LOVE A HORSE
MEMBER'S GUIDE
PROJECT I AND II

NAME ____________________________
ADDRESS ____________________________
CLUB NAME ____________________________
LEADER ____________________________

Florida Cooperative Extension Service
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
University of Florida, Gainesville
John T. Woeste, Dean for Extension

4-H 490
4-H PLEDGE

"I Pledge
My HEAD to clearer thinking,
My HEART to greater loyalty,
My HANDS to larger service, and
My HEALTH to better living, for
My Club, my Community, my Country & my World."

PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS OF FLORIDA 4-H PROGRAM

The purpose of the 4-H Horse program is to provide young people an opportunity to participate in a series of activities designed to improve citizenship, sportsmanship, horsemanship, character, competitive spirit, discipline and responsibility while creating an atmosphere for learning and awareness of the life about us.

OBJECTIVES

Mary 4-Hers will never own a horse, but will love these big gentle creatures. This project series offers the opportunity to study and learn about the horse, but does not require the 4-Her to own a horse.

By understanding the needs and uses of the horse in today's world 4-Hers and adults will have a greater appreciation of the value we place on the horse.

4-Hers will learn about the leisure time activities that involve horses and horsemanship, and the industry that supports these activities.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

This project is a short term project open to 4-H members, with or without horses, to be used with the "Horses and Horsemanship Manual."

Love-A-Horse I
Enroll in 4-H, in a club or as an individual member.
Complete sections A through L in this project record.
Turn in completed record to your leader or 4-H Agent.

Love-A-Horse II
Complete sections M through Y in this project record.
Turn in completed record to your leader or 4-H Agent.

Members are encouraged to continue to learn about horses through the next project level, "Love-A-Horse III" and "Love-A-Horse IV."

MEET THE HORSE

The horse is a large, athletic animal. Today, man keeps the horse primarily for sport and pleasure. The horse is not a pet, but is a useful animal with a combination of speed and endurance that makes him one of the best and noblest of animals. The horse has a long history of partnership with man. It has been used for:

*Food--Milk, Meat (Our society today does not generally accept this use).

*Work--Plowing, Hauling, Working Cattle

*Transportation--Riding, Pulling

*War--Carrying Soldiers, Arms, Supplies

*Sport--Pacing, Hunting, Rodeo, Pulling Contests

*Pleasure--Riding, Showing

1. Which of the above are still used for the horse?

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

2. Can you name businesses that support the horse industry?

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

B

Before automobiles and other vehicles were invented, horses were used to do much of the work. Name four uses for horses before the automobile and tractor.

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

C

Today we usually do not use the horse for work, but enjoy the horse during our leisure time. Name four uses for the horse (example: trail riding).

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________
NEEDS OF THE HORSE

FOOD
The horse needs food. The proper kind and balance of food is important. Basic foods include grass or hay, plus some commercial concentrates such as sweetfeed or pellets. Corn or oats and vitamin supplements are sometimes added. Horses can be too thin. They can also be too fat as a result of overfeeding and lack of exercise.

How many times a day should the horse be fed?

WATER
The horse needs gallons of fresh water each day. However, after work, hot horses should be cool and dry before they are fed or watered.

How many gallons of water does a horse need each day?

HOUSING
The horse is an outdoor animal, but he may need shelter from rain and bad weather. Horse stalls, if used daily, should be cleaned daily to prevent the animal from becoming diseased.

EXERCISE
Horses in paddocks or fields can run and play for exercise. Stabled horses need exercise daily to keep them in shape and to keep them from developing bad habits out of boredom.

MANAGEMENT
Horses should be inspected each day. Proper feeding, grooming, and exercise are important. Hoof care is especially important. A horse's feet should be cleaned with a hoof pick before and after each ride. If the horse is not ridden each day how often should the horse's hooves be cleaned?

See at least one movie or slide set about horses. Tell what you learned from it.

Name of Movie

What You Learned
NAME THE GAIT

Using Horses and Horsemanship, find the gaits and leads illustrated here.

Which gait is the above?

Which leads are these horses on?

This gait has 3 beats. Which is it?

Name this two beat gait.

This gait has 2 beats. Name the gait.
Grooming

Welcome to the pasture! You have just arrived and the horse is waiting to be groomed.

Using the tools below, describe how you are going to groom the horse. Tell what grooming you do before you ride, and what grooming you do after you ride.

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Now that you have groomed and ridden your horse you are ready to put him in the stall for the night. He is still hot and breathing hard. Should you feed him now?

Why ____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________


H NAME THE PARTS OF THE HORSE

1. ___________ 11. ___________ 21. ___________ 31. ___________
2. ___________ 12. ___________ 22. ___________ 32. ___________
3. ___________ 13. ___________ 23. ___________ 33. ___________
4. ___________ 14. ___________ 24. ___________ 34. ___________
5. ___________ 15. ___________ 25. ___________ 35. ___________
7. ___________ 17. ___________ 27. ___________ 37. ___________
8. ___________ 18. ___________ 28. ___________ 38. ___________
9. ___________ 19. ___________ 29. ___________ 39. ___________
10. ___________ 20. ___________ 30. ___________ 40. ___________
This horse has been left in an unsafe pasture in an unsafe manner. Write down the unsafe practices you see.

List any other unsafe practices you know about.

Horses and humans both benefit from a clean, neat environment. Safety is our responsibility.

One trip to the doctor for your injury or to the horse doctor (veterinarian) for your horse can cost a lot more than the few minutes it takes us to care for the horse and yourself in a safe manner.

In your community is there a veterinarian who will treat large animals such as horses? (Name)

Have one member of your club call for the following information: How much does a veterinarian's visit cost? ______________ Does this include any injections or medication? ______________
J
HORSE
FIND
A WORD

AMERICAN SADDLE
MORGAN
PALOMINO
WELSH
PINTO
ARABIAN
QUARTER
CORONET

SPOT
SNIP
STRIPE
BACK
BAY
CHESTNUT
TROT
WALK

HOOF
BRUSH
HOOF PICK
HOCK
ARM
KNEE
CROUP
POLL

PAINT
HEEL
BLACK
BOT
PET
OAT
**K**

**HOW MUCH DOES HORSE FEED COST PER MONTH?**

1. Ask a horse owner how many pounds of sweetfeed, oats and hay are fed to his/her horse per day. Calculate how many pounds of feed you would have to buy for one month:
   - Sweetfeed: \( \text{lbs/day} \times 30 \text{ days} = \text{lbs/month} \)
   - Oats: \( \text{lbs/day} \times 30 \text{ days} = \text{lbs/month} \)
   - Hay*: \( \text{lbs/day} \times 30 \text{ days} = \text{lbs/month} \)

2. The above grains are carried in 50 pound sacks at the feed store. How many sacks of each of the feeds would you need? (At least the number of pounds per month that the horse eats):
   - Sweetfeed: \( \text{lbs/month} \div 50 = \text{sacks} \)
   - Oats: \( \text{lbs/month} \div 50 = \text{sacks} \)
   - Hay*: \( \text{lbs/month} \div 50 = \text{bales} \)

3. Call your feed store, or have one person in your club call the feed store for the following prices:
   - Sweetfeed 50 lb bag
   - Oats 50 lb bag
   - Hay* 50 lb bale

4. Figure feed costs for one month using the prices you have found out above:
   - Sweetfeed: \( \text{sacks} \times \text{price/bag} = \) 
   - Oats: \( \text{sacks} \times \text{price/bag} = \) 
   - Hay*: \( \text{sacks} \times \text{price/bale} = \) 
   - Salt/mineral block price/each=
   - Cost of feed per month Total =

5. Many other expenses must be added to this total to show the true cost of a horse per month. Stall rent, pasture rent, veterinary care, tack necessary, feed buckets, water buckets and other tack. These expenses vary from place to place. If you know of a stable in your area that rents stalls, call them to find out the cost of a stall per month:_____.

* A hay bale can weigh between 40 and 80 pounds per bale. Use a 50 pound bale in this example. There are approximately 10 "pats or pads of hay in each bale. Thus if the owner feeds 4 pats per day she is feeding 20 pounds of hay a day.
To finish project one write a story to tell what you liked about this project. Have you ridden a horse? Did you like it? Do you have hobbies related to horses? Tell about them.

THIS CONCLUDES PROJECT I.
NAME THE PARTS

M Western Saddle

1. ________ 10. ________
2. ________ 11. ________
3. ________ 12. ________
4. ________ 13. ________
5. ________ 14. ________
6. ________ 15. ________
7. ________ 16. ________
8. ________ 17. ________

N English Saddle

1. ________
2. ________
3. ________
4. ________
5. ________
6. ________
7. ________
8. ________
9. ________
WESTERN HORSEMANSHIP - TRUE OR FALSE

1. The rider shifts his seat to get out of balance so that the horse will change gaits. 

2. Rhythm and balance are important only in relation to the horse, not the rider. 

3. The basic position is to sit erect, with body balanced and relaxed. 

4. The safe position to mount an untrained or green horse is for the person to stand by the stirrup fender. 

5. Work the horse in circles at a slow lope to help your horse learn the correct leads. 

6. The time to give the stop signal is when the horse's rear legs are moving away from the body. 

7. The body of the rider should be straight up and down at any gait. 

8. At a gallop the lead leg is on the side of the horse with both fore leg and hind leg ahead of the other two legs. 

9. Balanced riders are supple and relaxed. 

10. The pull of the neck rein is the signal the horse feels to tell him to turn. 

11. Aids are voice, hands, legs, and weight. 

12. To signal a horse to take the right lead, apply pressure with the left leg. 

13. Control a horse's speed by using leg pressure and rein tension. 

14. "Gather" your horse by sitting in the saddle and releasing the reins. 

15. Stop your horse by moving your body back, legs forward and pulling at the same time on the reins. 

16. Hold the reins low and pull lightly on the reins "give and take" to make your horse back.
P
Name These Bits

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

Q
Name These Bridles and Then Parts
Type of Bridle:

Parts:
1. ____________ 1. ____________ 1. ____________
2. ____________ 2. ____________ 2. ____________
3. ____________ 3. ____________ 3. ____________
4. ____________ 4. ____________
5. ____________ 5. ____________
6. ____________
7. ____________
Using the Horses and Horsemanship manual, chapter on Color and Color Markings of Horses, fill in the blanks to find out the hidden message.

POSITION ON FOOTBALL TEAM
PRECIOUS METAL
A SMOLDERING FIRE IS
LONE RANGER'S HORSE
COLOR OF RAINY DAY
SKY LIGHT
ALL COLORS
SWEEP-TAIL
BLACK AND WHITE HORSE RELATIVE
CLOTHING OF A JAILBIRD
LARGE FIRE

S ON YOUR MARK

Match These Horse Markings to the Right Horse.
PRACTICE BUYING A HORSE

You are planning on buying a horse. The horses you are looking at have the characteristics listed and pictured below. Name the characteristics and decide whether or not you would buy either horse.

#1 Gold Color
   Rear Foot Strikes Front
   Female Horse

#2 Spotted Horse
   Short Choppy Stride
   Male Neutered Horse

Which horse would you rather buy? 1 or 2.
REASONS QUARTER HORSE GELDING CLASS

Please help this 4-Her use the correct terminology. From the chapter on How to Judge in Horses and Horsemanship pick the correct words for the underlined parts. Write them above the descriptions that are underlined.

I placed this class of Quarter Horse Geldings 1,3,4,2. In the top pair, I placed 1 over 3 because he has more scales and looks more like a Quarter horse. His muscles are better developed, withers stick up further and pasterns are set at the correct angle. Number 1 is wider behind and his hocks are better. I grant that 3 has a better head and stands up straighter from the front but I criticize #3 because his withers are too low and doesn't have much muscle from behind.

In the middle pair I placed 3 over 4 because he moves better behind, and moves out easier. I fault #4 because he has a neck that isn't long enough, and his neck is set low on his body. #4 has hooves that turn out and roll outward when he trots.

In the bottom pair I placed 4 over 2 because he has more muscle and looks more like a Quarter Horse. I grant that 2 looks better in the croup and has more bone but I placed him last because he hits his front feet with the back feet, has hooves that are not desirable and has a short distance between the hoof being picked up and put down.

For these reasons I placed this class of Quarter Horse Geldings 1,3,4,2.
## MIX AND MATCH

Match these mixed up breeds, places of origin, and characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE OF ORIGIN</th>
<th>BREEDS</th>
<th>CHARACTERISTICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) N.W. U.S.A.</td>
<td><em><strong>Quarter Horse</strong></em></td>
<td>(A) Hunters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Arabia</td>
<td><em><strong>Morgan</strong></em></td>
<td>(B) 46&quot; - 52&quot; high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) U.S.A.</td>
<td><em><strong>Welsh Pony</strong></em></td>
<td>(C) Glass eyes not discounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Ireland</td>
<td><em><strong>Gotland</strong></em></td>
<td>(D) 3 and 5 gaited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) N.E. U.S.A.</td>
<td><em><strong>Hackney</strong></em></td>
<td>(E) Average height 48&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Shetland Isles</td>
<td><em><strong>American Saddle Horse</strong></em></td>
<td>(F) Gold color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) England</td>
<td><em><strong>Pinto</strong></em></td>
<td>(G) Spotted - 2nd color not less than 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Fayette Co., KY</td>
<td><em><strong>Connemara</strong></em></td>
<td>(H) Harness racing, either trotting or pacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) U.S.A.</td>
<td><em><strong>Ponies of America</strong></em></td>
<td>(I) Age hoofs striped vertically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Iowa</td>
<td><em><strong>Standard Bred</strong></em></td>
<td>(J) Skin is always dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) U.S.A.</td>
<td><em><strong>Arabian</strong></em></td>
<td>(K) Range in height from 13-14.2 hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) England</td>
<td><em><strong>Palomino</strong></em></td>
<td>(L) Well muscled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) Wales</td>
<td><em><strong>Appaloosa</strong></em></td>
<td>(M) Any color except Piebald or Skewbald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) U.S.A.</td>
<td><em><strong>Shetland</strong></em></td>
<td>(N) Heavy Harness or Carriage Horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) Baltic Islands</td>
<td><em><strong>Thoroughbred</strong></em></td>
<td>(O) Extensive white markings are uncommon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16) U.S.A.</td>
<td><em><strong>Morocco Spotted Horse</strong></em></td>
<td>(P) Small size, good disposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
W RIDING STYLES

Our rider has become confused and needs help. Beside each rider, name the style of riding for each of the following:

Bridle______________
Saddle______________
Clothing____________
Cap/Hat______________

Bridle______________
Saddle______________
Clothing____________
Cap/Hat______________

Bridle______________
Saddle______________
Clothing____________
Cap/Hat______________

Bridle______________
Saddle______________
Clothing____________
Cap/Hat______________
1) Toe
2) Buttress
3) Wall
4) Short Pastern
5) Plantar Cushion
6) Frog
7) Sensitive Frog
8) Heel
9) Long Pastern
10) Bulb
11) Fetlock
12) Insestive Frog
13) Sole
14) Cannon Bone
15) Quarter
16) Coronet
17) Deep Flexor Tendon
18) Coffin Bone

Match the number to the correct hoof part.

Parts of the hoof: Sole, Quarter, Foot, Hoof, Fetlock, Frog, Heel, Coronet, Toe, Wall, Pastern, Bulb, Buttress.

Find a word.
Y THE SHADOW KNOWS

The 4-H Shadow knows!.....More about horses, that is!

Do you know someone who owns a horse? Ask them if you can "shadow" them to learn more about horses.

Get permission from your parents and from your friend's parents.

Wear the proper clothes. Barefoot people with shorts on are asking for trouble in a stable!

Do not expect to be able to ride the horse.

Review the chapter on safety before you go to shadow your friend.

Find out what kinds of care are given to the horse. What did you learn? List some kinds of care given to your friend's horse.
Write a story to tell what you liked about this project. Have you ridden a horse? Did you like it? Do you have hobbies related to horses? Tell about them.
4-H Horse Pledge

The horse program can help members achieve the aims of their 4-H club pledge:

I pledge:

"My Head to clearer thinking."—Working with animals provides mental relaxation from schoolroom studies and at the same time stimulates quick thinking and alertness.

"My Heart to greater loyalty."—The close bond of comradeship which develops between a horse and his master and between young people planning and working together in a common interest is conducive to a deepening sense of loyalty and consideration for others.

"My Hands to larger service."—Skillful hands are a must for a good horseman. It is the touch of the hands on the reins which telegraphs the rider's wish to his mount.

"My Health to better living."—Out-of-door activities affect every nerve, muscle, and organ of the body in a healthful way.

"For my club, my community, my country, and my world."—The associations and varied activities in 4-H Club work provide many opportunities for young people to prepare themselves for active participation in the social and economic life of their community.