



List the date of current Coggins for the horse you will bring to the 2017 fair. \_\_\_\_\_. A current Coggins is one done in the last 12 months and must be good through the fair

Attach a photo of your horse to the record book. The photo can be attached to the back of one of these pages or on a separate 8 by 11 inch sheet of paper. (Can be printed on plain paper)

### Ages 8-19

List the vaccinations you gave your horse for 2017: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

List the normal vital signs for a horse: temperature \_\_\_\_\_, pulse \_\_\_\_\_, respirations \_\_\_\_\_

Take your horse's vital signs and record: temperature \_\_\_\_\_, pulse \_\_\_\_\_, respirations \_\_\_\_\_

Answer these statements about common infectious diseases as true (T) or false (F)

\_\_\_\_\_ EHV stands for equine herpes virus

\_\_\_\_\_ EHV is also known as rhinopneumonitis

\_\_\_\_\_ Once a horse has been vaccinated or infected with EHV-1 or EHV-4 he is no longer a carrier

\_\_\_\_\_ Tetanus is caused by a bacteria.

\_\_\_\_\_ The spores of bacteria that cause tetanus are normally found in the soil.

\_\_\_\_\_ A yearly vaccination for tetanus will not prevent this disease.

\_\_\_\_\_ Two main methods of prevention of equine encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE, & VEE) include vaccination and good mosquito control.

\_\_\_\_\_ Equine Influenza is caused by a bacteria

\_\_\_\_\_ Equine influenza is spread by breathing in droplets of infective material.

\_\_\_\_\_ Rabies can be transmitted to people from a horse.

\_\_\_\_\_ Rabies is not fatal.

\_\_\_\_\_ Tetanus can be transmitted to a horse from the bite of an infected animal.

\_\_\_\_\_ Strangles is a respiratory disease caused by a bacterial infection.

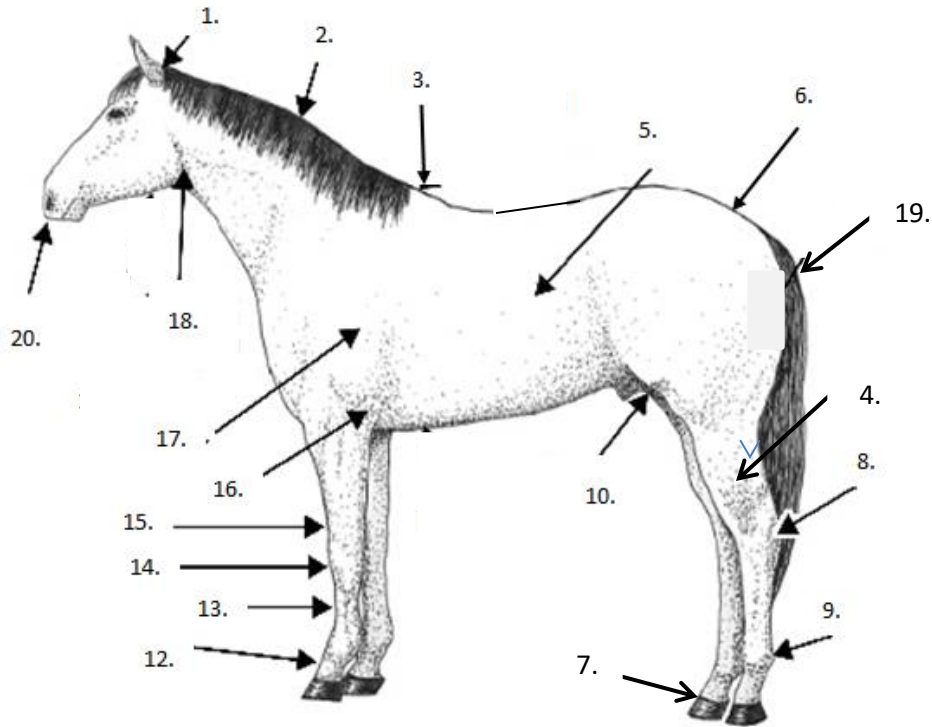
\_\_\_\_\_ Horses get West Nile Virus (WNV) from being bitten by an infected mosquito.

\_\_\_\_\_ Signs of Strangles include a fever, thick yellow nasal discharge, and swollen abscessed lymph nodes under the jaw.

\_\_\_\_\_ It is a good idea to let horses share equipment like water buckets.

\_\_\_\_\_ Your horse seems healthy so there is no reason to do any vaccinations.

\_\_\_\_\_ Most vaccinations need to be given annually with input from your veterinarian.



Match the numbered parts of the horse with the descriptive terms then write the term (the first statement is done for an example)

\_\_\_1.\_\_\_ A point between the ears at the top of the head where the head joins the neck. \_\_\_\_\_ poll \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint of the front leg below the forearm and above the cannon bone. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The area of the horse's front quarters where the front leg is attached to the body with muscles and tendons  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The area above the coronet band and below the fetlock joint. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The area behind the jaw where the head attaches to the neck. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The long bone between the knee or hock and the fetlock joint. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Area at the bottom of the pastern where hair stops and hoof growth begins. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint of the hind leg below the gaskin and above the cannon bone. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The solid part of the horse's tail, containing the tailbone. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint at the top of the forearm. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Describes the area including the nostrils, chin, and mouth. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The prominent ridge near the base of the mane where the neck and back join. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ The joint at the front of the thigh in the flank area. \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ The joint between the long pastern bone and the cannon \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ A muscled area of the hind leg, above the hock and below the stifle. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ The top line of the neck. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ The area at the top of the rump and in front of the tail. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ The large area below the back where the heart, lung, and stomach are housed. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ The upper part of the foreleg, between the elbow and the knee. \_\_\_\_\_

Match the grooming tool with the grooming tool uses

- \_\_\_\_\_ removes water or sweat from the horse's coat
- \_\_\_\_\_ detangles a horse's longest hair
- \_\_\_\_\_ removes dirt, manure, and debris from horse's hooves moving in a heel to toe motion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ stiff tool that coarsely removes heavy, thick debris from fleshy areas of the body.
- \_\_\_\_\_ used to bathe a very dirty or sweaty animal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ removes fine debris from tender areas of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ flexible tool that removes moderately heavy debris from fleshy areas of the body used in a circular motion
- \_\_\_\_\_ removes fine debris and smooths hair on fleshy areas of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ cloth that smooths hairs down, removes final fine debris and helps make coat shine

1. Body brush 2. Steel curry comb or shedding blade 3. Face and leg brush 4. Finishing rag 5. Rubber curry comb  
6. Sweat scraper 7. Bucket, soap, sponge or rag 8. Mane and tail brush or comb 9. Hoof pick

### **Ages 12-19**

Match the definitions with the word

- \_\_\_\_\_ movement of a horse in a four-beat gait in a straight line with the horse giving to the bit and not gaping at the mouth
- \_\_\_\_\_ racing against time in a pattern around three barrels
- \_\_\_\_\_ when a horse canters on the opposite lead from the direction it is traveling
- \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a horse changes leads without breaking gait, should change both its front and hind lead at the same time
- \_\_\_\_\_ movement of the horse stops completely and smoothly with no resistance from the horse and subtle cues from the rider, horse's hindquarters should be under its body to balance its weight
- \_\_\_\_\_ when an animal moves unevenly as a result of pain or an unsound conditions
- \_\_\_\_\_ the foot that moves out farther in the lope or canter

\_\_\_\_\_ the rising and descending of a rider through knees and hip action, with the rhythm of the trot

\_\_\_\_\_ judging system based on the concept of dividing the horse into four sections that the judge moves through as she inspects the horse. Allows the exhibitor and judge to occupy the same side of the horse, but not the same quarter, allowing for an unobstructed view of the horse

\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a horse traveling in one direction turns 180 degrees rolling back over its hocks and then continues in the opposite direction without hesitation

\_\_\_\_\_ an event in which the youth are evaluated on their ability to groom, present, control and show a horse at halter

\_\_\_\_\_ when you change from one gait to another

\_\_\_\_\_ movement where horse pivots on the inside front leg while its hip moves away from pressure, this is not a forward motion. The head is moving in the direction of the turn.

\_\_\_\_\_ movement where the inside hind foot of the horse stays almost stationary while the front leg move around it, not a forward motion. The horses front legs move in the direction of the turn.

\_\_\_\_\_ a type of bit that works by leverage on the bars of the mouth and under the jaw

\_\_\_\_\_ horse's left side

\_\_\_\_\_ horse's right side

\_\_\_\_\_ the rear part of the horse

\_\_\_\_\_ any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty of the horse, but does not affect its usefulness

\_\_\_\_\_ a defect in a horse's body that interferes with a horse's performance or intended use

\_\_\_\_\_ a blood test for detecting Equine Infectious Anemia

\_\_\_\_\_ a unit of measurement for height of horses from the ground to the withers, = 4 inches

\_\_\_\_\_ a slow 4 beat gait that is relaxed and easy going

\_\_\_\_\_ a 2 beat diagonal gait

\_\_\_\_\_ a 3 beat gait, a moderate collected easy rocking horse like gait

\_\_\_\_\_ abdominal pain

\_\_\_\_\_ lateral movement with the horse stepping with both front and hind legs moving evenly together, the front legs should move in front

\_\_\_\_\_ a collection of games or patterns on horseback

\_\_\_\_\_ a mouth piece with a joint in the middle and rings on both sides

1. Near side
2. Blemish
3. Curb
4. Rollback
5. Turn on the haunches
6. Back
7. Coggins
8. Walk
9. Forehand turn
10. Halts
11. Showmanship
12. Posting
13. Transition
14. Trot or jog
15. Haunch
16. Gymkhana
17. Counter canter
18. Quarter system
19. Sidepass
20. Hand
21. Off side
22. Snaffle bit
23. Lope or canter
24. Colic
25. Unsoundness
26. Barrel racing, Cloverleaf
27. Lead
28. Flying lead change
29. Lameness

