



Canadian Pony Club



## C1 STUDY GUIDE

### Abstract

Study Guide for those working towards their C1 Level in Pony Club.  
Prepared by CPC Education Committee.



# CANADIAN PONY CLUB

## STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "C1"

**2019**

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

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### Reference Books

- MH Manual of Horsemanship (11-13th Editions)
- USPC D USPC D Manual (1994/2012)
- USPC C USPC C Manual (1995)
- Saddlery 1992
- Horsemaster's Notebook 3rd-4th Edition
- Grooming to Win
- All Horse Systems Go
- USPC Guide to Bandaging Your Horse
- Horse Conformation Handbook
- USPC Conformation, Movement and Soundness

#### **Lesson 1 Stall and Pasture**

Care of the pony in different situations (e.g., grass-kept, stabled, pony in work). safety aspects in routines and practices in tool storage, possible methods for feeding and watering, pasture release, etc.

#### **Lesson 2 Feeding**

Nutrients; feeding own working horse; reasons for and importance of feeding rules; types of hays

#### **Lesson 3 Saddlery**

Putting up, storage, care for new tack; identify martingales and saddles; care, fit and reasons for use

#### **Lesson 4 Vet and First Aid, Conditioning**

First Aid kit; treatments; laminitis, ringworm; lice, plan for health

#### **Lesson 5 Conformation and Unsoundness**

Basic positive and negative conformation points; limb blemishes and unsoundnesses

#### **Lesson 6 Grooming, Bandaging, Prep for Travel**

Turn out and trimming; stable bandages; equipment for travel

#### **Lesson 7 Foot & Shoeing**

Hot and cold shoeing, procedures, tools, parts of foot, good/bad shoeing



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## LESSON 1

### STALL & PASTURE

#### Topic Outline

1. Qualities of a good stable:

- Flooring
- Drainage
- Ventilation
- Lighting
- Materials
- wiring/electrical
- water
- stall fittings
- safety features
- doors/windows

MH

USPC C

HN

2. Bedding:

- types and kinds
- reasons to use bedding
- properties of good bedding
- deep litter system
- manure disposal

MH

USPC C

HN

3. Keeping a pony at grass vs stabling:

- advantages and disadvantages
- care of and working a horse at grass
- care of and working a stabled horse
- combined system

MH

4. Methods of watering:

- in the pasture
- in the stable
- advantages and disadvantages of each

MH

HN



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### 5. Methods of feeding hay:

- advantages and disadvantages of each

HN

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### 6. Safety procedures and routines in the stable.

#### Stall and Pasture Highlights

##### **Safety Procedures in Routines and Practices in the Stable**

1. Follow the rules of feeding
2. Follow quarantine guidelines when horses when new horses are introduced to the property or when horses are sick.
3. Have important contact information posted in the barn with a second copy of the information at the house; have individual feeding, shoeing and vet records/due dates posted for each horse
4. Ensure there is no smoking in the barn and follow all fire safety recommendations; have an evacuation plan in place
5. Make daily checks of all water sources (including automatic waters) and all fence lines; in particular check perimeter fence lines for security, as well as for foreign objects and potentially toxic plants, windfalls or other debris from neighbouring properties
6. Walk pastures regularly to check footing and plants.

##### **Care and Work of Grass-kept vs. Stabled Horses**

1. The grass-kept horse will potentially be more fit due to self-exercise, and will potentially have better respiratory, soft tissue and digestive health.
2. The grass-kept horse will be exposed to more potential sources of injury from external factors, and will be more susceptible to certain health issues such as grass-induced laminitis, scratches, thrush, rain scald and some other issues.
3. The stabled horse may have higher rates of respiratory and digestive problems (especially colic), as well as a higher rate of stable vices.
4. The stabled horse will typically have a more 'show ready' appearance and be easier to groom and keep clean; it will be more readily available and require less time to prepare
5. The stabled horse may have more excess energy due to lack of exercise.



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6. The stabled horse may be less influenced by negative herd behaviours like being herd bound or bullied by field mates.
7. The stabled horse will typically have a more expensive diet but will also have a more easily controlled diet and weight.
8. The stabled horse will require a more thorough grooming regimen than the grass-kept horse; the grass-kept horse will need a grooming regimen that will allow the horse to retain protection from the weather, and will likely require a waterproof turn-out rug.
9. After a lay-off, the stabled horse will need a longer return-to-work conditioning program than the grass-kept horse as the grass-kept horse will be able to do more self-exercise in the field.

**Combined system:** is when the horse lives in the stable part of the time (usually night) and is on grass part of the time (usually day) - can do the reverse in summer. It provides many positives listed above and does away with some of the negatives.

### About Horse Care

#### Stabled Horses

- **Advantages:** - less land required, complete control of amounts of exercise, water and food consumption, horse readily available, tends to stay cleaner, therefore most convenient
- **Disadvantages:** highest rates of stable vices, colic and respiratory issues are seen in stabled horses; horse is unable to self-exercise so soft tissue injury rates are often higher, horses can be hotter as they cannot work off excess energy

#### Limited turn out

(in and out paddocks/dry lots)

- **Advantages:** as with stabled horses but access to limited turn out helps with rates of vices, colic and respiratory issues
- **Disadvantages:** less natural than in a field; still requires supplemental food

#### Combined system

(in a stall at night, typically, and in a field during the day)

- **Advantages:** 'best of both worlds' in that horse is in a controlled environment re: feeding at night, and 'back' to nature' in the field by day
- **Disadvantages:** most costly, as pasture and barn are both required

#### Grass-kept

(horse is out on pasture 24/7 with access to shelter)



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- **Advantages:** closest to nature; horse self-exercises so may have reduced soft tissue injuries during enforced work, fewer vices and are often better behaved due to ability to self-exercise; rates of respiratory illness, digestive disturbances and colic are lowest; given adequate grass in pasture, can reduce feed costs; no/little bedding costs
- **Disadvantages:** horse is often unavailable, can be hard to catch, wet or dirty, requires a different grooming regimen and can be harder to keep clean, clipping in winter is often not advisable so work and cool out will need to be monitored, rates of injuries due to environment and other horses can be higher, difficult to monitor/control water and food intake, rates of laminitis are highest

### About Stable Construction

#### Important Measurements

- Stall dimensions: 12' X 12' (horse) or 10' X 10' (pony)
- The stall wall length should be 5 times the horse's length
- Door width and height: 4' X 5'; doorframe height 8'
- Manufactured doors are typically a bit smaller, on average 7' X 42-45"
- Wall partitions minimum 7.5'
- Window at the lowest point: 8'
- Ceiling height at lowest: recommended 12' (8' is more commonly seen, and the minimum acceptable)
- Aisle width: 12'
- Square footage of airspace per horse: 2000 cubic feet

### About Flooring

#### Qualities of Good Flooring

- Long-lasting, durable, inexpensive, provides good drainage, does not strike hard or cold to horse when it lies down, non-slippery

#### Types of Flooring

- Clay, wood, concrete, stable bricks

### About Bedding

#### Types of Bedding

- Categorized as either absorbent or drainage - straw, shavings, bedding pellets, newspaper, peanut hulls, rubber mats, sand/dirt



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### Properties of Bedding

- Should be non-irritating, warm, dry, provide cushion and comfort and encourage the horse to lie down, urinate and stale

### Deep Litter System

- The deep litter system is one in which bedding is constantly added; manure is removed but wet spots are not. This is not a common method of bedding anymore. It is time, material and labour saving until all the bedding must be removed (then it's a lot of work!).
- Deep litter systems can get very deep and cause problems with entering/exiting stalls; ammonia build up in the air can be greater which can have a negative effect on the respiratory system. The bedding will often be warmer which is good in winter but not ideal for hoof health - can be an environment in which thrush can thrive.

### Manure disposal

- There are many methods of manure disposal, from immediate removal in a container (very expensive) to a rotating three compost pile system that will later be used on a field as fertilizer (only useful if there is adequate land for three piles, and with machinery and the fields available for later spreading).
- Any manure pile should be well away from the barn to avoid smells, rodents, and insects, but still convenient enough to be accessible in all seasons. It should be no closer than 100' from the nearest water course (this includes ditches). Manure piles can generate heat so should not be in contact with any wooden buildings.
- Zoning requirements may be different in certain area - do check these. Some areas require manure to be covered to prevent leaching; others require that manure be stored in a bunker with a concrete base.

### **About Providing Feed and Water**

#### Methods of Watering

- Trough, bucket, automatic waterer, pond, stream (ensure any natural water source is readily accessible in every season and water is plentiful and not stagnant; water source should not have a sandy bottom)

#### Methods of Feeding Hay

- On the ground, in a feed trough, hay rack, hay net, slow feeder, round bale





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### About Equipment Storage

#### Storage

Stable implements like wheelbarrows and stall cleaning tools may be kept in the barn but should be secured away from horses as they may cause injury if the horse gets loose. Any gas-powered machinery, including tractors, need to be stored in a separate building. No combustible materials of any kind should be stored in a barn. It is recommended that both hay and bedding be stored in a different building to cut down on dust and fire hazard.

### Assignment

#### Stable and Pasture

1. Give two reasons why a box stall is better than a standing stall.
2. Give the usual dimensions for a hunter box and a pony box stall.
3. Why is good ventilation so important in a stable? What is the recommended ventilation for a stable?
4. What is the proper size for a box stall door?
5. Give three reasons why sufficient bedding is required.
6. List five qualities of good bedding.
7. List five features of a good pasture.
8. Give two advantages and two disadvantages of keeping a pony at grass.
9. List two health and conditioning challenges encountered when dealing with a stabled horse.
10. Briefly explain the deep litter system.
11. List the two categories of bedding and give an example of each type.
12. List three safety concerns regarding equipment storage.
13. List some methods of feeding and watering horses, both in the stable and in the pasture.
14. Discuss pasture release.



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### Designing a Stable

1. Design a small stable to house 6 medium-sized riding horses.

Include such things as:

- stall size and fittings
- turn out areas
- safety features
- storage of bedding
- manure disposal
- placement and size of tack rooms, feed rooms, equipment rooms and aisles, wash racks, etc.
- locations of water sources (taps, etc.)
- locations/dimensions of door, windows and any other means or ventilation
- include preferred type of flooring in aisles and stalls, type/angle of roof
- include methods and location of lights, and electrical outlets
- choice of materials for walls and floors

Refer to Lesson 1 - #1 Qualities of a good stable.

Include a diagram.

2. Create a daily schedule for horses in the above barn, including feeding, riding and turn out times.
3. Create an annual schedule for the horses in the above barn, including seasonal changes to turn out, feeding and riding, as well as a long-term plan for farrier and vet visits.



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## LESSON 2

### FEEDING

#### Topic Outline

Discuss the candidate's own experiences feeding a horse in working condition. Explain the rationale for the rules of good feeding and why they are important. Identify a variety of feeds and be able to tell the difference between legume and grass hay. Know the nutrients a horse gets from his diet.

1. Rules of good feeding and reasons.

MH

HN

USPC D

2. Uses of water in the horse's system.

HN

USPC C

3. Objectives of feeding.

HN

4. The 5 nutrient groups.

MH

USPC C

5. Amounts to feed.

HN

USPC C

6. Hay - types, properties of good hay, factors affecting the quality of hay.

HN

MH

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7. Grains - recognition, preparation, properties.

HN

MH

USPC C



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### Highlights

#### Rules of Feeding:

1. Feed little and often: because it is closer to nature, the stomach is very small, digestion is more efficient and safer for the horse if the stomach doesn't get overfilled and food is not being pushed through the stomach too quickly
2. Feed plenty of bulk food: because bulk food promotes peristalsis (muscular contractions of the intestinal tract) which in turn helps to keep the digesta in the intestinal tract moving, aiding in preventing colic; bulk food helps to heat the horse in winter and has an important role in the synthesis of vitamins.
3. Feed only good quality feeds and hays: because poor quality feed can not only cause health issues, it is also not a savings in the long run as you will need to feed more and will likely have vet bills.
4. Ensure plenty of water is available at all times: because water is the most important nutrient; water keeps things moving through the digestive tract and helps to prevent colic.
5. Keep to the same feeding hours daily: because the horse's digestive tract can be very sensitive and sudden changes can result in colic.
6. Make changes in types of food gradually: because the flora (good bacteria that normally resides in the digestive tract takes 5-7 days to adjust to changes in food; if changes are made too quickly, serious health problems can result.
7. Feed a succulent daily: because the horse needs some variety in its diet; succulents have a high moisture load and may offer a broader range of vitamins and minerals.
8. Do not work immediately after a full feed: because digestion will slow to around 10% as blood is pulled from the digestive tract to go out to the muscles, making digestion inefficient and creating the potential for colic or other health issues.
9. Feed according to work done, size, temperament, etc.: because overfeeding or underfeeding can negatively affect health and energy.

#### Uses of Water

1. The most important nutrient, is necessary for digestion, circulation, excretion and the functioning of other major systems, as well as sight, hearing, joint lubrication, etc.
2. Water is necessary as a coolant



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### Nutrients

#### 1. Water

- see above
- water is the only nutrient that does not need to be broken down by the body to be utilized

#### 2. Protein

- builds and repairs muscle tissue
- excess can be used for energy
- excess will be stored as fat

#### 3. Carbohydrates

- energy
- excess will be stored as fat

#### 4. Fats

- energy and warmth
- has a protein sparing action
- rounds out the body, cushions the skin, improves the appearance
- oils lubricate the skin and keeps it healthy

#### 5. Vitamins

- essential to health;
- important for the production of hormones

#### 6. Minerals

- essential to health;
- important for growth and development

### Amounts to be Fed

1. The general rule for a horse in maintenance or average work is 2 lbs/100 lb. of body weight (includes grain, hay and all grass consumed in a day)
2. Generally, try to feed 1/6 fats, 1/6 protein and 2/3 carbohydrates
3. Should typically feed between 70-100% of the diet in bulk/roughage (the 0-30% would be grain) and never fall below a 50% bulk ratio in the diet.



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### **Dangers of Under/Over feeding**

1. Underfeeding makes a horse susceptible to disease and causes lack of energy
2. Overfeeding can cause bad behaviour
3. Overfeeding can cause serious health risks, such as laminitis, metabolic syndrome, tying up, etc.
4. Overfeeding and underfeeding are both uneconomical in the long-term

### **Legumes vs. Grass Hays**

1. Grass hays are also known as seed hays. They have less fibre and are more concentrated. A grass hay will typically come from a field that has been planted with that particular seed, or a limited seed mix. Examples are timothy, brome, fescue, etc.
2. Mixed hay is often commonly referred to as local hay. It would be hay that is cut from a growing pasture. It will have a wide variety of grasses and plants in the mix. The hay is typically referred to as soft, and will have a protein content in the neighbourhood of 10-12%.
3. Legumes have nitrogen-producing nodules in their root systems. This causes the soil to be richer and therefore the plant typically has more protein. Alfalfa and clover are examples of legumes.

### **Assignment**

#### Feeding

1. List five rules of good feeding and briefly give a reason for each one.
2. List three methods of watering and give an advantage and a disadvantage for each one.
3. List five factors that determine the amount of feed that should be given to each horse.
4. Give two advantages and one disadvantage of using a hay net.
5. Name three concentrates suitable for horses.
6. Explain how to make a bran mash. Name two occasions when a bran mash would be beneficial.
7. List the three grains that are commonly fed to horses.
8. What is the best energizing grain for horses? Which grain makes a good addition to a winter-feeding program?
9. List four properties of good hay.



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10. List four factors that affect the quality of hay.
11. List three factors to take into account when storing feed.
12. Give three uses of water in the horse's body.
13. Name one grass hay and one legume hay.
14. List the nutrients needed in a horse's diet.
15. List the points to consider when constructing a feeding program for a horse.
16. Define forages, and explain why they are so important in the diet.
17. Give three examples of succulents and explain why they are important in the diet.
18. Define concentrates, and explain which type of horse may not require concentrates.
19. Discuss the dangers of overfeeding a horse.



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### LESSON 3

#### SADDLERY

##### Topic Outline

Explain or demonstrate how to choose and care for new/old tack (leather quality, areas of wear, checking the saddle tree, etc.) and how to put up and store tack. Fit a variety of martingales and saddles (fitting for balance, panel contact and gullet clearance) and explain why they are used.

1. Identify different types of girths and their purposes.

MH

HN

2. Martingales - types, purpose, fitting.

MH

HN

3. Cleaning tack - method, equipment, reason.

MH

HN

4. Fitting a saddle.

MH

HN

5. Nosebands - types, purpose, fitting.

MH

6. Numnahs, wither pads, cruppers, breastplates, neck straps - identify, purposes, fitting.

MH

HN

7. Putting up and storing tack

8. Care of new tack

##### Assignment

1. Name three types of leather girths.
2. List four parts of the horse to take into consideration when fitting a saddle to a horse.
3. Name three types of martingales and explain how to fit two of them.





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4. Explain how you would prepare your tack if you had to store it for a long time.
5. Name three types of nosebands and explain how to fit them.
6. What is the main purpose of a dropped noseband? Should it be used with a standing martingale?
7. Give one purpose for each of the following:
  - a) crupper
  - b) breastplate
  - c) wither pad
8. Explain how to care for and clean:
  - a) new tack
  - b) very dirty tack
  - c) excessively dry/dried out tack
  - d) tack that has become very wet
9. List some areas on your tack that may weaken over time and be in need of repair.
10. Most tack is made of leather. What type of leather is most commonly used?
11. What type of metal is most commonly used for tack?
12. Why is nickel an unsafe metal to use for tack?
13. List three materials other than stainless steel that can be used for bits.
14. If you are in a tack store that sells both old and new tack, what would be some considerations in your choice of leather.



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### LESSON 4

#### VET AND FIRST AID & CONDITIONING

##### Topic Outline

**Vet and First Aid:** present the content and uses of the candidate's own simple first aid kit, with contents listed and labelled. Discuss wound treatments including poulticing, hot fomentation and cold hosing. Discuss the causes, symptoms and treatments of common ailments such as ringworm, lice and laminitis. Discuss the actions that keep the candidate's horse healthy such as the deworming, dental care and the vaccinations which are common/necessary in their area

**Conditioning:** Discuss the care of the horse after work. Explain what needs to be done or checked before you begin to implement a conditioning program for your horse and describe your plan to condition

1. T.P.R.

MH  
USPC C  
AHSG

2. Common wounds - five types, causes, treatment

MH  
USPC C

3. Simple first aid kit - identify contents and uses.

MH  
USPC C  
AHSG

4. Definitions of cold hosing, hot fomentation, poulticing, examples of when each would be used.

MH  
USPC C

5. Know the symptoms, causes, and treatments for:

- |             |            |         |
|-------------|------------|---------|
| • Thrush    | • Colic    |         |
| MH          | MH         |         |
| USPC D      | USPC C     |         |
| AHSG        | AHSG       |         |
| • Laminitis | • Ringworm | • Colds |



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AHSG

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AHSG

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AHSG

6. Methods of administering medicine to a horse. (other than by injection)

MH

7. Be able to discuss a plan for health: vaccinations, worming, and teeth.

8. Begin to develop a basic plan for conditioning a horse.

USPC C

MH

AHSG

9. Recognizing the signs of a fit horse.

MH

AHSG

10. Causes of poor condition.

MH

AHSG

11. Roughing off.

MH

12. Care after work

MH

USPC C

USPC D

AHSG

### **Assignment**

#### Vet & First Aid

1. List five signs of good health.

2. Give the normal temperature, pulse and respiration of a horse at rest.

3. Name four types of wounds and give a possible cause for each one.

4. If your horse is ill, name three things that you can do to make him more comfortable.



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5. Explain the four steps in treating a wound.
6. Give two purposes of a:
  - a) poultice.
  - b) hot fomentation
  - c) cold hosing
7. List three ways to prevent girth galls.
8. What causes colic?
9. What is the main cause of thrush?
10. Give two causes, two symptoms, and discuss the treatment of laminitis.
11. List three methods of giving medicine to a horse.
12. List three signs that a horse is becoming more fit.
13. List four causes of poor condition.
14. Explain what ringworm is and how to tell if your horse has it.
15. Explain how to care for a horse with ringworm.
16. Outline a yearly health plan for your horse, including shots, teeth and worming.
17. How might you know that your horse has lice? Explain how to treat lice on a horse. Are horse lice communicable to people?

### **Conditioning**

1. What preliminary steps should be taken before undergoing a conditioning program?
2. Define soft condition and hard condition.
3. Your horse is in soft condition at the beginning of the season. You are planning to event. Outline a plan to condition your horse so that it is ready to event at pre-training level
4. What changes will you make to your horse's diet over the course of his conditioning program?
5. What are some health or potential soundness concerns that you should watch out for during a conditioning program?
6. How will you take care of your horse after a hard work?



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## LESSON 5

### CONFORMATION & UNSOUNDNESS

#### Topic Outline

Identify 3 to 5 good and bad points of conformation on a horse other than their own, and locate the site of common limb blemishes (e.g., splint, sidebone, ringbone, curb, capped knee, capped hock, capped elbow) and unsoundnesses

1. Know good and bad points of conformation.

MH  
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AHSG  
CMS  
HCH

2. Know the name and location of the following unsoundnesses:

- |                |               |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| • Splints      | • capped knee | • capped hock  |
| • Ringbone     | • curb        | • capped elbow |
| • Sidebone     | • thoroughpin | • bog spavin   |
| • bowed tendon | • windpuff    | • bone spavin  |

MH  
USPC C  
AHSG  
CMS  
HCH

3. Know the difference between a bony enlargement and a bursal enlargement.

MH  
AHSG  
CMS

#### Highlights

#### Conformation

A well-conformed horse should be balanced, proportionate, well-suited for the job at hand, and will have good feet. Viewed from front and behind, the legs will hang straight and the feet will match. The chest and barrel will be wide enough to accommodate the heart and lungs. The back will be of



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moderate length, with the hip bones relatively wide, low set and directly under the lumbar-sacral joint. The hindquarter will be wide and powerful. The shoulder will be free and long.

### Unsoundness

Lamenesses, unsoundnesses and/or blemishes can be separate entities or have areas of overlap.

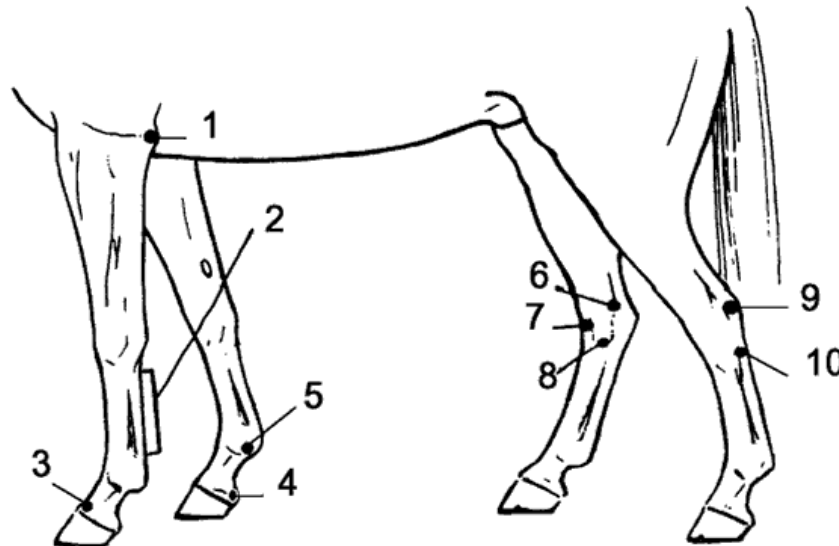
**Unsoundnesses** can often be categorized as follows:

- bony enlargements (calcifications): splints, ringbone, bone spavin, sidebone
- bursal enlargements (soft joint swellings): windpuff/windgall, capped elbow, capped knee, capped hock, bog spavin, thoroughpin
- soft tissue issues (tendon/ligament): bowed tendon, tendonitis, curb

### **Assignment**

#### Confirmation and Unsoundness

1. List and describe four points of bad conformation.
2. List and describe four points of good conformation.
3. List three bursal enlargements.
4. List three bony enlargements.
5. Identify the ten unsoundnesses on the diagram.





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LEVEL "C1"

2019

Loyalty

Character

Sportsmanship

## LESSON 6

### GROOMING, BANDAGING, PREP FOR TRAVEL

#### Topic Outline

**Grooming:** Using the complete kit, be able to turn out a well-groomed horse. This should include the trimming of legs and bridle path when necessary, but the use of clippers is not mandatory.

**Bandaging and Travel:** Demonstrate how to correctly apply stable bandages. Discuss the preparation and equipment for shipping including appropriate blankets and other travel gear. (not tested – introduce the tail bandage and discuss its purpose)

1. Identify different types of boots and bandages.
  - MH
  - BYH
  - GTW
2. Know purposes of different boots and bandages.
  - MH
  - BYH
  - GTW
3. Practical application of stable bandages.
  - MH
  - BYH
  - USPC D
  - USPC C
  - GTW
4. Types and purposes of blankets and rugs.
  - MH
  - GTW
5. Grooming - Method, kit, clipping, and trimming.
  - Work to improve your turn out
  - MH
  - GTW
  - USPC D
  - USPC C



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### 6. Travel - preparation of the horse, trailer and tow vehicle

- travel clothing
- loading, how to load a difficult horse

MH

GTW

USPC D

USPC C

### 7. Rugging up and off.

MH

GTW

USPC C

## **Assignment**

### Bandaging

1. Give three purposes of the stable bandage.
2. List the materials needed to apply a stable bandage.
3. List four rules one should follow when correctly applying a stable bandage.
4. Name two different types of blankets and give a use for each one.
5. Explain the steps in putting on a blanket.
6. Discuss the reasons for using a tail bandage.

### Grooming

1. Give two purposes of the:
  - a) water brush
  - b) body brush
  - c) dandy brush
2. What are the following and when are they usually done?
  - a) quartering
  - b) strapping
  - c) set fair
3. Give four reasons to clip.





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4. List and describe four different types of clip.
5. Define, compare and contrast plaiting and hogging.
6. List three benefits to the horse of wisping.
7. Explain what part of the horse would be wisped and why.
8. What should not be clipped on a horse or pony that lives at grass?

### Travel

1. List four articles of clothing a horse might wear during travel.
2. What factors might affect what clothing you put on your horse when it is travelling?
3. Compare and contrast shipping boots and shipping bandages.
4. List four things which should be regularly checked on the trailer.
5. Although you may not be old enough to drive, you should be aware of the safety of your tow vehicle. List three things that should be checked on your tow vehicle before you allow your horse to go in the trailer.
6. Give two suggestions for loading a difficult horse.
7. List advantages/disadvantages of a straight haul vs. an angle haul trailer.
8. Why should you always take water with you when you travel with your horse?
9. What is the minimum amount of water that you should have with you when travelling with your horse?
10. How often should water be offered to a horse travelling long distances?
11. In the space below, draw a picture of a horse prepped for trailering, and label and describe each item he is wearing.



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## LESSON 7

### FOOT & SHOEING

#### Topic Outline

Discuss how to care for the feet and how to maintain their condition. Discuss hot and cold shoeing procedures using correct terms and tools. Discuss good and bad shoeing, and practices such as pricking, dumping, etc. Explain own horse's shoes and why they are used.

1. Know the parts of the foot, inside and outside.

MH

USPC D

AHSG

2. Basic care of the foot.

USPC D

AHSG

3. Uses of the frog.

USPC C

MH

4. When to reshoe?

MH

USPC D

5. Signs of good shoeing.

MH

USPC C

6. Farrier's tools - identify and give a use for each.

MH

USPC C

7. Shod vs barefoot - advantages, disadvantages.

MH

AHSG

8. Hot vs. cold shoeing - advantages and disadvantages.



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9. What are the steps in shoeing?

### Assignment

1. Give three purposes of the frog.
2. List five signs that reshoeing is necessary.
3. List five signs that the farrier did a good shoeing job.
4. Name five farrier tools and give the use for each one.
5. Compare and contrast working a horse shod vs. unshod.
6. Name the three bones in the foot.
7. Compare and contrast hot shoeing and cold shoeing.
8. List the elastic structures in the foot.
9. List the steps in shoeing and identify the farrier tools used in each step
10. List and explain the purpose of all the parts of the foot responsible for helping blood circulate in the foot.
11. Define:
  - a) pricking
  - b) dumping
12. Identify the numbered parts of the foot.

