

[In House]

Turn-out/Tack

Standard: Attire to be correctly formal or informal, or as designated by D.C. Pony to be well-groomed, reflecting regular care. Tack to be safe, clean, and well-adjusted, reflecting regular care.

Fill in the blank:

1. Braiding **is** or **is not** allowed at rallies, etc. [C Standard p.4]
2. A **smooth snaffle** bit is required for all flat work. [C Standard p.4]
3. A **full cheek** snaffle must have keepers. [C Standard p.4]
4. A good turn out is important for **safety** and for the **comfort** of your pony. [C Manual, p. 181]
5. A dropped noseband must be carefully fitted to avoid **cutting off your pony's air**. [D Manual, p. 274 – 275]
6. Other styles of noseband which are used for similar purpose as the dropped noseband are the **flash** and the **figure eight** nosebands. [D Manual, p. 275-276]
7. A **flash** noseband is a cavesson to which a drop has been added. [D Manual, p. 275]
8. For formal attire, the coat must be a dark **uniform** color. [C Standard, p. 4]
9. A **white stock tie** with a horizontal pin is part of formal attire. [C Standard, p. 4]
10. Is a choker, necktie or turtleneck required at formal inspection? **Yes**. [C Standard, p. 4]
11. When examining D's at an inspection, the emphasis should be on **safety**. [C Manual p. 302-303]

Conditioning

Standard: Discuss what is meant by conditioning and how to condition for a particular Pony Club activity of your choice.

1. What is meant by conditioning? **The process of getting a pony fit**. [C Manual, p. 233]
2. Describe basic conditioning for ordinary riding for an unfit pony. **Answer should express the principle of "long, slow distance work" and should include these details:**
 - **Start at a walk**
 - **Increase length of conditioning sessions rather than speed**
 - **Allow 4 to 6 weeks to condition pony for ordinary riding**. [C Manual, p. 241-245]
3. Choose one special activity (ie, Eventing) and describe a conditioning program for that activity. **Answer should include consultation with instructor or other "expert" who will help tailor program specifically for the pony's needs**. [C Manual, p. 243]

Nutrition

Standard: Describe how feeds are measured and weighed. Know amount and type of feed for own pony. Describe characteristics of good and pad feed, watering and pasture.

1. Feed should always be measured in **pounds**. [C Manual, p. 199]
2. Concentrates are high in **energy**. [C Manual, p 200-201]
3. Why do you need to know the weights of the hay and grain you feed your pony?
Nutritional recommendations are given in pounds. [C Manual, p. 199]
4. Which is heavier, a quart of oats or a quart of corn? **A quart of corn.** [C Manual, p. 199]
5. What determines the amount of feed a pony needs? **Size, type, condition, workload, stabling, behavior, age and health.** [C Manual, p. 201]
6. Describe poor quality concentrates. **Grain may have mold or bugs, and smells bad.** [C Manual, p. 196-197]
7. Describe poor quality hay. **It may be dusty, moldy, smell bad, and be gray or white.** [C Manual, p. 196]
8. Describe poor quality pasture. **Weeds; swamps; sparse or course, tough grass; overgrazed; toxic plants** [C Manual, p. 198]
9. Describe a good watering arrangement. **A clean-flowing, constant supply** [C Manual, p. 199]
10. Describe your pony's feeding schedule: **My pony eats _____ lb. of hay per day, which equals flakes. My pony gets _____ hours of pasture grazing per day. My pasture's grass is poor, fair, average, good, very good (pick one). Pony gets _____ lb. of _____ type grain per day, which equals _____ measures.** [C Manual, p. 203]

Stable Management

Standard: Discuss types of bedding appropriate for your area. Discuss types and causes of stable vices. Describe and give reasons for three types of clipping. Describe conditions which foster internal and external parasites, procedure for parasite control in pasture and stall management, ways to control flies, bot eggs.

1. Describe types of bedding appropriate for your area. **Choose from straw, shavings, sawdust, shredded paper, rubber stall mats, sand or dirt** [C Manual, p. 159]
2. Describe these stable vices (name, description, cause):

· Cribbing	<u>Horse sets teeth on a stationary object and sucks air</u>	<u>boredom or nervousness</u>
· Wood Chewing	<u>Horse chews wood, but does not suck air</u>	<u>boredom or nervousness</u>
· Weaving	<u>Horse sways from side to side</u>	<u>boredom or nervousness</u>
· Stall kicking	<u>Horse kicks the stall walls</u>	<u>anxious to eat or upset</u>
· Pawing	<u>Horse digs holes with forefoot</u>	<u>excited or wants food</u>

[D Manual, p. 180-182]

3. What are some reasons for clipping? Enables a horse to carry out fast work without undo stress; prevents chills that a wet, heavy coat may cause; conserves condition by avoiding heavy sweating; facilitates faster drying and cooling out after work; prevents disease
4. Describe some different types of clipping:
 - Full Clip: the entire coat is removed. Allows quick drying, used on show horses.
 - Hunter clip: hair is left on legs to elbow and thighs, and in the saddle area. Used on field hunters to protect legs and back from injury or sores.
 - Trace clip: hair is removed from neck, part of the shoulders, chest and belly. Removes hair from the areas where the heaviest sweating occurs.
 - Strip clip: Hair is removed from underside of neck and belly. A minimal clip that protects backs from sores and rain. [C Manual, p 160-162]
5. Describe conditions which foster internal and external parasites. Poor manure disposal, feeding on the floor, overstocking pastures, not mowing pastures, poor fly control, not removing bot eggs. [C Manual, p. 170-171]
6. Describe parasite control for pasture management. Rotate pastures to prevent overgrazing; mow to 2"; harrow; let cattle graze there [C Manual, p. 171]
7. Describe parasite control for stall management. Dispose of manure properly, keep stall clean, occasionally dig up stall floor. [C Manual, p. 160]
8. Describe ways to control flies. Keep horses in by day and turn out at night; use fly spray, fly bait and spraying; keep barn clean; provide shade [C Manual, p. 160, 171-172]
9. Describe ways to control bot eggs. Remove eggs from horse with a bot knife or block daily. [C Manual, p. 176]

Pony Parts, Conformation and Lameness

Standard: Identify good and bad points of basic leg conformation Describe five common unsoundnesses as to location and outward appearance.

1. Describe good foreleg conformation, from the side and front of the horse. In the front and side views, a plumb line, dropped from the point of the shoulder or center of shoulder blade, will divide a good leg so that ½ is on either side of the line. [C Manual, p 316-318]
2. Describe these foreleg conformation faults when viewed from the side:
 - a. Standing under: the leg is set too far back; most of the leg is behind the plumb line
 - b. Camped out in front: the leg is set too far forward; most of the leg is in front of the plumb line
 - c. Over at the knee: the knee is slightly bent, putting the lower leg too far back.
 - d. Back at the knee (calf knee): the knee has a slight backwards bend, with the cannon bones sloping forward
3. Describe these foreleg conformation faults when viewed from the front:
 - a. Base narrow: the legs are closer together at the feet than at the chest
 - b. Base wide: the legs are farther apart at the feet than at the chest

- c. Knock knees: the knees bend inward so they are inside the plumb line
 - d. Bowed knees: the knees bend outward so they are outside the plumb line
 - e. Bench knees (offset knees): the cannon bones do not line up exactly with the center of the knees, but are set slightly to the outside
 - f. Toeing out (splay footed): the toe points outwards from the plumb line
 - g. Toeing in (pigeon footed): the toe points inward from the plumb line [C Manual, p. 316-319]
4. Describe good hind leg conformation, from the side and rear of the horse: From the side, the cannon bones should be vertical, and a plumb line should run from the point of the buttock down the back of the hock and leg to the fetlock joint. From the rear, the stifles should point out a little, the hocks and lower legs should parallel and vertical, and neither too close nor too far apart. [C Manual, p. 319-321]
5. Describe these hind leg conformation faults when viewed from the side:
 - a. Camped out behind: The hind leg is too far back, so that it is behind the plumb line
 - b. Standing under (sickle hocked): The hock is slightly bent, with the lower leg angled forward
 - c. Too straight (post leg): The leg is too straight through the hock and stifle joints
6. Describe these hind leg conformation faults when viewed from the rear:
 - a. Cow hocks: The hocks point inwards towards each other, with the cannon bones sloping outward
 - b. Bowed hocks: The hocks point outward, so the cannon bones slope inwards
 - c. Too wide: The hind legs are placed too far apart, making it difficult for the horse to reach well forward
 - d. Too narrow: The hind legs are too close together, and often lack muscle development [C Manual, p. 320-322]
7. Describe good lower leg and joint conformation:
 - a. Clean – free from thickness and swelling.
 - b. Cannon bones – they should be fairly short with clean, strong and well-developed tendons
 - c. Knees and hocks – they should be wide, flat and clean, with clearly defined bones [C Manual, p 322]
8. Describe these lower leg and joint conformation faults:
 - a. Tendons “tied in”: small, narrow tendons that look as if they are squeezed in just below the knee
 - b. Pasterns too long and sloping: They are weak and easily injured
 - c. Pasterns too short and steep: They do not absorb shock well, making the gait rough, and transmit more concussion to the foot and leg. [C Manual, p. 323]
 - d.
9. Describe good foot conformation: The foot should be large and strong, with wide, well-developed heels and bars. The frog should be large and touch the ground. The soles should be arched, not flat, and the horse’s weight should be carried on the wall, not the sole. The walls should be strong and smooth, without cracks or rings. [C Manual, p. 323]
10. Describe 5 common unsoundnesses as to their location and outward appearance:
 - Splints: Hard lumps that appear between the splint bones and the cannon bones
 - Bowed tendon: A swelling or thickening in the tendon along the back of the cannon bone. It can be high or low, depending upon its placement along the tendon.

- Navicular disease: A problem deep within the foot. It is usually detected through symptoms of lameness.
- Ringbone: A pony lump on the pastern bones. High ringbone is arthritis between the two pastern bones. Low ringbone occurs between the short pastern and the coffin bone within the hoof and is usually more serious.
- Sidebone: The collateral cartilages of the coffin bone (which are shaped like wings and form the bulbs of the heel) turn to bone.
- Curb: A sprain to the plantar ligament, which runs down the back of the hock. It results in a thickening in the lower end of the hock joint.
- Bone spavin: Arthritis in the small bones of the hock. It usually produces a hard swelling low down on the inside of the hock joint.
- Bog spavin: A soft swelling on the front of the hock, it is usually considered a blemish and not an unsoundness, but it indicates the horse's hocks have been under stress.
- Thoroughpin: A soft, cool swelling on the upper part of the hock that usually does not cause lameness.

[C Manual, p. 325-331]

Travel Safety

Standard: Discuss basic equipment needed for mount's safety and comfort during trailer travel. Know trailer safety checklist

1. Catalog the trailer safety checklist. (see attached checklist) [B Manual, p. 415-417]
2. List equipment needed for pony's safety and comfort during travel.
 - a. Hay net with fresh hay
 - b. Water bucket
 - c. At least 5 gallons clean water in a container with lid
 - d. Horse first aid kit
 - e. Tool kit
 - f. Extra tie rope and lead shank
 - g. Muck bucket, shovel, rake, broom and manure disposal bags
 - h. Pony should be outfitted in shipping boots or properly applied shipping bandages.
 - i. Some ponies may need to wear a head bumper or a sheet.
 - j. Halters should be well-fitted and leather, or nylon with a breakaway strap.

[C Manual, p. 263]

Health Care and Veterinary Knowledge, and Record Keeping

Standard: Describe how to treat minor wounds. Discuss regular worming control for own mount; how and why to deworm new mounts in barn. Know health care schedule for own mount including dates of inoculations (tetanus, encephalomyelitis, etc.), deworming, floating of teeth, shoeing.

1. What are the steps for treating a minor wound?
 - a. Stop the bleeding
 - b. Hose the wound
 - c. Clean the wound
 - d. Dry the wound
 - e. Apply antibiotic powder
 - f. Bandage the wound

[C Manual, p. 230-231]

2. How do you treat these wounds?
 - a. Abrasion: Wash it and apply antiseptic
 - b. Incised wound: Wash, dress and bandage it.
 - c. Laceration: Wash it, call vet (may need stitching)
 - d. Puncture: Call vet, then wash it, clean with puncture agent and dress. Make sure horse is up to date on tetanus inoculations.
 - e. Bruise: First use cold water to reduce swelling, then hot towels [C Manual, p. 230]

3. How and why should any horse new to a barn be dewormed? A new horse should receive a tube or paste wormer, so that it does not bring in new parasites. Deworm 24 hours before putting out to pasture. [C Manual, p. 207]

For last standard, have candidate describe health care schedule for own pony while you check it against their Health and Maintenance Record Book. Check book for completeness.

Introduction to Horse Sports

Standard: List all the horse sports offered in USPC.

What are all the horse sports offered in Pony Club?

Eventing, dressage, show jumping, games, polocrosse, vaulting, tetrathlon, foxhunting

Leading/Longeing

Standard: Discuss reasons for longeing. Discuss equipment necessary and safety procedures.

1. Discuss the reasons for longeing.

To exercise the horse when he cannot be ridden; to settle down an energetic horse; to train him to pay attention; to develop his rhythm, balance, suppleness and way of going; and longeing a rider for seat and position. [C Manual, p. 279]
2. List equipment for longeing with safety reasons for each item
 - o Longe line without a chain (too severe)
 - o Longe whip at least 5' long.
 - o Longe cavesson for control
 - o Protective boots for protection against injury
 - o Saddle (with stirrups run-up and secure) or surcingles
 - o Side reins (for training; advanced and should not be used at a walk)
 - o Gloves to protect hands
 - o Helmet to protect head [C Manual, p. 281-295]

Foot and Shoeing

Standard: Discuss the five steps in shoeing. Recognize farrier tools and know their uses.

1. What are the five steps of shoeing a barefoot pony?
 - a. Preparation

Name _____

Date _____

- b. Forging
- c. Fitting
- d. Nailing on
- e. Finishing

[C Manual, p. 251]

2. Shoeing is necessary for: **protection, traction, improving gait, and soundness.** [C Manual, p. 253]
3. Describe these farrier tools and explain their uses:
 - a. Rasp: **A heavy, sharp file used to rasp and smooth feet and clinches.**
 - b. Pinchers: **Specially shaped pliers that grip the shoe and pry it off or remove nails**
 - c. Nippers: **Shaped like pinchers, but have sharp edges to nip off the hoof wall**
 - d. Drawing knife: **A sharp, hook-shaped knife used to pare away excess sole or trim the frog**
 - e. Buffer: **Used to raise and cut clinches**
 - f. Pritchel: **Metal spike used to hold a hot shoe**
 - g. Clincher: **A special tool that bends and flattens clinches into the hoof wall**
 - h. Farrier's hammer: **Specially shaped hammer for driving nails**
 - i. Farrier's apron: **A heavy leather apron that protects the farrier's legs** [C Manual, p. 253-254]

Riding on the Flat

Standard: Ride on flat using Riding Test Expectations. Demonstrate emergency dismount at a trot. Demonstrate mount's warm-up routine for everyday work, to include warm-up exercises. Perform suppling exercises for rider without stirrups, at the walk and sitting trot. Demonstrate aids for moving mount away from leg, at halt (sideways). Demonstrate long rein, loose rein, light contact at walk. Ride at walk, trot and canter, with smooth transitions, performing circles and figure-8s at each gait. Discuss performance with Examiner, indicating whether or not mount was moving freely forward. Describe three artificial aids and their uses.

1. What is the purpose of warm-up work? **To loosen muscles and prepare for performance.** [C Manual, p.3]
2. Riding without stirrups helps you **sit deep into the saddle.** [C Manual, p.49-52]
3. Name 3 suppling exercises for the rider. **Around the world, toe touches, circles (ankle, foot, arm, shoulder), stirrup stand, airplane, etc.** [D Manual, p. 50-54, 89-97]
4. In the walk on a loose rein, the rider **lengthens his reins, allowing the horse to extend his head and neck as far as possible.** [C Manual, p. 11]
5. Walking on a loose rein is used for letting a pony **relax and stretch or cool out.** [C Manual, p. 11]
6. Riding on a long rein is similar to loose rein riding, but the reins are **slightly shorter and have less slack.**
[C Manual, p. 12]
7. Light contact means you have a **light steady feel** of your pony's mouth at all times.
[C Manual, p. 13]

8. The hands must **follow** the movements of the horse. [C Manual, p. 13]
9. Contact is a feeling of **pressure** in your hands. [C Manual, p. 14]
10. Hand movement is possible through suppleness of the **shoulders and elbows**. [C Manual, p. 14]
11. What is meant by moving off the leg? **The horse steps sideways away from leg pressure**. [C Manual, p. 18]
12. What are the advantages of teaching a pony to move off the leg? **This makes it easy to move his hindquarters over, such as during tight turns, opening/closing gates, or moving out of the way**. [C Manual, p. 18]
13. What are the advantages to riding ring figures? **They teach you to plan ahead, look where you're going and ride accurately**. [C Manual, p. 21]
14. On a circle, you should look **¼ of the circle** ahead. [C Manual, p. 21]
15. When performing a figure 8, make your change of direction at **the centerline**. [C Manual, p. 21]
16. Name the artificial aids: **Whip, crop, spurs** [C Manual, p. 8]
17. The crop should be used by **putting both reins in one hand, then using the crop on the hindquarters**. [C Manual, p. 9]
18. The spur should be fitted along **the seam of the boot**. [C Manual, p. 11]
19. What is forward movement? **The pony is willing to move forward easily from a light leg aid**. [C Manual, p. 15]
20. Describe the strides when the pony is moving freely forward. **The pony takes long, even strides, using his hindquarters, back and muscles freely with each stride**. [C Manual, p. 15]

Riding Over Fences

Standard: Ride over Fences using Riding Test Expectations. Perform simple gymnastic exercises for rider over trotting poles, followed by small jump (2'3"). Ride over small grid (three fences, not to exceed 2'3"). Ride over jumping course of six to eight obstacles; include a two-stride combination; obstacles not to exceed 2'9". Discuss performance with Examiner, including steadiness of pace and ways ride could be improved.

1. What is a bridge? **Made with the reins, it provides some support in jumping. It is made by the right hand holding the end of the left rein, as well as the right rein, with about 6" of rein between your hands**. [C Manual, p. 28]

2. What is a gymnastic? *It is a jumping exercise that develops the pony and rider's jumping style.*
[C Manual, p. 29]
3. Gymnastics are always ridden in the *sitting or rising trot.*
[C Manual, p. 29]
4. Why is work over trotting poles beneficial to horse and rider? *It teaches both to arrive "right" at a fence, and teaches impulsion and stride.* [C Manual, p. 30]
5. Trotting poles should be placed approximately *4'6"* apart. [C Manual, p. 30]
6. A crossrail should be set *nine* feet beyond the last of the trotting poles. [C Manual, p. 30]
7. Jumping shortened distances teaches the horse to *round, bend and use himself.* [C Manual, p. 31]
8. The second fence in a gymnastic should be set *eighteen feet* beyond the first fence. [C Manual, p. 31]
9. What is a bounce? *A set of jumps purposely placed so that the horse cannot take a full stride between.*
[C Manual, p. 32]
10. What are the four types of jumps? *Verticals, ascending oxer, triple bar, parallel oxer* [C Manual, p. 35]

Riding in the Open

Standard: Ride safely with control in a group, on a suitable mount, at the walk, trot and canter. C1 speed should not exceed 325 meters per minute to 350 meters per minute. Discuss and/or demonstrate, if time available, riding safely over varied terrain, including hills, ditches, low bangs, flat open area and streams. Ride over several cross-country obstacles, not to exceed 2'9" in height. Discuss performance with Examiner giving reasons for any disobediences.

1. If you are out riding and you open a gate to go through, you must always *close the gate afterwards.*
[Wadsworth, p. 32]
2. When riding in a group, do not ride *too close* to the horse in front of you. [C Manual, p. 39]
3. If a frightened horse tries to run, what should you do? *Turn him in a circle.* [C Manual, p. 40]
4. Whenever possible, *walk* up or down hills. [C Manual, p. 41]
5. What are the 2 ways of riding a ditch? *Walk down or jump it.* [C Manual, p. 42]
6. What do you look for when crossing a stream? *A shallow place with gently sloping banks and good footing.* [C Manual, p. 42]

7. As a pony jumps up on a bank, you should **sit forward**. [C Manual, p. 43]
8. When riding in flat, open areas you should look out for **holes, wire and other hazards**. [C Manual, p. 44]
9. To hold a line over a fence, you must pick **a target in line with the place you plan to jump**. [C Manual, p. 46]
10. Terrain is the **shape and condition** of the ground you ride over. [C Manual, p. 46]

[In Barn] **Stable Management, Cont.**

Be able to put a blanket on a pony safely.

Demonstrate putting on and removing a blanket. Answer these questions before each step:

1. List the five steps of putting on a blanket.
 - a. **Place the folded blanket over the neck and withers.**
 - b. **Fasten the chest straps.**
 - c. **Pull the blanket over the hindquarters and make it straight.**
 - d. **Fasten the front and back surcingles, and leg straps if used.**
 - e. **Check to insure that the blanket is straight and even, and that the surcingles are not twisted.**
[C Manual, p 162-163]
2. List the three steps of removing a blanket:
 - a. **Unfasten the front and back surcingles (and leg straps if used)**
 - b. **Unfasten the chest strap.**
 - c. **Fold the front part of the blanket over the top part of the back portion and slide the blanket off backwards.**
[C Manual, p. 162-163]

 Bandaging

Standard: Be able to apply a shipping bandage with assistance

1. What is the purpose of the shipping bandage? ***It provides protection from injury and some support.***
[C Manual, p. 263]
2. What materials would you choose for a shipping bandage and why?
 - a. **Bandages: Flannel or track; minimal stretch, provide firm support**
 - b. **Padding: Quilt batting or cotton sheeting; thick, conforms to horse's leg**
 - c. **Fasteners: Bandage pins and/or tape**
[C Manual, p. 267]

3. Demonstrate applying a shipping bandage, filling in the blanks before each step:

Padding should touch the **ground** and be wrapped **smoothly** around the leg. Start wrapping from the **outside** of the leg. Start the bandage near the **cannon bone**, tuck the end of the bandage under the **padding**, and make **one** circuit around the leg. Bandage with **smooth, even** turns, maintaining even **pressure**, and applying slightly more pressure on the **cannon bone** than on the **tendons**. The finished bandage should go within **1/2 inch** of the top of the padding. Finish on the **outside** and secure.

[C Manual, p. 267-270]

Cohutta Highlanders Pony Club
Unmounted Rating Prep – C1

The following items should be checked on the trailer and tow vehicle every time you tow a trailer, even for short trips. You may want to copy this list and keep it in the tow vehicle.

On the tow vehicle check:

- Fluid levels: oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, and radiator. Check engine belts and hoses. Fill up fuel.
- Tire pressure: examine tires for cracks, bulges or signs of excessive wear. For trucks with dual tires: strike the inside tire with a hammer. If the air pressure is okay, the hammer will bounce back.
- Hitch and receiver: no rust, loose bolts, or cracked welds; ball is correct size for trailer and is tight.
- Electrical connectors and wiring on both vehicles (no loose connectors or broken wires). With the trailer hitched, test the brakes and trailer brake controller, and adjust trailer brakes for the load. Check running lights, turn indicators, and brake lights.

On the trailer check:

- Hitch and coupling: be sure coupler fastens securely over ball.
- The battery and cable of the trailer's breakaway system: check safety chains, hooks, and points where they connect.
- Tire pressure and condition of all tires.
- Signal and brake lights, running lights, and emergency flashers.
- Trailer floor for soundness (no signs of rot); mats in place
- Interior for wasp or hornet nests. (These can appear with a day!)

Be sure you have:

- Spare tires and tire-changing equipment for tow vehicle and trailer.
- Registration for both tow vehicle and trailer.
- Automotive insurance card; auto club membership, towing insurance, or other arrangements for emergency road service that covers trailer and tow vehicle. A credit card may be necessary for major repairs on the road.
- Maps, directions, and phone numbers if needed; cell phone or CB radio.
- Coggins tests, health papers, and any other transport papers required for horses.
- Tool kit and first aid kits (horse and human).