

C-1 QUESTIONS

QUESTION

ANSWER

1) Name 3 of the 4 basic principles of good horsemanship.

- 1) A secure and independent seat
- 2) Effective use of the aids for good control
- 3) Non-abuse of the horse, including riding in a manner where you don't accidentally confuse or hurt your mount
- 4) Unity of horse & rider (working together in balance and harmony)

2) Name some aspects of good horse care and management

- 1) Planning for your horse's needs – feed such as veterinary care, farrier care, and worming
- 2) Scheduling – budget your time and money to get all essentials done.
- 3) Maintaining stable, pasture, tack, and equipment in good condition.
- 4) Keeping accurate & complete up-to-date records of worming, vaccinations, farrier & vet care.

3) What is the average size of a stall for a horse? For a pony?

12' X 12' for a horse
10' X 10' for a pony

4) Name some aspects of a “good” stall

- 1) Big enough to turn around & lie down in.
- 2) Plenty of light & fresh air.
- 3) Feed & water tubs, clean and large enough; salt block available.
- 4) Free of sharp objects.
- 5) No gaps that could trap a head or hoof.
- 6) No electrical wire within reach.
- 7) Secure door fasteners.

5) What is bedding for?

- 1) To keep stall clean & dry.
- 2) To cushion floor.
- 3) To protect legs and joints.

6) Name 2 “classes” of bedding and an example of each.

- 1) “Drainage” beddings, such as straw, that allow urine to drain to the bottom.
- 2) “Absorbent” beddings, such as sawdust, that absorb moisture from urine and manure.

7) When can you use drainage beddings? Absorbent beddings?

- 1) Drainage beddings can only be used over stall floors such as clay or stone dust that drain well.
- 2) Absorbent beddings can be used over any type of stall floor.

8) Discuss bedding appropriate for your area

- 1) Straw – dry, comfortable and cushioning, decomposes readily; some horses eat it
- 2) Shavings – absorbent, can be purchased by the truckload or bale, reasonably priced; may have sharp sticks or toxic black walnut in it
- 3) Sawdust – comfortable if deep, very absorbent, may be dusty, may have sticks or black walnut in it
- 4) Shredded paper – absorbent, “in”, decomposes readily, check that it is not printed with toxic inks

9) How frequently should a stabled horse be groomed?

Daily

10) Name & describe 3 types of clipping. Give a reason for using each type.

- 1) Strip Clip – a strip is clipped along the underside of the neck, front of chest, and belly with most of the winter coat left on. Doesn't need blanketing, but can cool off easier.
- 2) Trace Clip – front of chest clipped, & neck, shoulder, & belly clipped ½ way up. Parts that sweat most are clipped so horse can dry out better & cool quicker. Need to blanket weather dependent.
- 3) Hunter Clip – Whole body is clipped except for legs and area under the saddle. Legs are protected, but a field hunter can cool off, dry out, & not get over-heated while galloping. Easy to groom. Blanketing is necessary.
- 4) Full Clip – Whole body and head are clipped. Used on show horses and in locations with warm, humid winters. Easy to groom, horses do not get over-heated. Blanketing necessary if weather gets chilly.

11) Describe how to put a blanket on.

- 1) Halter horse.
- 2) place folded blanket over horse's neck and withers.
- 3) fasten chest strap(s).
- 4) pull blanket back over hindquarters.
- 5) lift it & straighten it into place.
- 6) fasten back & front surcingles, if used.
- 7) fasten leg straps, if used, running them through each other.
- 8) check to be sure blanket is straight, even, with room at the shoulders, & that surcingles are not twisted. Remove halter.

- 12)** An important safety rule in blanket removal is to never unfasten the chest strap before you unfasten the surcingles and leg strap. Why?
- 13)** Describe some considerations for a safe paddock or pasture
- 14)** Which is NOT a common toxic plant?
- a. ragwort
 - b. oleander
 - c. rhododendron
 - d. hops
- 15)** How are feeds measured?
- 16)** Give the “rule of thumb” for how much to feed.
- 17)** What causes most accidents?
- a. carelessness
 - b. improperly fitted tack
 - c. poorly trained ponies
 - d. poorly trained riders
- 18)** What is an “unsoundness”?
- 19)** Name five common unsoundnesses
- If the blanket should slip back with the front undone, it could make your horse kick, or slip back entangling the legs
- 1)** A safe, secure, easy to see fence with no loose wires or broken boards.
 - 2)** If present, electric fence is working properly.
 - 3)** Gate(s) open freely, close securely, and are wide enough.
 - 4)** Free from hazards such as nails, holes, trash, sharp objects, and machinery.
 - 5)** Hazards, such as guy wire are fenced off.
 - 6)** Water available in a large, safe container with no sharp edges.
 - 7)** No poisonous plants
- d)** Hops are not toxic, are beautiful, and make fine beer which is also not toxic to horses. Ragwort, oleander, and rhododendrons are all toxic.
- By weight, or by volume
- 2 to 3 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of horse, the majority of which is roughage.
- a)** carelessness
- A physical problem that makes a horse lame or unable to work
- Bowed tendon, navicular disease, ringbone, sidebone, curb, bone spavin, fresh splint

- 20) Give X examples of good leg conformation**
- In foreleg from side – vertical line from center of shoulder blade down middle of leg to fetlock joint
 In foreleg from front – legs straight & parallel centered under the point of the shoulder
 In hind leg from side – cannon bones vertical with back of hock to pastern adjacent to plumb line dropped from point of buttock
 In hind leg from back – legs parallel and straight up and down
 Knees and hock wide, flat, and clean, with well defined bone
- 21) Give X examples of bad leg conformation**
- In foreleg from side – leg set too far back, leg camped out in front, over at the knee, back at the knee
 In foreleg from front – base narrow, base wide, knock-knees, bowed knees, bench knees, toeing out, toeing in
 In hind leg from side – camped out behind, standing under or sickle hocks, too straight
 In hind leg from back – cow hocks, bowed hocks, too wide, too narrow
 Tendons tied in below the knee
 Pasterns too long or short, too sloping or steep
- 22) What is the term for when a horse's hocks are further apart than the stifle above and the hoof below?**
- Bowed hocks or bow legged
- 23) Where would a spavin be found?**
- In the hock
- 24) What is the term for arthritis in a horse's hock?**
- Bone spavin
- 25) Is a bone spavin most often a blemish or a lameness?**
- Lameness initially, although it may calcify satisfactorily becoming functionally sound
- 26) Is a bog spavin most often a blemish or a lameness?**
- Blemish
- 27) What happens inside your pony's hock to cause a bog spavin?**
- Stress to the hock produces too much synovial (joint) fluid causing the joint capsule to enlarge
- 28) What conformation fault is likely to result in the development of bone or bog spavins?**
- Straight hocks, cow hocks, or bowed hocks
- 29) What is a thoroughpin?**
- A swelling caused by too much tendon fluid at the rear of the hock, caused by stress or weak hock conformation
- 30) Why might a horse stumble?**
- A momentary accident caused by poor footing or getting off balance
 A more serious problem such as navicular disease, arthritis, poor foot care, poor balance, etc.

- 31) What is interfering?** When a horse strikes the side of one hoof or leg with the adjacent hoof
- 32) What causes a horse to interfere?** Conformation faults such as toeing out, base narrow, legs too close together (narrow chest)
The task at hand, such as lunging or lateral work
- 33) What can you do for a horse that interferes?** Special shoeing, &/or use protective boots
- 34) What is forging?** When a horse strikes the bottom of the front hoof with the toe of the back hoof on the same side
- 35) What is over-reaching?** When a horse strikes the heel (bulb) of the front hoof with the rear toe of the hoof on the same side
- 36) In terms of movement, what is plaiting?** When a horse places one leg in front of the other, as if walking on a tightrope
- 37) How many pairs of ribs does a horse normally have?** 18
- 38) What word beginning with C covers the ends of bones to prevent friction in joints?** Cartilage
- 39) Give 3 reasons why we need to know about the horse's skeleton and, in particular, where the bones are located.**
1) avoid damage to a bone in relation to an injury
2) to detect conformation faults
3) avoid injury during grooming or massage
- 40) The reason why tendons do not heal quickly if damaged is because they have a poor blood supply. True or False**
True
- 41) What color should the following be?**
a. Mucous membrane **a) pink**
b. Normal urine **b) light yellow**
c. Normal droppings **c) green to light brown, depending on feed**
- 42) You find your horse standing in a corner of his stall, hay uneaten, head drooping, and he has a runny nose. What do you do?** Take his temperature, pulse, and respiration. Call your vet if they are abnormal (see "D" questions). He was probably exposed to a respiratory disease

- 43) Which is NOT one of the three common upper respiratory diseases that horses get?
- a. strangles (equine distemper)
 - b. influenza (flu)
 - c. rhinopneumonitis (equine herpesvirus 1)
 - d. equine strongyles
- 44) How does a horse get the flu?
- From the air where a sick horse has coughed or sneezed, or by direct contact with a sick horse
- 45) What causes flu, rhinopneumonitis, rabies and equine encephalomyelitis?
- Virus
- 46) What is the simplest and most effective way to prevent these diseases?
- Vaccinate and boost regularly, limit exposure to possibly sick horses
- 47) Which lasts longer, a flu or a rabies shot?
- Rabies
- 48) How long after an inoculation is it before a horse *develops* enough antibodies for immunity?
- a. 2-3 days
 - b. 4-6 days
 - c. 2-3 weeks
 - d. 4-6 weeks
- 49) What usually fatal organism is found in the dirt, waiting for a chance to infect your poorly inoculated horse?
- a. streptococcus equi
 - b. clostridium tatani
 - c. rhinopneumonitis
 - d. e-coli
- b) clostridium tatani, also known as tetanus, is an anaerobic bacterium living in dirt
- 50) How often should you inoculate for tetanus?
- Once per year, and whenever your horse has a deep wound or a puncture wound
- 51) What organ in the body do VEE, EEE and WEE infect?
- a. the brain
 - b. the heart
 - c. the lungs
 - d. the large intestine
- a) the brain – all three are forms of encephalitis, which affects the lining of the brain.

- 52) Recognizing symptoms is *very* important. Which of the following is NOT a symptom for Equine encephalomyelitis?
- fever and excitability
 - depression and drowsiness
 - coughing or wheezing
 - walking in circles
- c) coughing or wheezing is indicative of a respiratory infection, where as encephalitis is an infection of the brain and exhibits symptoms indicative of neurological damage, which the others are.
- 53) There are 6 types of internal parasites. Name 3.
- Large Strongyles, Small Strongyles, bots, ascarids, pinworms, tapeworms
- 54) How often should you deworm your horse?
- Every 8 to 12 weeks
- 55) Why is it not a good idea to use the same wormer every time you deworm your horse?
- To prevent the worms from developing a resistance to the wormer
- 56) Which parasites do the most damage to the blood vessels and internal organs of your horse?
- ascarids
 - bots
 - pinworms
 - strongles
- d) strongyles, also know as blood worms
- 57) A dry, gray or yellow discharge from the rectum is a sign of what type of parasite?
- ascarids
 - bots
 - pinworms
 - strongles
- c) pinworms
- 58) Where does a bot fly lay its eggs?
- On the hair of the horses' legs, shoulders, & chin
- 59) Describe what a bot egg looks like.
- Small, yellow, ovoid eggs attached to the hairs
- 60) How do you "treat" bot eggs?
- Lubricate them with a dab of shampoo, then scrape them off with a piece of sandpaper, a styrofoam or pumice bot block, or a bot knife
- 61) Which internal parasite causes irritation to the rectum resulting in tail rubbing?
- Pinworms
- 62) How do you know how much wormer to administer?
- Estimate the horses weight (using a weight tape) then follow the label instructions

- 63)** Name three good management practices that will help reduce worm problems
- 1) regular deworming
 - 2) rotate pastures
 - 3) don't overpopulate pastures
 - 4) avoid overgrazing
 - 5) pick up manure from paddocks and small pastures
 - 6) keep foodstuffs from contamination
- 64)** What is the first thing you do if your horse has a deep cut and is bleeding profusely?
- Call for help. Press a clean pad (gauze or cloth or a sanitary pad) firmly against the wound. If blood soaks through, add more padding, do not remove the soaked padding, maintain direct pressure.
- 65)** What should you do if your horse stumbles scraping his knee, which is bleeding a little and full of dirt?
- Hose it with cold water for 10 minutes, clean with gauze pads & antibacterial soap, blot dry, apply an antibiotic
- 66)** Your horse has a small puncture wound on her leg. Should you call the vet?
- Yes. Puncture wounds should always be seen by a veterinarian. Make sure tetanus is up to date.
- 67)** Your horse was kicked in the chest. The skin is not broken, but you can see where the shoe hit. What should you do?
- Apply cold, either an ice pack or hose with cold water for 15 – 20 min. to reduce swelling and pain. Repeat
- 68)** What medication might you put on a minor wound?
- An antibiotic powder or a cream such as Nitrofurazone
- 69)** Name 2 types of antibacterial soap
- PhisoHex & Betadine
- 70)** Why should you not use peroxide, alcohol, iodine, Vaseline or strong antiseptics on wounds?
- a. horse may kick or rear from pain
 - b. you should never use anything stronger than Betadine without consulting a vet
 - c. all of these can be toxic to some horses
 - d. can damage the tissue and may interfere with healing
- 71)** Your horse has a small laceration with dirt in it. Would you use cotton to clean it?
- No. Cotton fibers can be left in the wound. Use gauze.
- 72)** Is it always necessary to bandage a wound?
- No
- 73)** You chose not to bandage a wound, & it then got dirty. Should you scrub it out?
- No. Scrubbing may damage the healing tissues. Hose it gently.

74) Describe how you would clean a fresh abrasion with gauze and antibacterial soap.

- 1) Mix up a bucket of cleaning solution
- 2) Dip the gauze in the solution and gently wipe
- 3) Do not vigorously scrub
- 4) Discard pad and get a clean one, do not dip a used pad back into your cleaning solution.
- 5) Clean above the wound, first, working down

75) What is meant by “cold hosing”?

Running cold water from over a leg or injury

76) What is a shipping bandage?

A bandage to protect the lower leg, coronary band, and heels during travel, extending from base of knee or hock to ground.

77) What is a stable bandage?

A bandage to protect lower legs in stall, for warmth, support, to prevent stocking-up, or to cover a wound dressing, extending from base of knee or hock to just below the fetlock joint.

78) What materials are needed for bandaging?

- 1) Bandages – Can be:
 - flannel bandages, torn from heavy flannel yardage, 4 “ to 5” wide, and 15’ to 16’ long
 - track bandages, made of cotton knit fabric, or polyester double knit, 4” to 5”wide, usually 10’ long, and usually have Velcro fastener on end.
- 2) Leg pads – Made of sheet cotton, polyester batting, cotton quilt, etc., but must be soft, smooth, and thick enough to distribute pressure, and wide enough to cover length of lower leg. Usually 14” to 18” wide and 18” to 24” long
- 3) Fasteners – to secure end of bandage
 - Pins or masking tape if using flannel, or Velcro

79) Describe how you would put a shipping bandage on.

- 1) Have padding wide enough to reach from knee or hock joint to ground, and long bandages, both rolled and ready to apply
- 2) Hold edge of padding in place on outside of cannon bone, wrap from outside around front to inside to back and on around leg front to back.
- 3) Start bandage on outside of leg, in middle of cannon bone, with end under edge of pad.
- 4) Wrap once all the way around in same direction as pad
- 5) Wrap down in a spiral over lapping $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, snugging bandage by pulling backward against the bone, **NEVER** forward against the tendon
- 6) Make several turns around bulbs of heel, leaving $\sim \frac{1}{2}$ " of padding below bandage
- 7) Spiral up leg to just below knee or hock, leaving $\sim \frac{1}{2}$ " of padding showing, then back down leg
- 8) Fasten bandage on outside of leg in cannon bone area

80) Incisors, canines, premolars and molars are all what?

- a. types of tendons
- b. types of bones
- c. types of teeth
- d. types of joints

c) types of teeth, going from the front to the back of the jaw.

81) What is another name for canine teeth?

- a. incisors
- b. premolars
- c. wolf teeth
- d. tushes

d) tushes

82) Is a foal born with teeth?

Yes

83) A horse's teeth are constantly growing and being worn down. True or False

True

84) At what age does a horse usually have all of its permanent teeth?

- a. 2 yrs.
- b. 5 yrs.
- c. 7 yrs.
- d. 9 yrs.

b) 5 years. The adult teeth begin to erupt at about age 3, hence the lumpy lower jaw in horses of this age. The process continues for the next 3 to 4 years.

85) What is floating?

Filing of a horse's teeth to remove rough or sharp edges and to compensate for uneven wear

- 86)** What tool is used to float a horse's teeth?
 a. rasp
 b. nippers
 c. pritchel
 d. clincher
- 87)** How often should teeth be checked and floated?
 Twice a year or as necessary
- 88)** Is a 5-gallon pickle bucket an acceptable water bucket for your horse?
 a) yes, if it is clean
 b) no
b) no – pickle buckets are too deep and narrow, and the wire is not strong enough to hang it safely
- 89)** Give 2 reasons for shoeing
 Protection – protect hooves from excessive wear or damage
 Traction – To prevent slipping
 Improving gait, or to correct movement problems
 Soundness – Treatment of an unsoundness
- 90)** Name some common farrier tools
 Rasp – a heavy file; Pincers or shoe puller; Hoof Trimmers or nippers; Hoof knife; Clincher; Clinch cutter or buffer; hammer; Pritchel; Farrier's apron
- 91)** Give five steps in shoeing
 Preparation – excess growth is trimmed off and the hoof is leveled, balanced, and prepared for shoes
 Forging – making a new shoe or shaping a ready-made shoe to fit the horse's feet
 Fitting – checking and adjusting the fit
 Nailing on – the slightly curved nails are driven through, nail is bent by driving it against a nail block, nail ends are cut
 Finishing – the clinches are flattened down and smoothed, toe and ¼ clips are tapped in, hoof edge is smoothed with rasp
- 92)** What is a “fuller”?
 The groove in a shoe for the head of the nail
- 93)** What is the rule concerning stall doors?
 They must be secured open or latched shut, never allowed to be free swinging
- 94)** Dressage fencing is usually low, about .3m high. What precautions must be taken with plastic chain? Is rope acceptable?
 Chain must be breakable, not able to entangle horses' hooves. Rope is not acceptable because It might entangle hooves and not be breakable

- 95) What is a counter-canter?**
When the horse canters on the opposite lead from the direction of travel (wrong lead). Often used as a suppling movement, or to show balance
- 96) What is a figure of eight?**
Two exact circles of equal size, joined at the Center
- 97) How do you ride up or down a steep hill?**
Straight up or straight down, never diagonally which can lead to a fall
- 98) What do you look for when crossing a stream?**
A safe, shallow spot, with sloping banks, good footing, and clear water. Avoid fast water, large slippery rocks, and places where you can't tell how deep the water is or what the bottom is like.
- 99) Describe how you would ride down a shallow bank, over a ditch and up the other side.**
Ride in half seat, keeping your horse straight, eyes up and shoulders back so as to not weight the forehead. At the ditch, sink your heels and hold the mane, and stay in half seat as you climb straight up the other side.
- 100) What is conditioning?**
The process of getting a horse &/or rider fit by repetition and gradually increasing the amount and intensity of the exercise, along with proper nutrition, and adequate rest
- 101) What might happen if you don't condition properly?**
The body will break down, resulting in stress Injuries, lameness, and sour attitude
- 102) How would you check your horse's condition before riding?**
Clean his feet, checking for bruises or corns; check shoes; feel his back, muscles, & down each leg for heat, tenderness, or swelling.
- 103) How would you check your horse's condition while riding?**
Check if he is breathing hard & how quickly it returns to normal, how much he is sweating
- 104) Do you have to condition differently for different activities?**
Yes. After the horse has reached a level of basic fitness, he will need further activity-specific conditioning to be ready for more strenuous work
- 105) What is the best way to increase fitness without increasing concussion on the limbs?**
a)
a. do uphill work
b. do galloping work on grass
c. do fast road work

106) The USPC manual lists five reasons you may wish to longe your horse. Name 3

- 1) Exercise
- 2) Settle down before riding
- 3) Train to pay attention to voice/body language
- 4) develop rhythm, balance, suppleness, & way of going without rider interference
- 5) longe a rider to improve their seat and position

107) Your horse comes off the trailer like a rocket and snorting loudly and dancing in circles around you. Twenty minutes later he is still bouncing. What is the best course of action before riding?

- a. tranquilize him
- b. walk him
- c. longe him
- d. buy a new horse

c) longe him
Longe the horse with side-reins, in a controlled manner, not just chasing him around at the end of the line.

108) Name some equipment used for longeing

- 1) Longe line: made of 1" to 1½" wide flat cotton webbing or ½" spun nylon, at least 30' long with a swivel snap or buckle on one end
- 2) Longe whip: has a handle at least 5' long, with a long, light weight lash
- 3) Protective boots or exercise bandages: use on all 4 legs when working on a circle
- 4) Longe cavesson: headstall with a padded metal nose band and rings to attach longe line to
- 5) Surcingle: a girth-like band that is buckled around the horse just behind the withers, with rings on it for attaching side-reins
- 6) Side reins: long, adjustable length reins, usually with elastic or rubber insert, that are attached to the bit rings and the girth or surcingle
- 7) Snaffle bridle: either twist reins and buckle throat latch through them, or remove them
- 8) Saddle: If longeing with the saddle on, stirrups must be fastened up

109) List some longeing safety procedures.

Use a safe, level area with good footing
Use the correct equipment
Make sure everything is adjusted properly first
Do not wear "floppy" or loose clothing
Hold end of longe line in folds, not loops
Never put your hand inside of a loop or coil
Keep excess longe line off of ground
Keep out of "kicking range" when starting out
Do not longe a horse in small circles
Handle the whip quietly, don't wave it around
Practice handling longe line and whip before trying to longe a horse