces: respiratory disease, abortion, and a disease of the nervous system that can cause paralysis. It was once thought all of these problems were caused by the same rhino virus, but there are two rhino viruses involved in this disease: equine herpesvirus-1 and equine herpesvirus-4. EHV-1 protects horses against abortion and possibly the paralysis form. EHV-4 protects horses against the respiratory form, which accounts for more than 46 percent of respiratory disease in the horse, according to recent research.

Worming:

Parasite control is of utmost importance in maintaining your horse's health and helping prevent intestinal damage. De-worming is recommended every eight weeks, with bot de-worming done in the late fall or early winter. The reason for worming every 8 weeks is that after 10-12 weeks your horse no longer has larvae in his gut; they will have become real worms. If you can't afford to tube-worm every eight weeks, alternate worming with tube and with a good paste wormer. If you do nothing else for your horse, please do this.

Potomac Horse Fever:

This is a seasonal disease seen generally in the summer months. It had been reported in 33-plus states as of summer 1998. The disease is characterized by high fever, severe diarrhea, malaise, depression, anorexia and very often a severe founder that can affect all four feet. It has a high mortality rate. There is now an annual vaccine for the prevention of this disease. It is best to give one in early spring. Initial vaccination is followed by a booster in three to four weeks and annual re-vaccination thereafter.

Strangles:

This contagious bacterial disease of the horse affects the upper respiratory tract with abscessation of the lymph nodes, especially in the upper neck and throat region. Normally horses 1-5 years of age are affected by strangles. A killed bacterin is available. Initial vaccination is followed by a booster in three weeks and a third booster in six weeks from the initial vaccine. Annual re-vaccination is given thereafter. Another vaccine for strangles recommends initial dose repeated in three to four weeks and annually. This is not to be given in the face of an outbreak or at a facility where there was a confirmed case for one year after the case was diagnosed.

Teeth:

An often neglected area of horse health is proper dental care. The sharp points on a horse's teeth must be "floated" {rasped} to prevent ulceration of the oral cavity and to allow a horse to chew and digest food properly. This should be done every 12 months, depending on how rapidly your horse wears down his/her teeth.

Foot Care:

Horses' feet should be trimmed on a routine basis, generally every six to nine weeks.

How to inject

Knowing how to give an injection is every bit as important as knowing when and where to inject. By following proper procedures, you not only ensure safety and sterility, but make the injection process as painless as possible for your horse and as easy as possible for you. Here are the main steps to remember when vaccinating:

1. Use a 20- to 22- gauge, 1.5" needle. A 22-gauge needle is smaller in diameter so your horse may object less to vaccinations given with this size of needle.
2. Use a new, sterile needle for each horse to maintain sterility and avoid the spread of bacteria and viruses.
3. Keep the needle sheathed until immediately before the injection. It is extremely easy to stick yourself, another person or simply to contaminate the needle.
4. Disinfect the skin with alcohol. Tap the skin a few times and then thrust the needle in quickly, deep into the muscle, straight in all the way to the hub.
5. Carefully attach the syringe to the inserted needle. Pull back the plunger to insure that you are not in a blood vessel. Blood will come back into the needle hub or syringe if you are. If this happens, withdraw the needle and try again.
6. If you are injecting a large volume of medication (for example, an antibiotic), you should not put more than about 20 to 30 ml in one site. You can divide the medication into two separate injection sites.
7. Massage the site for 30 to 60 seconds after injection to help distribute the medication and avoid soreness.
8. If the injection was a vaccination, allow the horse plenty of rest and free exercise for 2 to 3 days. Remember, your horse may experience soreness and lethargy after an injection, the same as may occur after you have had an injection or vaccination.

Where to inject

There are four injection sites where a vaccine or medication may be placed in a horse.

Chest or pectoral region

The advantage of this area is that it is easy to reach. The disadvantage is that the horse may strike you. There also may be post-injection swelling and pain that make it difficult for the horse to walk.

Neck region

This area is frequently used. However, extreme care must be exercised not to inject too high in the neck into the large ligament (ligamentum nuchae), or inject too low in the neck close to the cervical vertebrae (neck bones) and surrounding nerves. Either of which may cause stiffness, pain and swelling at the injection site. The jugular area should be avoided because important nerves and blood vessels are in this area.

Gluteal or hip region

The advantage of this area is that it is easy to reach. The disadvantage is if the post-injection abscess develops, it will not drain properly and is very difficult to treat.

Hindleg or hamstring region

The advantage here is two fold. The hamstring is a very large, free-moving muscle and it is easy to reach. The disadvantage is that there may be an increased risk of being kicked.

