



## **Level I – Study Tips**

The information that is on the level 1 test comes from:

\*4-H Horses and Horsemanship books(HH)

\*4-H Rule Book - <http://pimacountyhorse.org/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/updatedhorserulesdraft9.11.pdf>

\*Extra Help” section attached to this study guide, this also contains test information that wasn't presented clearly in the books.

## **Level I - Study Guide**

### **I-A - Safety**

- \_\_ Read all of Chapter Eleven in "Horses and Horsemanship" (HH) There are 10 questions from chapter 11, so read it carefully.
- \_\_ Study the following topics:
  - \_\_ Approaching safely
  - \_\_ Proper tying techniques
  - \_\_ Stopping a frightened horse while you are on the horse
  - \_\_ Safely guiding horses around obstacles
  - \_\_ Safely grooming
  - \_\_ Know a horse's peculiarities before riding or grooming
  - \_\_ Don't cross under the neck of a horse
  - \_\_ Riding in a group

### **I-B - Grooming of Horse**

- \_\_ Read Chapter 7 in the HH book.
- \_\_ Memorize all the pictures of the grooming equipment in Chapter 7.
- \_\_ Know the difference between a Dandy Brush and a Body Brush.

### **I-C - Tack - Saddle and Bridle Parts**

- \_\_ Read Chapter 26.
- \_\_ Memorize all the parts of Western and English saddles.
- \_\_ Define Bridle.

### **I-D - Parts of a Horse -**

- \_\_ Memorize the Diagram of the horse in the "Extra Help" section of this study guide.

### **I-E - Parts of Hoof and Hoof Care -**

- \_\_ 4 sound feet are the FOUNDATION of the HORSE, so there are a LOT of questions on the test about horses hooves. Read Chapter 10 in the HH book.
- \_\_ Memorize the 2 diagrams that don't include the particular bones in Chapter 10. Be able to identify the bulbs, sole, white line, point of frog, and wall. Also be able to identify the fetlock, pastern, coronet, and the hoof wall.
- \_\_ Know the functions of the hoof!
- \_\_ Define:
  - Thrush
  - Laminitis
  - Pigeon Toed
  - Corrective Shoeing
  - Plantar Cushion
- \_\_ Know how often the horse's hooves need trimming.
- \_\_ Know that the heel lands first.
- \_\_ Study the "Extra Help" section.

### **I-F - Horse Breeds, Colors and Markings**

- \_\_ Study Chapter 1 of the HH book.
- \_\_ Know the basic 5 colors and everything on page 7 of the HH book.
- \_\_ Know the Facial Markings and the Leg Markings and be able to explain what part of the anatomy the marking is on.
- \_\_ See the **“Extra Help”** Section for more details on which breeds to study. You must be able to identify those 7 breeds by the definitions given in the Extra Help Section.

### **Level I-G - Basic 4-H Rules -**

- \_\_ Leaders, Members and Parents should study this section and follow the Code of Conduct.
- \_\_ Read pages 1- 11. This information is extremely important to know when you are getting ready to compete in a 4-H event.
- \_\_ **Memorize the rules on pages 7 -9.** There are 12 questions on the test from these 3 Rule Book pages.
- \_\_ There are a few questions from page 18 of the rule book too, focus mostly on what a red ribbon signifies.





## Level I Extra Help Section - This information will be on the test!

Study the following pages carefully, this information will be covered on the tests. This information was not clearly explained in the books.

### I-A - Safety

- \_\_ When mounted, if your horse is frightened and attempts to run, you need to turn the horse in a circle and then tighten until it stops. Keep in mind the age of the horse so you don't pull too hard and tight making the horse fall.

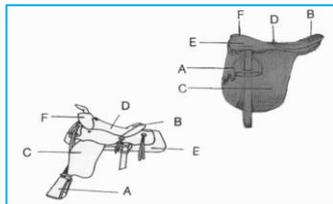
### Level I - B Grooming of a Horse

- \_\_ Know the function of each item and what they look like from Chapter 7 in the HH book:

- \_\_ Grooming Cloth
- \_\_ Curry Comb
- \_\_ Scraper
- \_\_ Hoof Pick
- \_\_ Mane and Tail Comb
- \_\_ Dandy Brush- **Removes excess hair and dirt. Stiffer brush.**
- \_\_ Body Brush - **Brings out coat shine, and rids coat of dust. Softer brush.**

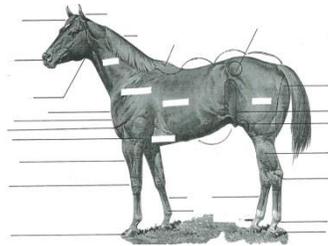
### Level 1-C - Parts of a Saddle

- \_\_ **Be able to label these parts.**



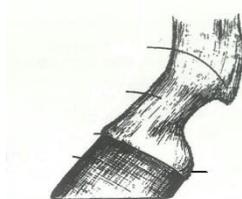
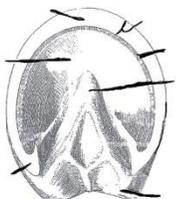
### Level I-D - Parts of a Horse

- \_\_ Know the parts of the horse in the diagram.
- \_\_ This is the actual diagram used on the test.



### Level I-E - Parts of a Hoof and Hoof Care

- \_\_ Horse's hooves should be trimmed every 6-8 weeks. However, every horse is different so consult your farrier for the best schedule for your horse. Also, the time of year effects the hoof growth.
- \_\_ Inspect your horse's hooves every day. You may find loose shoes, thrush, injuries, small stones, brittle hooves or any other problem the horse may have in the hoof.
- \_\_ What lands first? Heel, Frog then Toe!
- \_\_ Heel first landings are important because, well, everything. Everything will fall into place if the hoof lands heel first, and everything will fall apart when there is a toe first landing. The heel and frog should strike the ground slightly before the toe. If the horse is putting their toe down first they may be in extreme pain. Talk to your farrier and vet for treatments.
- \_\_ Be able to label these diagrams. The answers are in the HH book, Chapter 10.





## Level I-F Horse Breeds, Colors and Markings

- \_ A mule is not a horse breed.
- \_ Know all the facial markings from chapter 1 in the HH book.
- \_ Know the leg markings. Stocking, Pastern, Coronet.
- \_ Know the 5 basic colors that the HH book lists. BBBCW **B**lack, **B**rown, **B**ay, Chestnut, **W**hite.
- \_ Study the colors and characteristics of the following 7 Horse Breeds – Most of this information comes from the Index in the HH Book and the additional information is from the official Registry website for the breed.

**Arabian** This definition is from the Arabian Horse Association – “The purebred Arabian horse is striking. An Arabian’s most identifiable characteristics are its finely chiseled head, dished face (Concave), **long arching neck** and high tail carriage. Its entire appearance exudes energy, intelligence, courage and nobility. Every time an Arabian moves in its famous “floating trot,” he announces to the world his proud, graceful nature.



In general, Arabians have a short, straight back (usually one less vertebra than is common with other breeds), perfect balance and symmetry, a deep chest, well-sprung ribs, strong legs of thick density and a more horizontal pelvic bone position.”

**Appaloosa** – This definition is from the Appaloosa Horse Club [www.appaloosa.com/registration/indentify.htm](http://www.appaloosa.com/registration/indentify.htm), “Although Appaloosas are most commonly recognized by their colorful coat patterns, they also have other distinctive characteristics. The four identifiable characteristics are: coat pattern, mottled skin, white sclera, and striped hooves”. White sclera means white around the iris of the eyes. You can see the whites of their eyes.



Striped hooves and White Sclera



**Morgan** – Compact and muscular yet refined bodies with arched and upright necks, broad chests short backs and good angled shoulders. A Morgan is distinctive for its stamina and vigor, personality and eagerness and strong natural way of moving - See more at:



[http://www.morganhorse.com/about\\_morgan/ideal-morgan/#sthash.MEkDiFQZ.dpuf](http://www.morganhorse.com/about_morgan/ideal-morgan/#sthash.MEkDiFQZ.dpuf)

All Morgan Horses come from a horse named Figure owned by a man named **Justin MORGAN**, who lived in Vermont in 1788.



**Paint** – Each Paint Horse has a particular combination of WHITE HAIR and any other color of the equine spectrum: black, bay, brown, roan, buckskin, dun, gray, grullo, perlino, smoky cream, chestnut, cremello, palomino, red dun, sorrel, or champagne. Markings can be any shape or size, and located virtually anywhere on the Paint's body. Paints' coat patterns are also varied—Paint Horses are either overo, tobiano, tovero or solid. Paint Horse colors, markings and patterns, are combined with stock-type conformation which make the Paints beautiful, athletic and have agreeable dispositions. From <http://my.apha.com/breed>.

**Quarter Horse** – This horse has short, compact and powerful muscling. It was named because of its speed in a QUARTER mile race. It's history has been traced back to the East Coast of the New World during the 1600's. The Quarter Horse has “cow sense” and can be used in ranch work, racing and a variety of show events and for pleasure.





Thoroughbred - The Jockey Club is the breed registry for all Thoroughbreds foaled in North America.



A refined head with widely spaced, intelligent eyes sits on a neck that is somewhat longer and lighter than other breeds. The withers (just above the shoulder) are high and well-defined, leading to an evenly curved back. The shoulder is deep, well-muscled and extremely sloped, and the heart girth is deep and relatively narrow. The legs are long, straight and well muscled.

The Thoroughbred's unique foot structure gives it built-in cushioning to withstand the equivalent of 100 times the force of gravity on each hoof, which is the force exerted when a Thoroughbred is running at full speed.

All Thoroughbred horses can be traced back to 2 ARABIAN Stallions and 1 Turk stallion in ENGLAND that lived around the late 1600's.

Shetland Pony - "Sharp erect ears, prominent eyes and a refined jaw all contribute to the Classic Shetland's allure. Today, both stately, solid-colored Shetlands and flashy, spotted animals are both popular. Shetlands can be any color except appaloosa." From the aspcamhr website. True Shetland Ponies must be under 47" in height at the withers.

\_ You don't need to know all of the types of horses in the world, but it is important to know there are many types and that each has distinct characteristics. A good chart of all the horse types can be located at [http://www.equineextension.colostate.edu/files/4h\\_horse\\_projects/4H\\_horse\\_project.pdf](http://www.equineextension.colostate.edu/files/4h_horse_projects/4H_horse_project.pdf).

This website has the whole Colorado 4-H Horse Project Manual. It has a lot of useful information.

#### Level I-G - Basic 4-H Rules

- \_ Each class will only be called twice and then the gates will close at 4-H competitions.
- \_ Stallions over 12 months may not come to horse shows.
- \_ Exhibitors are the only ones allowed to handle horse on the show grounds. The exhibitor cannot be assisted into the show ring or arena.
- \_ Mules and ponies can be shown.

4-H is run by VOLUNTEERS, so the more people who know and follow the rules, the easier it is for the VOLUNTEERS and the more VOLUNTEERS we will have!

If the test should ask you "is it your responsibility to read the rules and tack appointments for each discipline you compete in?" the answer would be YES!

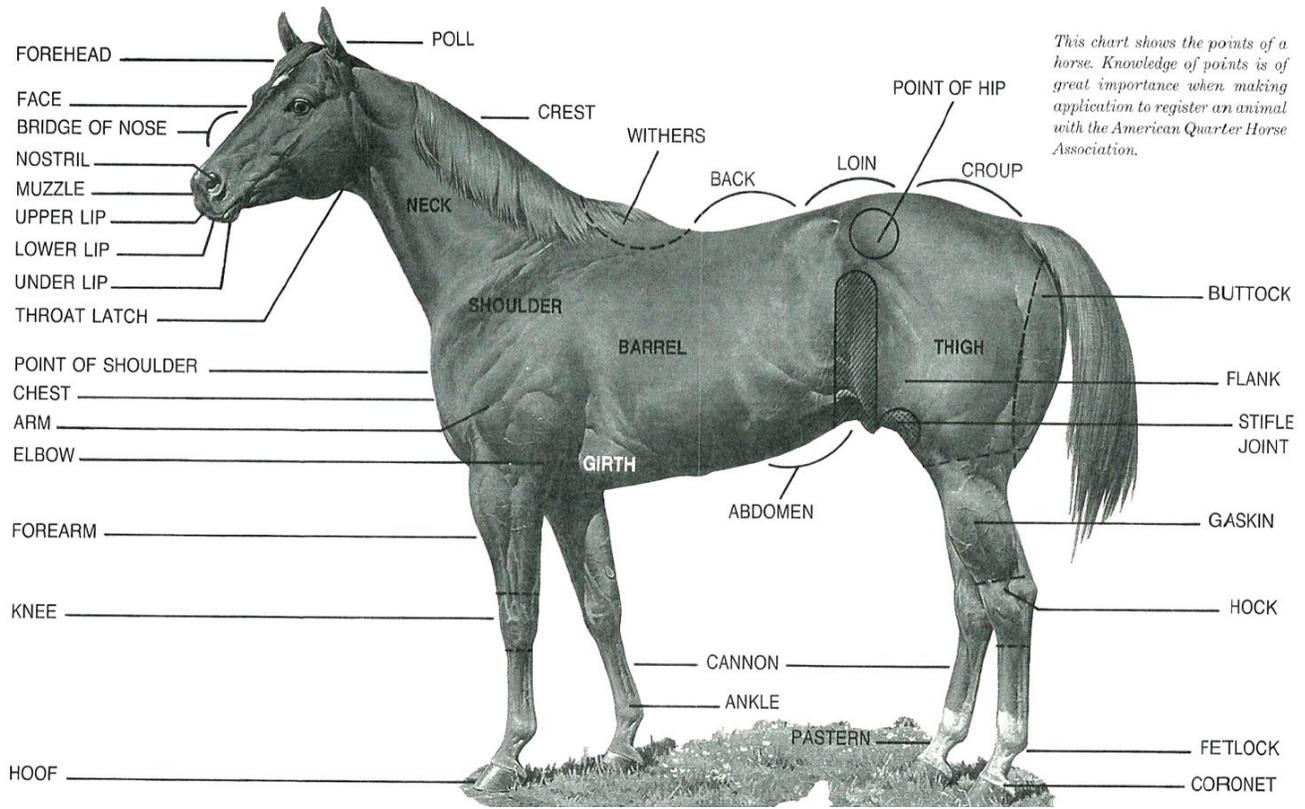
Good Luck taking the Level I test and remember you are allowed to re-take the test if you get more than 10 wrong. Check with your leaders and [PIMACOUNTYHORSE.ORG](http://PIMACOUNTYHORSE.ORG) for the scheduled test days.

Bring a couple of pencils and a clipboard.

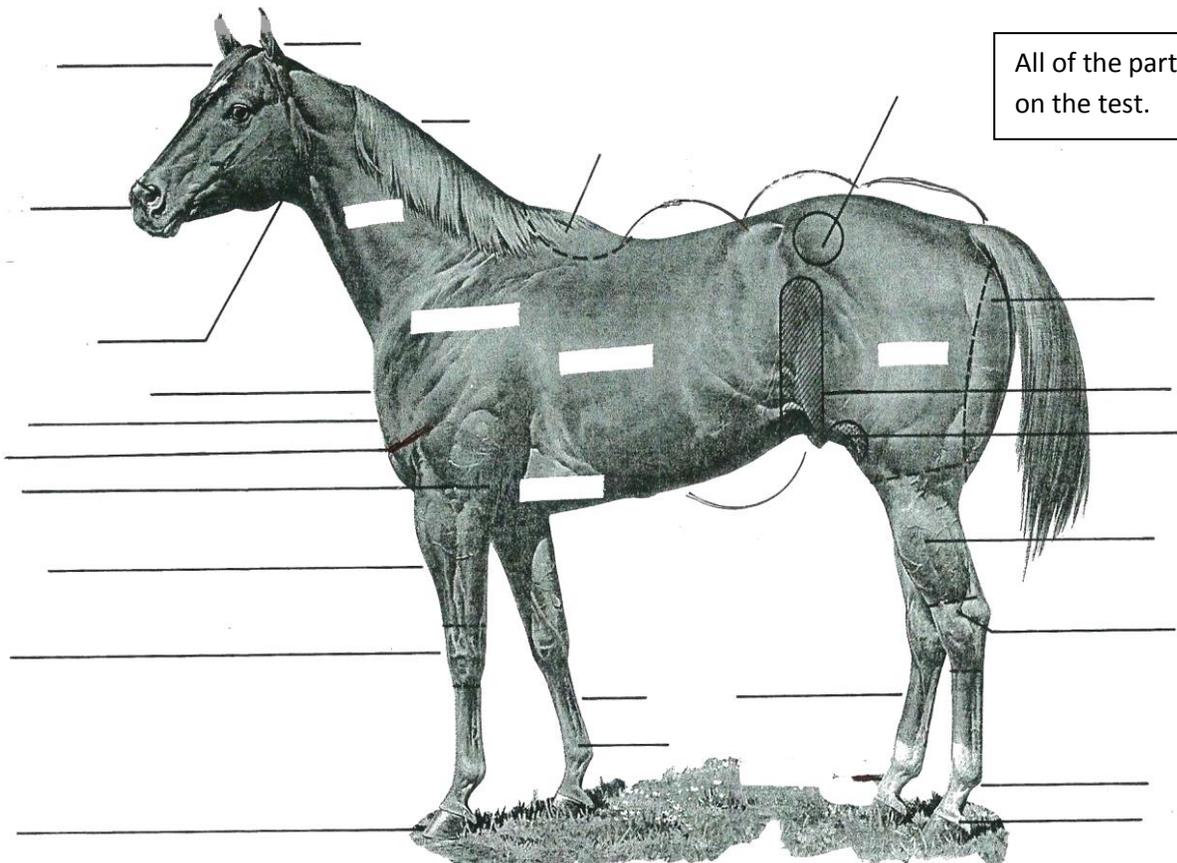
Bringing a chair and a water bottle would be helpful too.



# The AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE



*This chart shows the points of a horse. Knowledge of points is of great importance when making application to register an animal with the American Quarter Horse Association.*



All of the parts are on the test.