

Horse Information

- In Colorado, what do you need to prove that you own a horse? – Brand Inspection
- What do you need to transport a horse over state lines? Brand Inspection, Negative Coggins Test, and a Health Certificate.
- How much hay should a 1000 pd horse be fed each day? – 20 pds per day
- How often should a horse be fed each day? - Two to three times per day
- How often should you clean a horse's hooves? – Before and after each time the horse is ridden.
- What does a farrier do? – Trims the horses hooves and/or puts on the horse's shoes.
- How often should a horse visit a farrier? – Every 8 weeks, or when the farrier says is needed.
- How often should a horse be vaccinated? – In spring and fall.
- How often should a horse have their teeth floated? – Once a year.
- What does lame mean? – a gait or a stance that is abnormal for the breed.
- Gaits of horses:
 - Walk – 4 beat
 - Trot – 2 beat
 - Cantor – 3 beat
 - Gallop – 4 beat
- What does it mean to be on a right lead? – When the right fore leg is leading in the cantor or gallop.
- What does it mean to be on a left lead? – When the left fore leg is leading in the cantor or gallop.
- What is Colic? – abdominal pain

- Types of Colic:
 - Impaction, blockage, stoppage – caused by food blocking the alimentary canal
 - Flatulent (Gas) – caused by gas accumulation faster than the body can pass it or absorb it.
 - Spasmodic – caused by an irritated gut wall that is causing spasms
 - Artery Blockage – a blockage caused by worms. The worms cut off the blood supply to that area and that part of the intestine dies.
 - Twisted Gut – The intestines twist. This is the most serious colic and can only be fixed with surgery.
 - Colitis – inflammation of the small and large intestines.
 - Sand Colic – caused by the horse eating sand. The sand settles in their stomach.
- Symptoms of Colic:
 - Horses are in pain. They kick at their stomachs and paw the ground,
 - The horse might lie down, stretch, and groan.
 - Gets up and down often and frequently rolls.
 - Stamping of feet.
 - The horse might constantly look or bite at their flank.
 - The horse might stand stretched out like they are trying to urinate.
 - Bowl movements might stop or slow down.
 - Blowing or breathing hurriedly
 - Breaking out in a cold sweat.
 - Temperature rises.
- Treatment of Colic:
 - Call the vet immediately and listen for gut sounds.
 - Do not feed, but a little water is ok.
 - Early in the colic, the horse can be walked to try and move the gut.

- Keep the horse warm.
- Do not allow the horse to roll.
- How to Check a horse's Temperature: Use a plastic, digital thermometer rectally.
- When checking a horse's Respirations, where do you look to count the horse's breath:
 - Watching the horse's nostrils move with each breath
 - Watching the horse's torso (ribcage and belly) move with each breath
 - Listening at the horse's trachea or windpipe for each breath
- When checking a horse's Pulse, where do you feel for the heart beat:
 - Beneath the Jaw
 - Under the tail at the tailbone
 - Side of horse's foot
- Horse's Vital Signs
 - Average Healthy Temperature: 98.8 to 101.3
 - Respirations: 8 to 10 times per minute
 - Pulse: At Rest 38 to 40 beats per minute. After Exercising: 180 beats per minute