

HORSEMAN

Name: _____ Club: _____

Date	Leaders Initials
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Guidelines for Project Proficiency Award

BEGINNING

To accomplish this level, a Light Horse member will need to have or acquire a basic knowledge and experience relating to handling and riding horses. A project leader should emphasize correct and safe principles for this level. Developing good hands and seat from the beginning is most important. All information in the 4-H book "Horses and Horsemanship" and the 4-H Light Horse Manual should be studied.

HANDLING:

1. Demonstrate how to catch a horse.
2. Demonstrate how to tie rope around neck properly with bowline.
3. Show how to lead a horse to post.
4. Show how to tie to a post using stable knot.
5. Demonstrate simple grooming.
6. Demonstrate how to clean one front foot.
7. Demonstrate how to saddle and bridle.
8. Know proper adjustment of equipment to fit horse and rider.
9. Demonstrate safety at all times.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

IDENTIFY:

1. Parts of saddle and bridle.
2. Parts of horse.

_____	_____
_____	_____

RIDING:

1. Show proper care of riding equipment when not in use and how to clean it.
2. Demonstrate how to mount and dismount correctly (members who are too short can explain correct method).

_____	_____
_____	_____

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Guidelines for Project Proficiency Award

INTERMEDIATE

To accomplish this level a Light Horse member must have completed the Beginning Horseman Level and demonstrate their knowledge of the following:

HANDLING

1. Demonstrate proper way to show a horse at halter. _____
2. Demonstrate that the horse is trained to stand properly. _____
3. Demonstrate control and exhibit correct showmanship technique. _____
4. Demonstrate correct fitting and grooming and be generally proficient at handling a horse on the ground. _____

EQUIPMENT:

1. Identify common bits and explain how bits work (leverage, etc). _____
2. Demonstrate proper care of riding equipment when not in use and how to clean it. _____

RIDING:

1. Demonstrate the aids required for riding at a walk, jog, lope, back, stop and side-pass. _____
2. Demonstrate a basic figure 8 pattern at a lope using proper leads. _____
3. Back horse in a straight line. _____
4. Demonstrate stops from walk, jog, and lope. _____

JUDGING:

1. Know and identify six major horse breeds and basic purpose of each breed. _____
2. Know the horse terms given in the 4-H manuals. _____
3. Describe the difference between blemished and unsoundnesses and identify both on a horse. (give examples) _____

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Advanced

(Must get 80% to pass test)

Part I

1. Pass an oral or written test on horse anatomy and physiology. (must get 15 out of 20 possible on oral test)
See attached sheets for written test for horse anatomy and hoof structure. _____
2. Be able to explain about conformation in relation to unsoundness. _____
3. Explain knowledge of procedure to follow in case of mild and severe wire laceration. _____
4. Explain a kind of strain on a horse and how to care for it. _____
5. Explain knowledge of how to care for mild and severe cases of colic. _____
6. Explain knowledge of what to do in case of thrush. _____

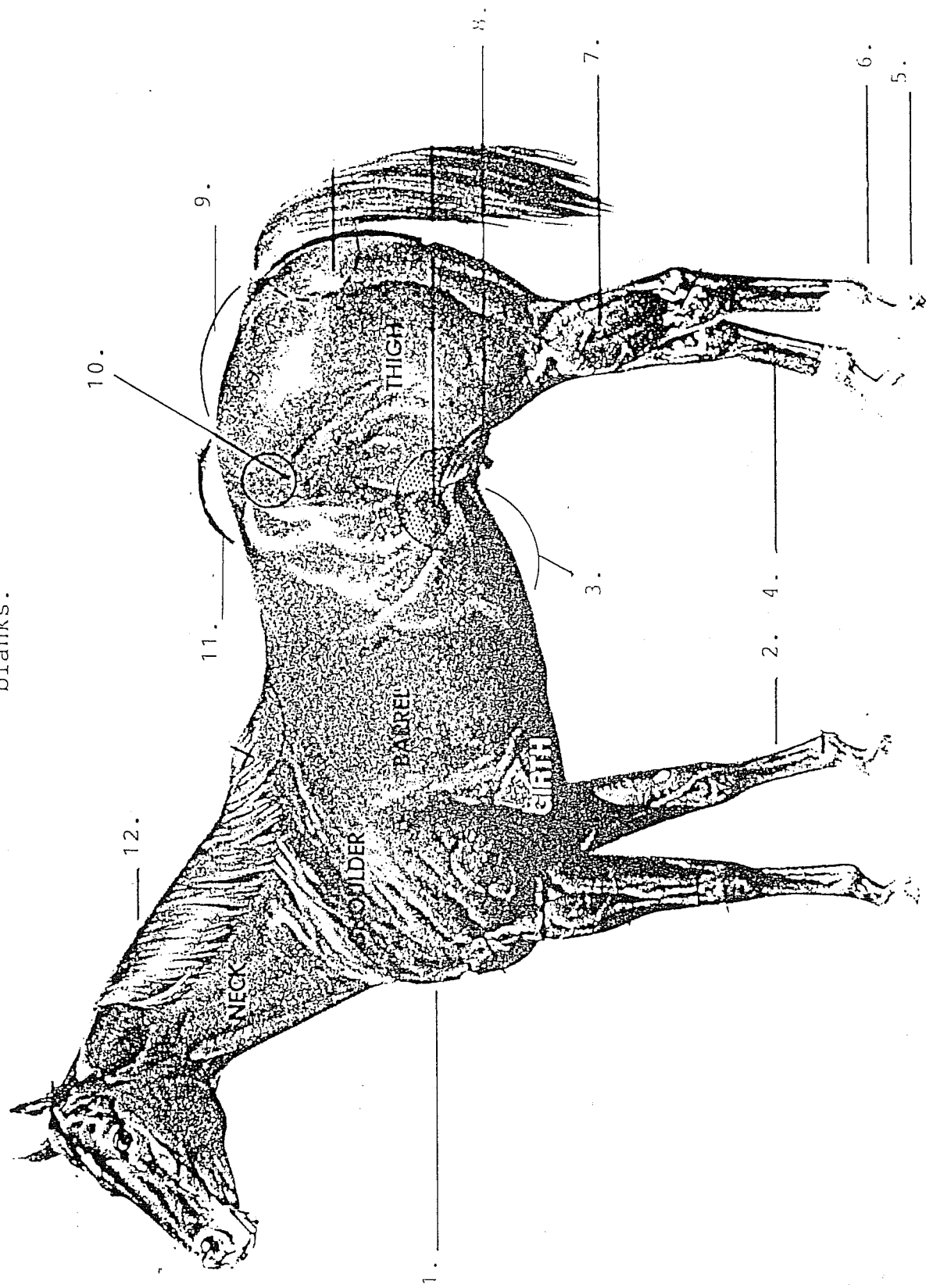
Part II Horsemanship

7. Demonstrate or explain how to change lead in a line. _____
8. Demonstrate or explain how to make a figure 8 at a lope. (see attached sheet) _____
9. Demonstrate or explain how to back your horse properly. _____
10. Demonstrate or explain how to side pass left and right. _____
11. Be able to judge a typical class of four horses and give logical reasons for your choices. _____

Leaders Signature: _____ Date: _____

Test Sheet

This chart shows the points of a horse. Properly identify the 12 blanks.



Study/Answer Sheet

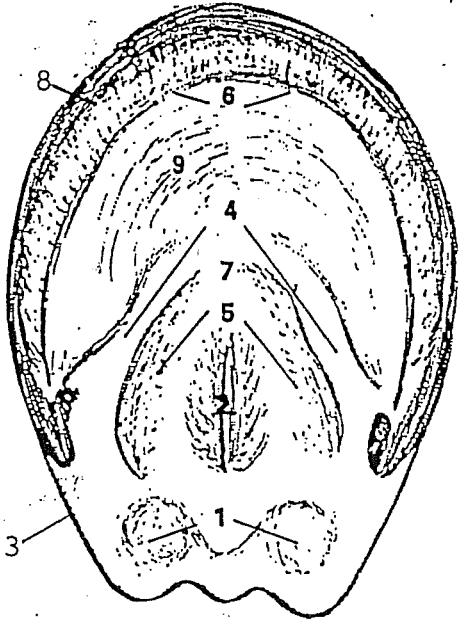
ADVANCED HORSEMAN

1. See attached written tests for Horse Anatomy, and Hoof Structure.
2. Conformation does not make a horse unsound, although conformation problems can lead to a horse breaking down and becoming unsound. Conformation problems can make a horse unsuitable for certain needs. For example, a horse with crooked front legs would probably have greater difficulty walking than a horse with straight legs.
3. In case of a mild wire laceration, you should clean the cut with warm water and apply an antibiotic salve. Fly repellent will give the horse relief and added protection from infection. In case of a severe wire laceration, you should clean the cut with warm water, stop the bleeding if possible and call your veterinarian.
4. A strain is a damaged or pulled muscle. To help a strained muscle heal, you can apply heat by using warm water or a heat wrap during the first hour or so of the injury. After the first hour, you should apply cold to the injury to help control swelling. Give the horse gentle exercise for the days to follow until all signs of swelling and pain have disappeared.
5. Colic is basically a stomach ache. It can range from mild to severe. Some of the symptoms of colic are a horse that is stretching out its' back legs, laying down and getting up repeatedly, and biting at its' sides. By making your horse get up and keep moving you will help it to pass the gasses in the stomach and the intestines. When a horse has a mild case of colic, you want to continue to walk him until all signs of distress are gone. For a severe case of colic, you should get your horse up and walking. Keep the horse moving and call a veterinarian immediately.
6. If your horse should develop thrush, you should make sure the hoof stays clean and as dry as possible. To help the thrush clear up, you can pour on household chlorine bleach or a commercially prepared thrush medication.
7. Oral question.
8. Using the attached diagram as a guide: You would start your figure eight at the walk, pick up the trot, and enter the bottom of the figure at the lope. When you have completed the top half of the eight your horse will need to do a lead change. If he can not do a flying lead change you would need to break him down to the trot, change leads, and pick up the lope to complete the pattern.

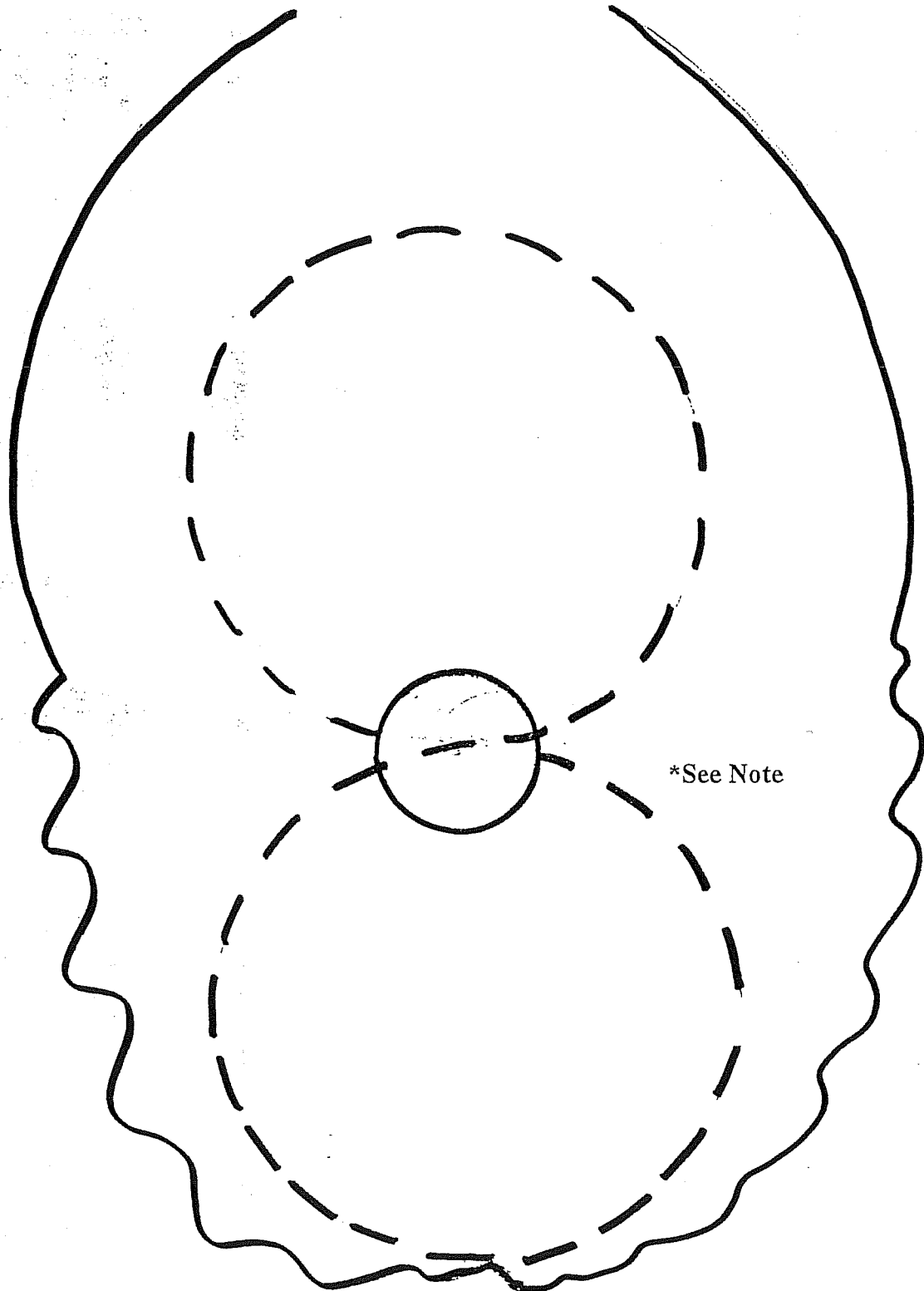
9. In order to back your horse up properly, you must use both of your legs and arms. Gently pull back on the reins in a pull/release pattern while you squeeze with equal pressure with your legs. Ask your horse verbally to back, if necessary.
10. In order to side pass your horse properly to the right for instance, you would open your rein slightly, and then push your horses' left side with your leg slightly behind the girth. The opposite would apply to side pass to the left. You may need to tip your horses' nose slightly in the direction you want him to take until he fully understands what you are asking of him.
11. In judging a class of four horses, you would want to judge them for conformation, structural correctness and overall eye appeal. In giving reasons, you are giving an explanation as to why you placed the class the way you did. For example, "I placed this class 1,2,3,4. I placed 1 over 2 because.... I placed 2 over 3 because.... etc.

Test Sheet

Identify the numbered parts of the hoof.



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____



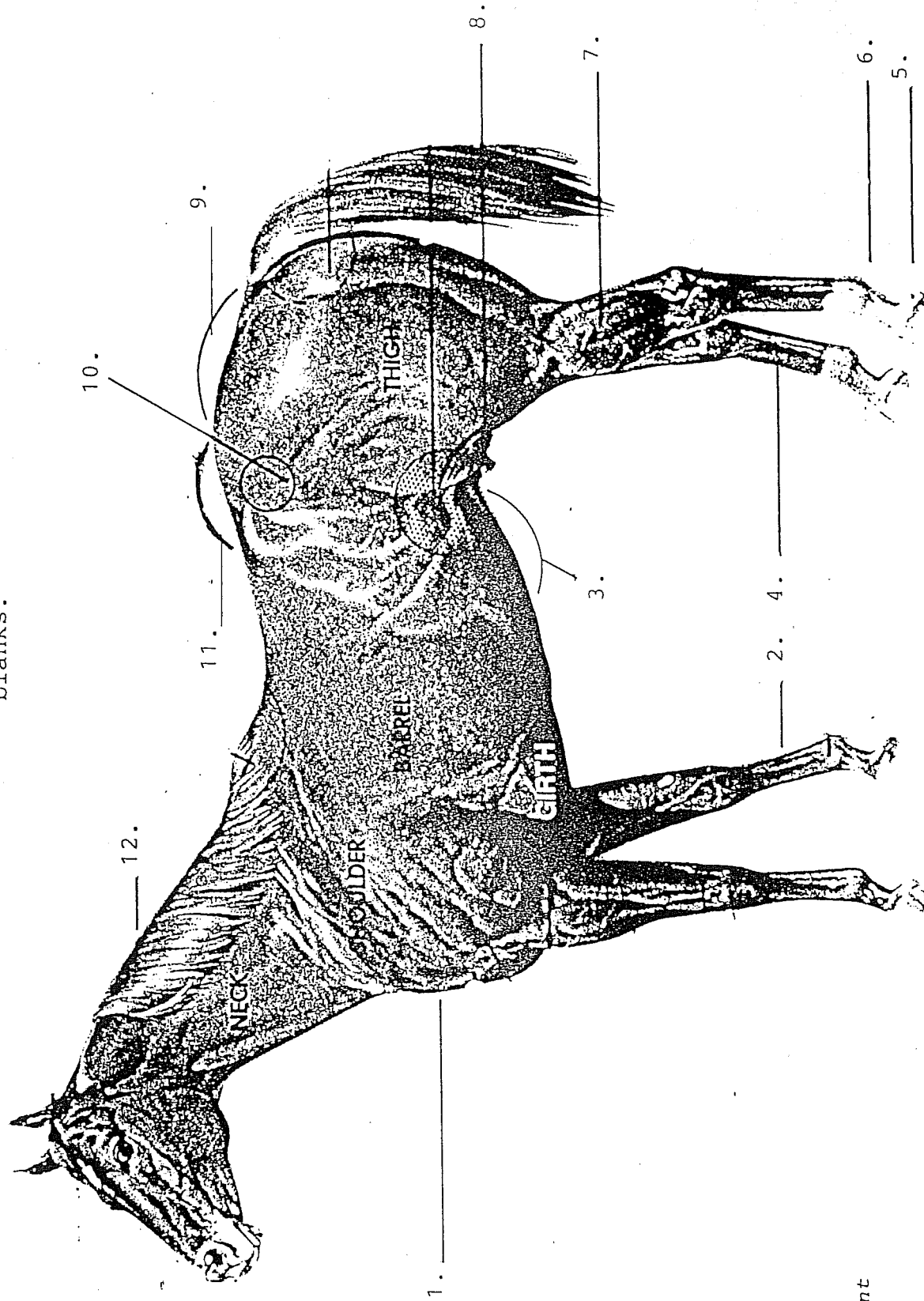
*See Note

Key

Walk	_____
Trot	~~~~~

*Horse may need to break down to trot to complete lead change.

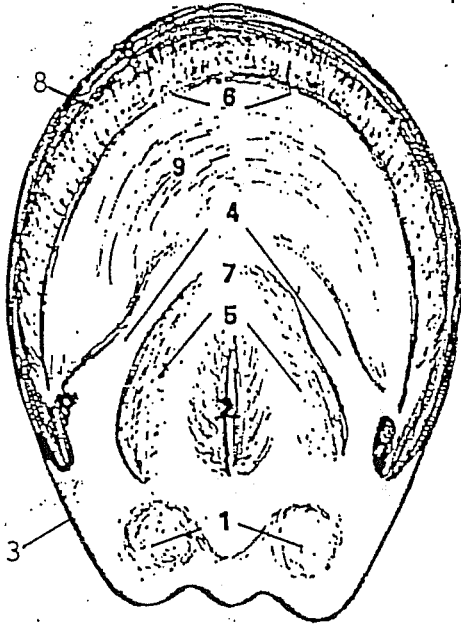
This chart shows the points of a horse. Properly identify the 12 blanks.



1. Chest
2. Cannon
3. Abdomen
4. Cannon
5. Coronet
6. Fetlock
7. Gaskin
8. Stifle Joint
9. Croup
10. Point of Hip
11. Loin
12. Crest

Answer Sheet

Identify the numbered parts of the hoof.



1. Bulbs
2. Spine of frog
3. Angle of Wall
4. Bars
5. Collateral sulcus
6. White line
7. Apex of frog
8. Wall
9. Sole

Study/Answer Sheet

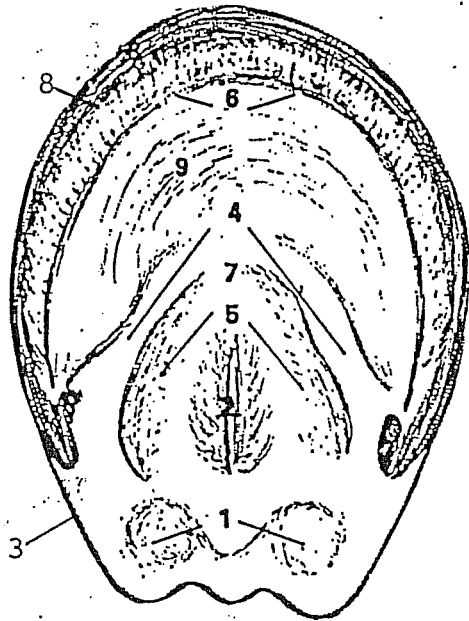
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