



Canadian Pony Club



D2 STUDY GUIDE

Abstract

Study Guide for those working towards their D2 Level in Pony Club.
Prepared by CPC Education Committee.



CANADIAN PONY CLUB

STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL "D2"

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)

LESSON 1

GENERAL

Topic Outline

1. How to describe a horse?
 - Colour, markings, sex, height.
 - MH
 - USPC D
2. How to measure a horse?
 - Location, stance, tools.
 - MH
 - USPC D
3. Trailering
 - How to load
 - MH
 - USPC D



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Assignment

Describing a Horse

1. List six different colours of horses or ponies.

2. List the five colour points.

3. List four leg markings.

4. List four face markings.

5. Name four important things to remember when measuring a horse.

6. List two different breeds of horse and two different breeds of pony.

7. How many inches in a hand? _____



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8. Name two types of horse: _____.
9. How can you figure out how much a horse weighs? _____
10. Describe your own horse or pony completely, including colours, markings, breed, type, age, height, and gender, and any other distinguishing characteristics.

11. Find a horse you are less familiar with, or use a picture from a magazine, and do a complete general description of that horse.

Loading

1. Name two things to check on your trailer before loading a horse.

2. Name three things you could do to encourage your horse to load.

3. In a straight haul trailer, should you tie your horse in the trailer before or after you do up the bar behind the horse?



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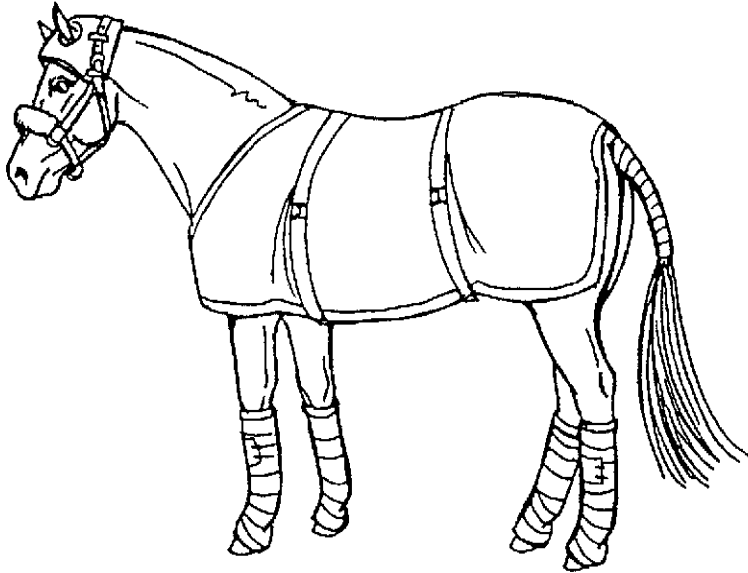
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4. In the picture below, identify five things your horse could wear in the trailer.





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FACE MARKINGS

1. Draw the appropriate marking on the horse's face.

 STAR	 SNIP	 BLAZE
 STRIPE	 STAR AND STRIPE	 MY HORSE



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LESSON 2

GROOMING

Topic Outline

Identify and use all the items in the grooming kit except the wisp, demonstrating correct technique. Candidate should be able to groom a pony with attention to the head, mane, tail and saddle areas. Discuss the best time to do a complete and thorough grooming and the reasons for grooming. Explain candidate's own procedure for cooling out and care of the pony after work.

1. Reasons to groom
 - MH
 - USPC D
2. Know the name and purpose of each tool in your grooming kit.
 - MH
 - USPC D
3. Able to groom your own horse
 - MH
 - USPC D
4. Cool out procedure and care after work
 - USPC D
 - USPC C

Assignment

Grooming

1. Name the four brushes used during grooming and give one purpose for each one.



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2. List four reasons to groom.

3. When is the best time to do a complete grooming and explain why? _____

4. List all the grooming tools and anything else one would require to properly groom a horse.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 10) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 11) _____ |
| 6) _____ | 12) _____ |

Cool Out

1. List all the equipment necessary for doing cool out at D Rally.



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2. Outline the steps you will take between crossing the finish line at Rally and returning your horse to his stall, completely cooled out.

3. List three things to check to ensure that your horse is completely cooled out, and circle which one you should check last.

4. Give two reasons why it is important to cool out your horse.

Care after cool out:

- Ensure that your horse has been completely cooled out. He should have returned to a normal temperature, pulse and respiration. Quite likely, it will be his temperature that will be the last variable to return to normal. You can check if your horse has cooled out by putting your hand on his chest.
- Once your horse has been cooled out, you can put him in his stall. Depending on the temperature, you may want to remove his cooler (if he was wearing one). If it's a cool, damp day, he might be better with it left on, or you can replace it with a dry, lightweight blanket.
- If he has worked very hard, you can give him some food that's easy to digest, or a soft hay. Make sure he has plenty of water. The stall should be bedded well so that he feels comfortable enough to lie down.
- Keep him quiet and check on him every so often, but don't bother him.
- If he has worked really hard, you may need to look after his legs. Cold hosing him before he goes into the stall, putting ice boots on him, or poulticing his legs are all options. He may also benefit from stable bandages for support.
- If he has to pass a trot up the next day, you may want to take him out for a walk before bed time, and then again first thing in the morning before you present to the vet.



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LESSON 3

STABLE AND PASTURE, AND FEEDING

Topic Outline

Stable and Pasture: Discuss the good and bad features of the candidate's own pony's pasture and stall showing an awareness of safety surroundings in the stable and pasture, fencing, watering and feeding arrangements, etc. Candidate should be aware of stable safety in terms of clear aisles, tool storage, etc.

Feeding: Know what feeds the candidate's own pony eats and drinks, including amounts, when and why. Know several rules of good feeding and be working toward understanding why each rule is important.

1. Good and bad features of a stable and a pasture
 - MH
 - USPC C
2. Watering - how much does a horse drink in a day
 - MH
 - USPC D
3. Know two different ways to water a horse
 - MH
4. Know advantages and disadvantages of keeping a pony at grass.
 - MH
 - USPC D
5. Feeding your own horse.
6. Identify common feeds
 - MH
 - USPC D
 - USPC C
7. Know the basic rules of good feeding
 - MH
 - USPC D



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8. Know what helps you decide how much to feed your horse

- MH
- USPC D

Assignment

Stable, Pasture and Feeding

1. List three features of a good pasture. _____

2. Name three methods of watering a horse, inside or outside. _____

3. Which of the following would you not expect to see in a well-run stable (circle all that apply):

- a) a well-situated and well-maintained manure pile
- b) clean, well-bedded stalls
- c) lot of rodents, or significant evidence of rodent infestation
- d) cleaning tools stored in a secure area
- e) open feed room doors with no lids on the grain bins
- f) areas for safety tying horses for grooming and saddling
- g) separate areas for the storage of hay and bedding

4. Should stall doors open inwards or outwards? Why? _____

5. How much water might a horse drink in one day? _____

6. When putting your horse out to grass, you want him to be safe. List three things you would check for in the field to make sure he will not get sick or injured when turned out:



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7. Describe your horse's home. _____

8. Make up a feeding chart for your horse. Include times of feeds, types of feeds (hays, grains and any grass turn out amounts), weight of hays/grains (in pounds or grams/kilograms), supplements, and water. If your horse eats beet pulp, bran or anything that requires extra preparation, make sure you include instructions.

Morning	
Mid day	
Evening	

9. List six factors that help determine how much your horse should be fed.

10. List three rules of good feeding. Give a reason for each one.



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LESSON 4

VET & FIRST AID

Topic Outline

Health and Veterinary (First Aid) - 20 marks total

- Discuss the signs that a pony is in good health and the things that are done to maintain its health such as worming, vaccinations, and dental care.
 - Describe what signs would indicate a pony has colic. (10 marks)
 - Explain the indications that a pony is lame and how to treat minor wounds. (10 marks)
1. Signs of good health
 - MH
 - USPC D
 2. Ways to ensure a healthy horse
 - MH
 - USPC D
 3. Signs of colic
 - MH
 - USPC D
 4. Types of minor wounds and causes. How to treat a minor wound.
 - MH
 - USPC C
 5. Able to tell which leg is lame and where it is sore
 - MH
 - USPC D



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Assignment

1. List three signs of good health. _____

2. List three signs of a horse with colic. _____

3. List four types of wounds and give a possible cause for each. _____

4. Explain how to treat a minor wound. _____

5. Explain how to trot a horse for soundness. _____

6. What are the three clinical signs of lameness? _____



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7. Explain how to tell which foreleg a horse is lame on. _____

8. Give the normal pulse, respiration and temperature of a horse at rest. Make sure you note whether the temperature is in Fahrenheit or Celsius.

Pulse: _____

Respiration: _____

Temperature: _____

9. Go out to the barn with your instructor and learn to take the T.P.R. of a horse.

10. In order to know when your horse is sick, you must know what is normal for him. Take your horse's T.P.R. every day for a week to find out his/her normal vital signs.

	Temperature	Pulse	Respiration
Sunday			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

To establish an average, total each column and then divide by 7. That will give you the average temperature, pulse and respiration for your horse.

Average Temperature: _____

Average Pulse: _____

Average Respiration: _____

11. Create a chart for the year to track when your horse gets his/her shots, worming, and teeth checked. Make sure you note which wormers are used, and which shots are administered. You may want to add farrier visits.



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	Shots / Worming	Teeth	Farrier
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

LESSON 5

SADDLERY

Topic Outline

Tack up own horse and make correct adjustments to the throatlatch and cavesson.

Identify snaffles and other simple bits, e.g., loose ring, eggbutt, D ring, pelham, kimblewicke, etc.

1. Reasons to keep tack clean

- USPC D

2. Able to clean own tack

- MH
- USPC D

3. Able to put up own tack

- MH



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4. Able to take apart and put together own bridle

- MH

5. Identify common pieces of tack

- MH
- USPC D

Assignment

Saddlery

1. Name:

a) two types of leather girths

b) two types of nosebands

c) two types of martingales

2. What is another name for the saddle pad that is cut in the shape of a saddle?

3. Give two reasons to keep tack clean.



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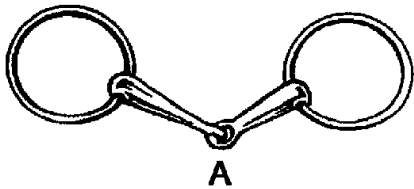
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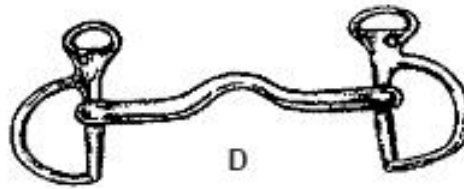
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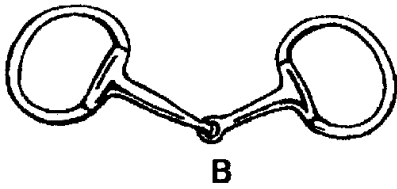
4. Name the following bits:



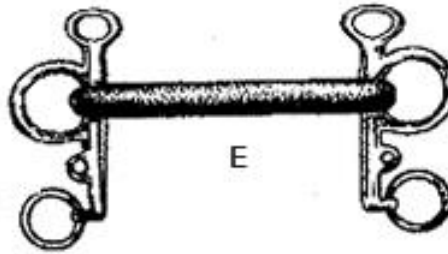
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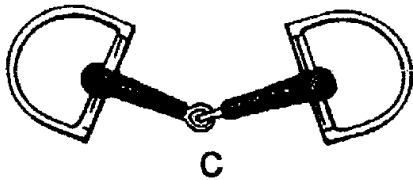
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B



E



C



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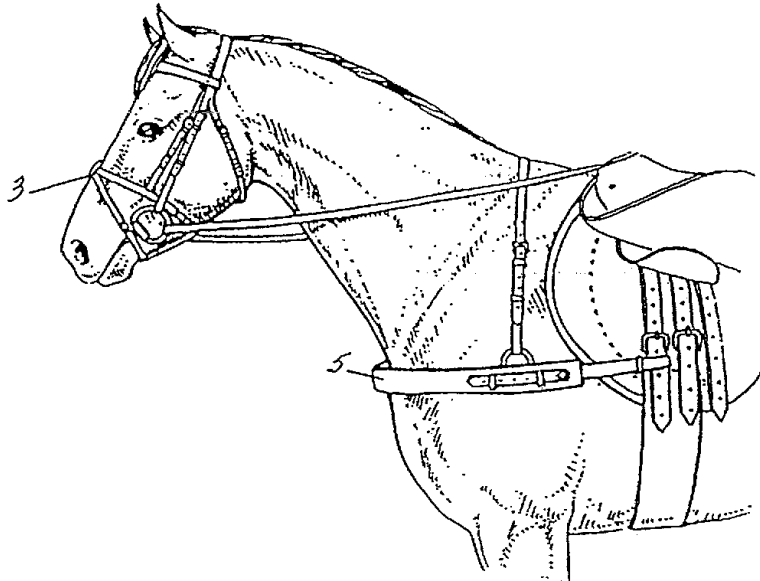
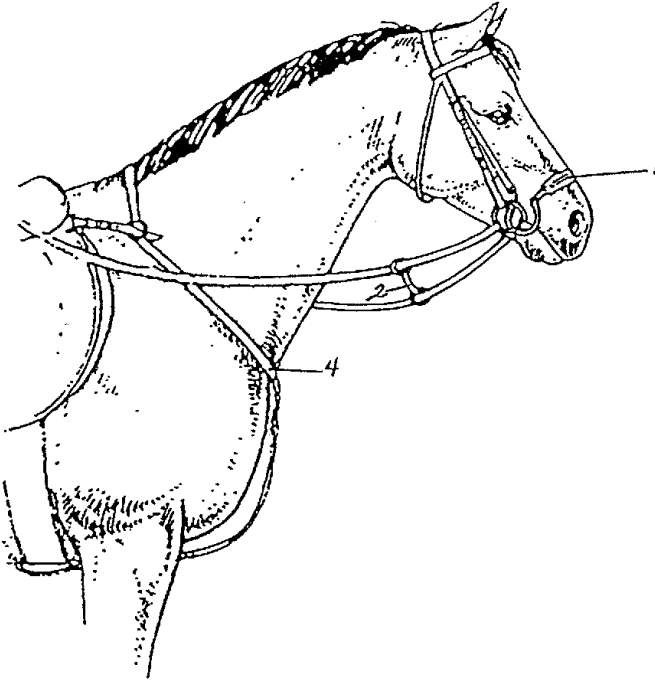
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Assorted Tack

1. Name the following pieces of tack (#9 on page 21 is pointing to the leather strap you attach the reins to; it attaches to both rings of the bit):





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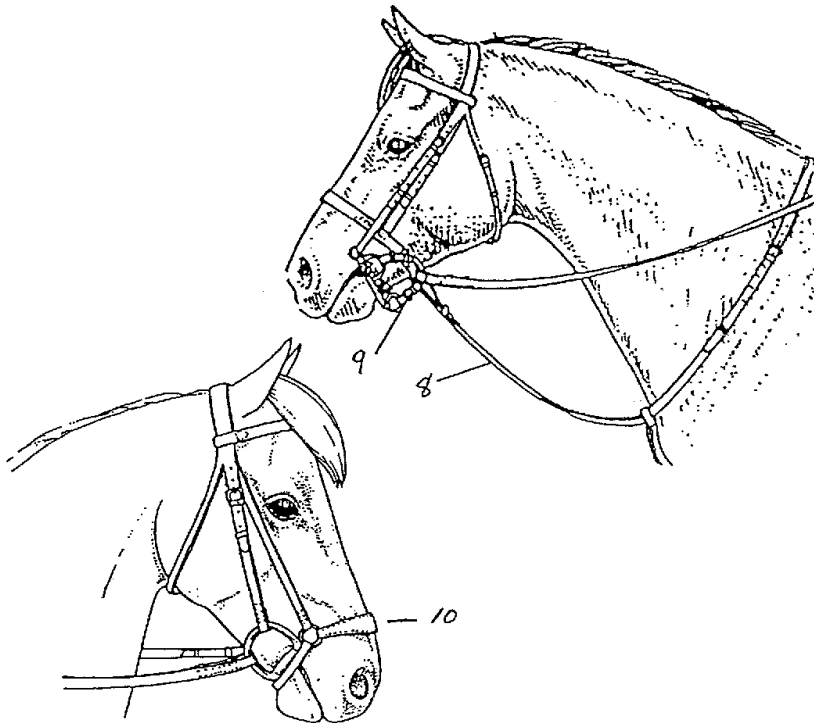
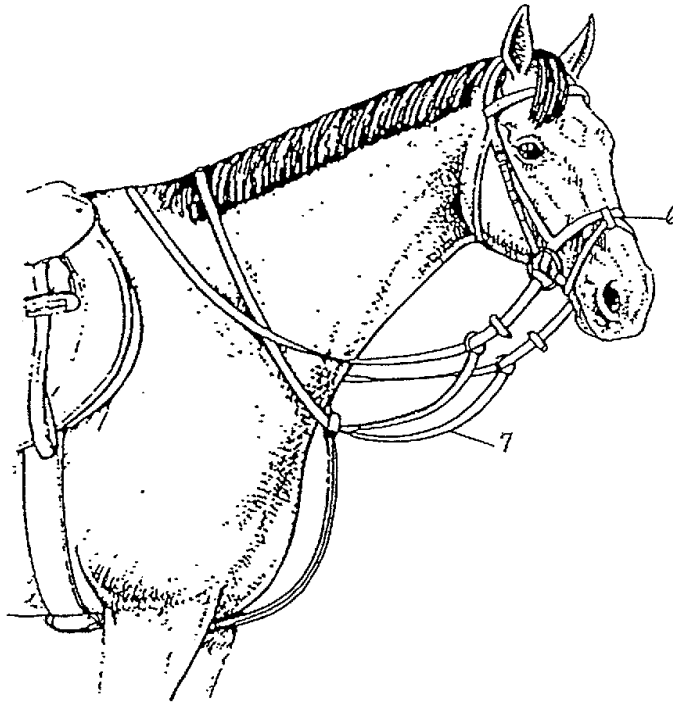
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Tack Fitting

1. Explain how to tell if a bit is correctly fitted: _____

2. Explain how to tell if a cavesson noseband is correctly fitted: _____

3. Explain how to tell if a saddle is correctly fitted to the horse: _____

4. List two things to look for when fitting a saddle to a rider: _____

5. List some important points to consider when fitting a girth to a horse: _____

6. When a saddle is in place, how do you check that the numnah is sitting correctly: _____

7. Explain how to tell if a throatlatch is correctly fitted: _____

8. List some other important areas of a bridle to check for fit: _____



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LESSON 6

FOOT & SHOEING

Topic Outline

Foot and Shoeing (10 marks):

- Locate the external parts of the foot.
 - Identify signs that trimming or re-shoeing is necessary.
 - Discuss signs of good shoeing.
1. Identify parts of the foot.
 - MH
 - USPC D
 2. Signs that shoe needs to be reset
 - MH
 - USPC D
 3. Know farrier's tools
 - MH
 - USPC C
 4. Know what to look for in a newly shod foot
 - MH
 - USPC



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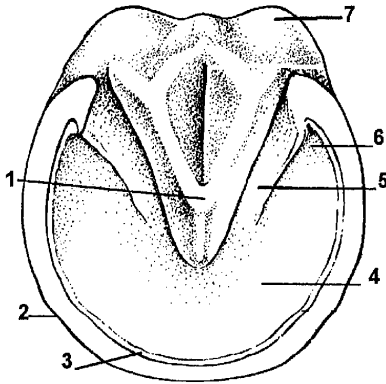
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Assignment

5. Name the parts of the foot:



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

6. List two signs that a horse needs its feet trimmed.

7. List four things to check for in a newly shod foot.



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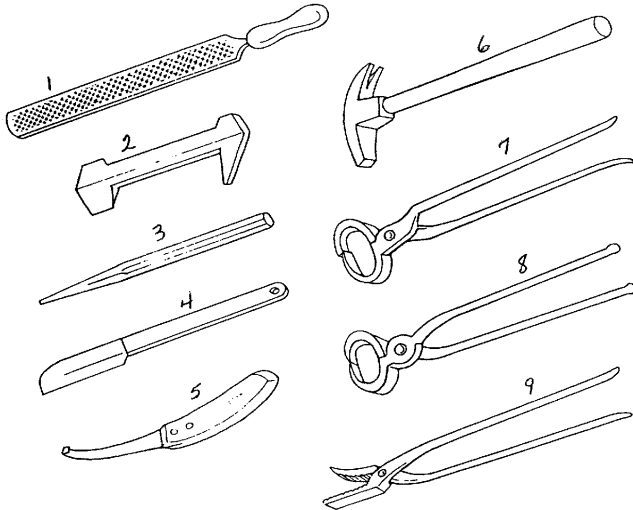
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8. List these farrier's tools.



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

9. How often should your horse or pony get its feet done?

10. List two things you can do before the farrier arrives, that will help him/her:



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11. Create a chart to show when your horse will get its feet trimmed or re-shod. Note any changes in shoe requirements (addition of pads, studs, etc.).

	Farrier
January	
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	



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Answer Key

Describing a Horse

1. Black, bay, grey, chestnut, pinto etc.
2. Mane, tail, legs, muzzle, tips of ears
3. Stocking, sock, white pastern, white fetlock, white coronet, ermine marks
4. Star, snip, stripe, blaze, white face, etc.
5. Stand the horse up square, be on level ground, have the head and neck in a neutral or relaxed position, use a measuring stick with a level, measure to the highest point of the withers
6. Thoroughbred, Arab, etc.
7. 4
8. Hunter, draft, cob, etc.
9. Weight tape
10. Answers will vary
11. Answers will vary

Loading

1. Flooring, electrical (brake lights and turn signals), etc.
2. Load a companion horse, tempt with feed, use a bum rope, grab a whip, etc.
3. After
4. Halter, poll guard, blanket, tail wrap, shipping bandages

Grooming

1. Dandy brush – to remove caked on mud and dirt; curry comb – to clean other brushes; body brush – to give a deeper, more thorough clean; water brush – to lay the mane and clean the hoof walls in preparation for hoof oil
2. Ensure cleanliness; improve appearance; promote health; prevent disease; maintain condition
3. After a ride; so that the scurf is more easily removed from the skin, and so that all sweat from the ride is removed
4. Hoof pick, curry comb, dandy brush, body brush, water brush, wisp, sponge, stable rubber, hoof oil, brush for hoof oil, bucket for water, halter, leadshank, etc.

Cool Out

1. Tarp, sweat scraper, sponges, cooler, halter and leadshank, saddle rack, water cooler for rider drinks, 2 big buckets of water for horse bathing, and 1 for the horse to drink from, liniment or body wash, etc.



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2. Upon cross the finish line, gradually reduce speed; come down to a trot and trot a big circle, on a loose rein if possible; come to a walk and rider can dismount. Rider should take the reins over the horse's head and keep him walking. Grooms or captain can run up stirrups and loosen girth one hole. Walk the horse in big circles, towards the wind if he is breathing hard. Keep him moving at all times. After he's walked for a couple of minutes, he can be offered a sip of water, and the girth can be dropped another hole. Noseband can be undone and flipped over the ears, if necessary. Boots can be removed. Horse can be offered more water. Saddle can be removed, and cooler applied if its cold or rainy. Horse may need to be presented to vet, if available. Offer more water and replace bridle with halter. Sponge down to remove sweat. Remove water with sweat scraper. Keep horse walking until pulse, respiration and temperature have returned to normal.
3. Pulse, respiration and body heat (temperature)
4. It's important to cool a horse out because it will help to prevent colds, sore muscles, and help to prevent joint problems as the horse ages.

Stable, Pasture and Feeding

1. A reliable and easily accessed source of clean water, no toxic plants or foreign objects that could potentially injure the horse or make it ill, etc.
2. Water buckets, automatic waterer, water trough, etc.
3. c, e
4. Doors should open outwards to avoid hitting the horse
5. 5-10 gallons (19-38 L)
6. See answer #1, and also shelter, access to food, shelter, etc.
7. Answers will vary
8. Answers will vary
9. Work done, season, size, age, temperament, season
10. Feed little and often because its more natural since the horse has a small stomach; feed plenty of bulk food as it's good for the digestive tract; ensure water is readily available as water is essential to life and the most important element that horses consume; make no sudden changes in food as it takes about a week for the horse's digestive tract to adjust to changes, etc.

Vet & First Aid

1. Normal TPR; horse is alert with ears pricking to and fro; horse is in a good weight; horse is standing evenly on all fours; horse's skin is pliable and snaps back to normal immediately after being pinched
2. Horse is kicking at stomach, looking at stomach, wanting to get up and down, trying to roll frequently, horse is not eating or drinking; horse is displaying the Flehman Response, etc.



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3. Clean cut, from metal or glass; tear, from something jagged, or from barbed wire; bruise, from a kick; puncture from a nail; gall or abrasion from a tack rub
4. Arrest the bleeding, clean, protect, medicate if necessary, but only if you are not calling the vet
5. On the near side start the horse trotting out in a straight line and let the reins or lead shank go completely slack (not so loose that the horse can get a foot caught).
6. Heat, pain and swelling
7. When trotting, as the horse's good/sound leg is on the ground, the horse's head will bob down so he can put more weight on this leg; when the lame/sore/unsound leg is on the ground during the next step, the horse will raise its head
8. Temperature 100.5 degrees F or 38 degrees C; pulse 36-40 bpm; respiration 10-12 breaths per minute
9. Answers will vary
10. Answers will vary
11. Answers will vary

Saddlery

1. Answers
 - a. Atherstone, balding, three-fold, etc.
 - b. Cavesson, drop, flash, etc.
 - c. Running, standing, etc.
2. Numnah
3. Comfort of both horse and rider; to make it last; to make it look better
4. Answers
 - a. Loose ring jointed snaffle
 - b. Eggbutt jointed snaffle
 - c. D ring rubber covered jointed snaffle
 - d. Kimberwicke or kimblewicke
 - e. Pelham

Assorted Tack

1. Kineton
2. Irish martingale
3. Cross-over/Mexican/figure eight
4. Hunter breastplate
5. Aintree or racing breastplate
6. Flash noseband
7. Running martingale



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8. Standing martingale
9. Pelham rounding/converter
10. Drop

Tack Fitting

1. 1. ¼" on either side of the mouth, 2 wrinkles at the corner of the mouth
2. Two fingers distance between the noseband and the nose; two fingers distance between the noseband and the bottom of the projecting cheekbone
3. The saddle should not be in contact with the spinal column anywhere, providing good clearance at the withers; appropriate width of tree for back shape; not interfering with the shoulders
4. One hand's breadth behind the rider's seat and the cantle; the rider's knee should not go over the knee roll
5. Length; not interfering with elbows
6. Check to make sure it is high over the withers, up under the pommel, to prevent pressure
7. One fist in between jawbones (jowl) or one hand's breadth out from the jowl
8. Tightness of browband, length of cheekpieces, etc.

Foot & Shoeing

1. Answers
 - 1) Frog
 - 2) Wall
 - 3) White line
 - 4) Sole
 - 5) Bar
 - 6) Seat of corn
 - 7) Heels
2. The feet are over-long, walls are cracked or chipped, the horse trips or stumbles, the wall has flares
3. Check that the foot has not been trimmed to fit the shoe, but instead the shoe has been made to fit the foot; the correct size of shoe, and correct size and number of nails were used; not air is showing between the shoe and the foot; the clenches have been well drawn, and are at the right height, and level
4. Answers
 - 1) Rasp
 - 2) Buffer
 - 3) Pritchel
 - 4) Toe knife



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- 5) Hoof knife
 - 6) Driving hammer
 - 7) Pull offs
 - 8) Nippers
 - 9) Alligator clench tongs
5. 4-6 weeks
6. Train horse to stand quietly, pick up its feet easily and be okay with the foot being moved around into different positions, catch the horse so you're ready when the farrier arrives, have the horse's feet cleaned and the legs clean and dry
7. Answers will vary