

CANADIAN PONY CLUB

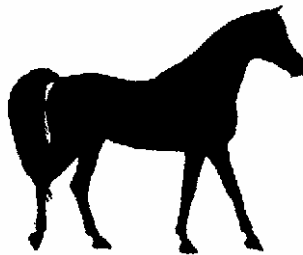


WORKBOOK

D1 LEVEL

NAME _____

BRANCH _____



April 1997

CANADIAN PONY CLUB



D1 WORKBOOK

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Lesson 1 Parts of the Horse

Last year as a D, you learned at least 10 parts of the horse.

Some of these might have been:

chestnut _____ hock _____ neck _____

shoulder _____ mane _____ tail _____

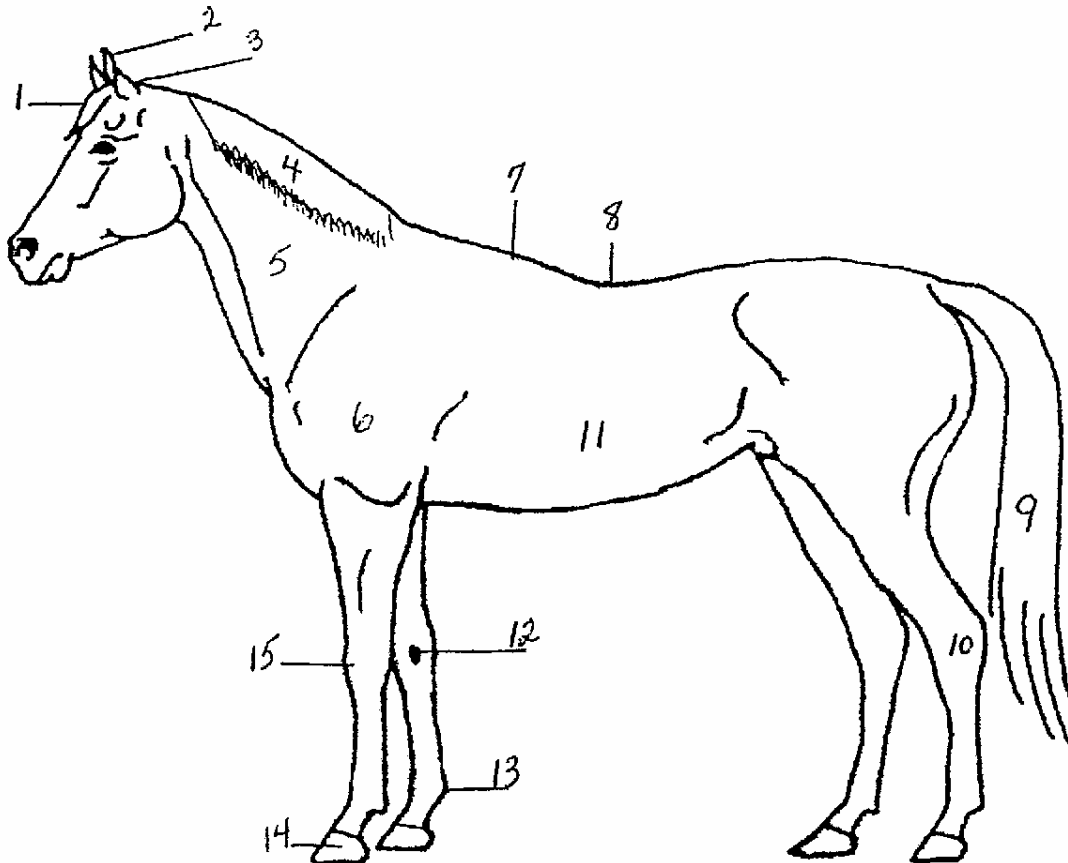
forelock _____ withers _____ hoof _____

barrel _____ back _____ ears _____

fetlock _____ poll _____ knee _____

Lets start by reviewing these parts.

➤Look at the picture of the horse. Put the correct number beside each word.



Now you are ready to learn some more difficult parts of the horse.

Let's start with the legs.

forearm

knee

hock

fetlock

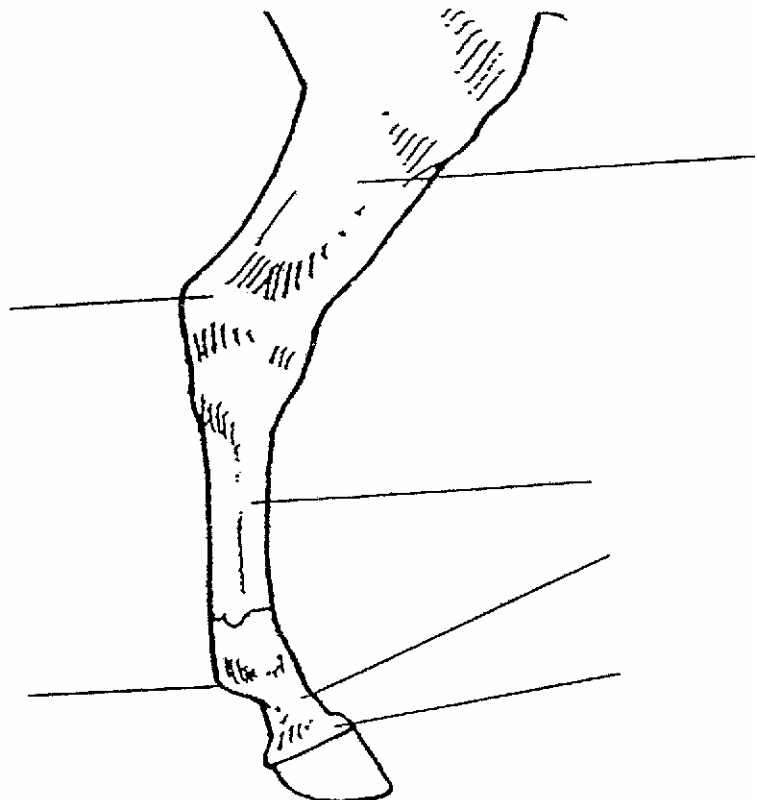
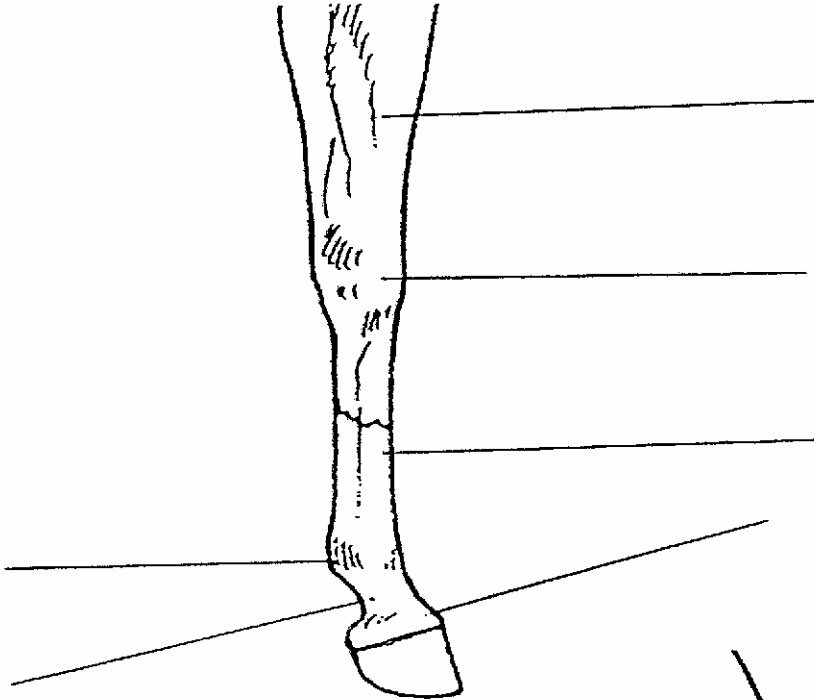
pastern

coronet

gaskin

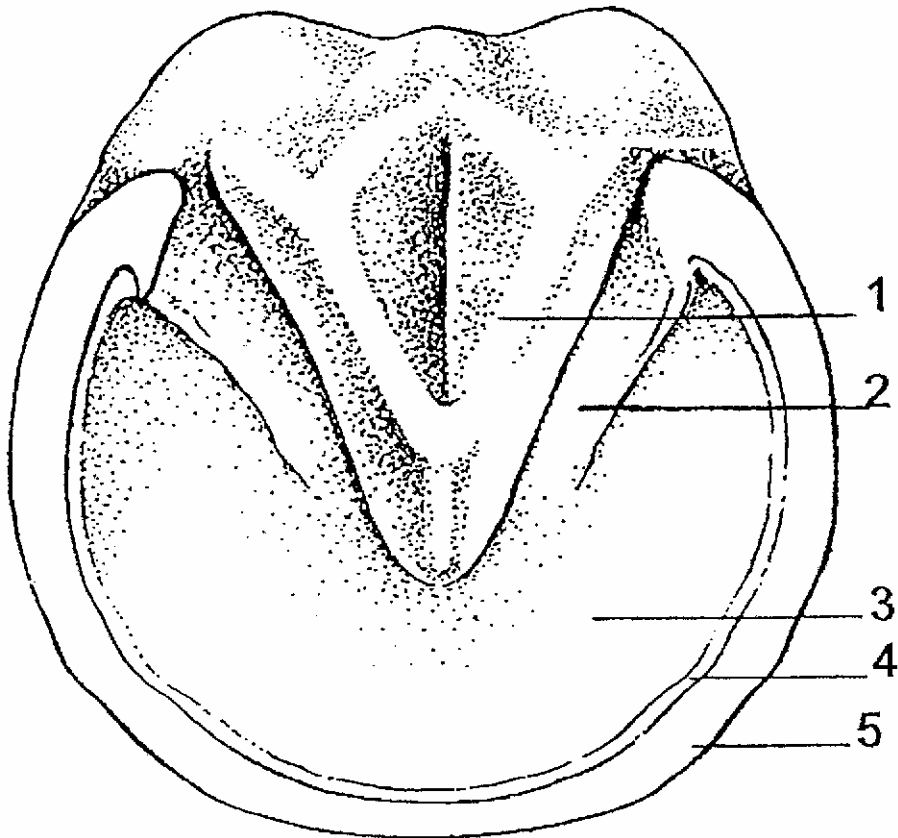
cannon bone

➤Print each word on the correct line. You may use some words twice.



Now let's study some parts of the foot.

➤ Print the correct word on each line.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

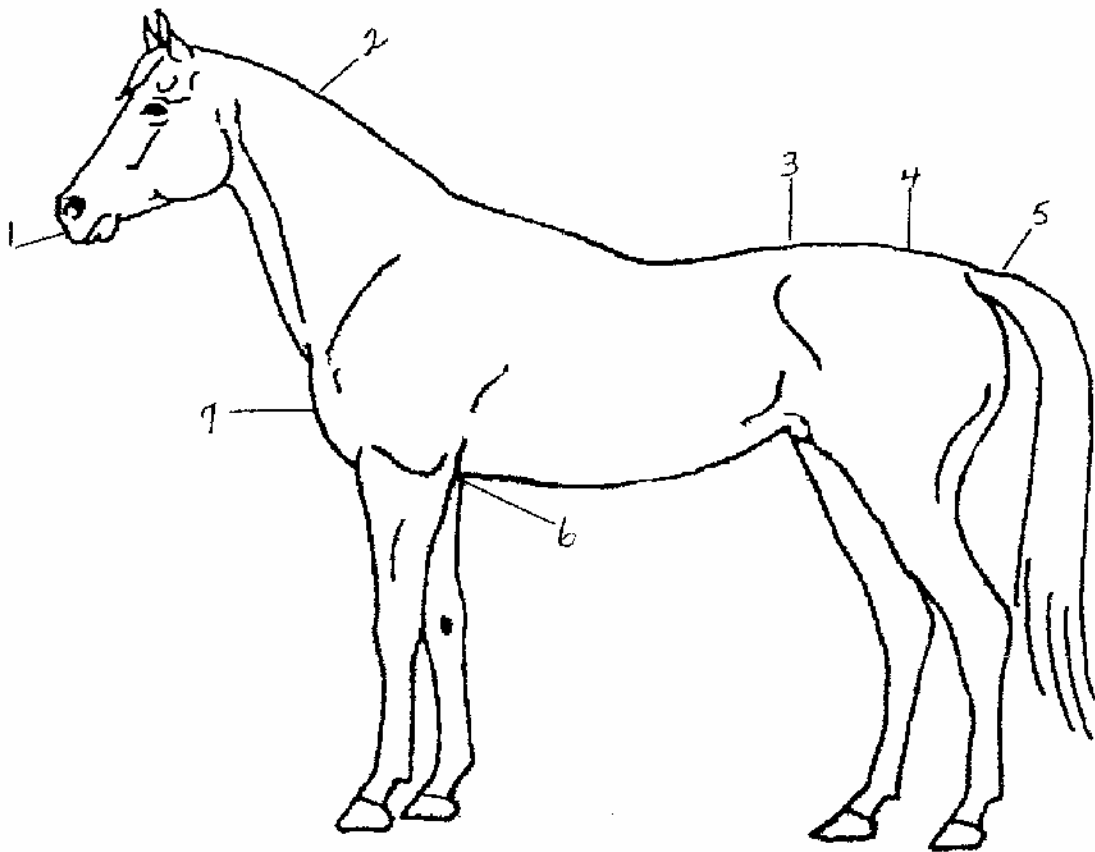
5. _____

Here are some new parts of the horse.

➤ Put the correct number beside each word.

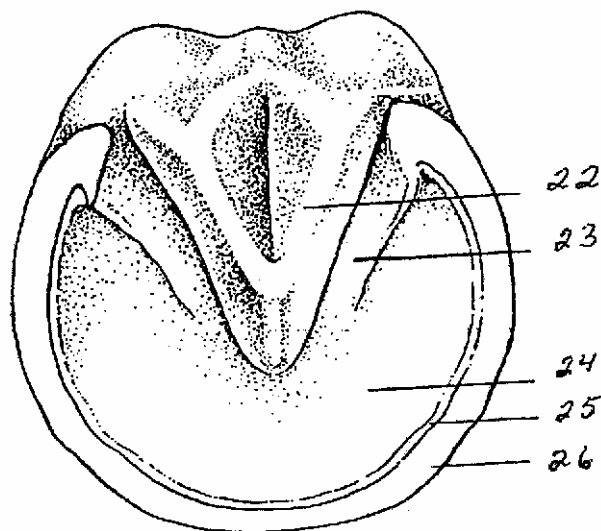
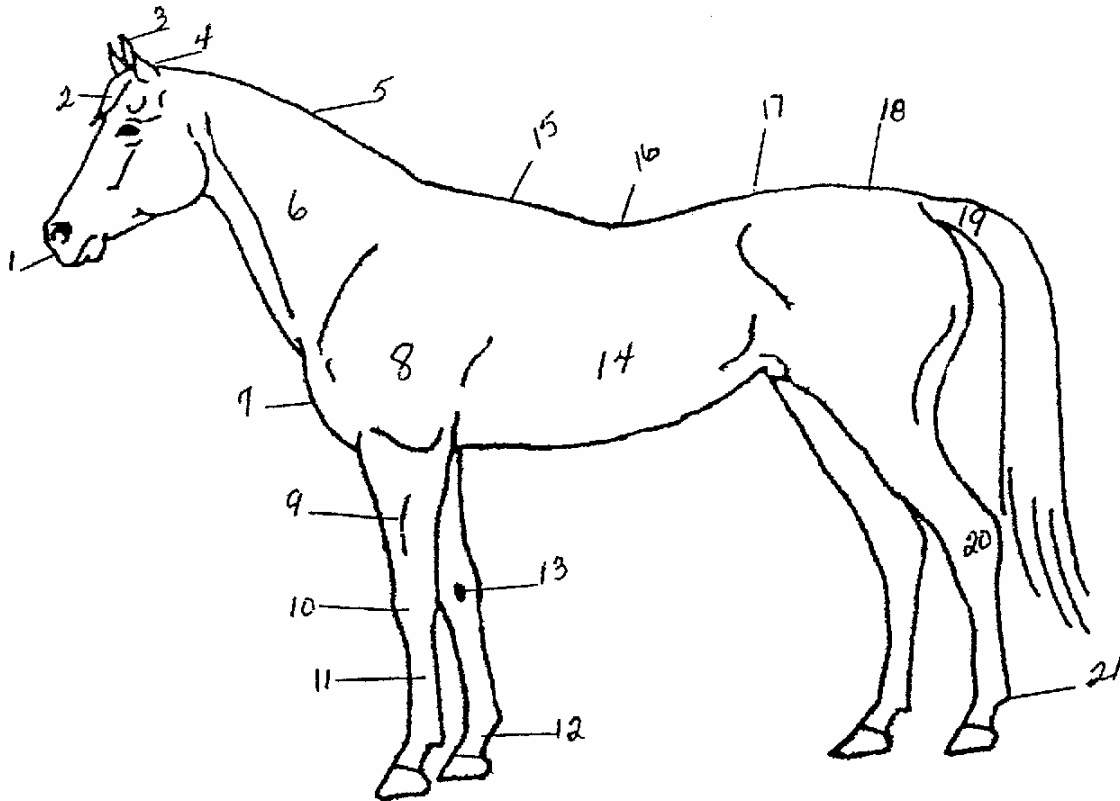
crest _____ **chest** _____ **loins** _____ **croup** _____

dock _____ **muzzle** _____ **elbow** _____



Ready to Review

➤ Print the correct name for each of the numbered parts of the horse on the next page. Go back to the other pictures if you need help. Use the words from the other pictures if you need help with the spelling.



Parts of the Horse

1. _____

14. _____

2. _____

15. _____

3. _____

16. _____

4. _____

17. _____

5. _____

18. _____

6. _____

19. _____

7. _____

20. _____

8. _____

21. _____

9. _____

22. _____

10. _____

23. _____

11. _____

24. _____

12. _____

25. _____

13. _____

26. _____

Lesson 2 Feeding

Topics

1. Identify some common feeds.
eg. oats, complete feed, bran, beet pulp, sweet feed, corn
2. How to water and feed your own horse.
3. Treats
4. Learn some rules of good feeding.

Every horse or pony requires proper feeding in order to stay healthy. The rules of good feeding help us to feed our horses correctly.

Read about these rules in the Manual of Horsemanship page 144 or the USPC D Manual page 192 and 193.

Write down 3 Rules of Good Feeding that you always try to follow.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Oats are usually a good type of grain for most horses. However, small ponies should not be fed a lot of oats.

Oats are usually fed either whole or rolled. Look at a sample of both so that you will be able to identify them next time you see them.

Corn is another grain that is often fed to horses. It is usually fed in small amounts and may be mixed with other feeds. It is easy to identify because it looks just like the corn you eat.

Complete feed is a mixture of several grains with vitamins and minerals added. It may be in the form of sweet feed, small pellets or larger cubes. Sometimes it contains chopped up hay.

True or False

1. Oats are a good food for most horses. _____
2. Beet pulp should be soaked before feeding. _____
3. Horses should have lots of hay or grass every day. _____
4. Horses need lots of water every day. _____
5. Too many oats can be bad for small ponies. _____
6. A bran mash is good for a sick or tired horse. _____
7. Buckets and feed pans should always be kept clean. _____

Some rules of good feeding:

1. Feed _____ and _____.
2. Feed plenty of _____ food every day.
3. Horses should have plenty of clean, fresh _____
available at all times.
4. Feed something succulent each day, such as a _____
or an _____.

bulk

little

often

carrot

water

apple

Each horse or pony is fed a little differently. Tell what you feed your horse each day.

Time of Day			
Food & Amounts			

Answer the following questions: You might see questions like this on the written test.

1. What are two good treats for horses? _____
2. Name two grains that are suitable for horses. _____
3. Horses can live without grain. What are two things that horses can not live without.? _____
4. Ponies and horses need lots of good clean water. _____
5. Two good feeds for a horse are
 - a) oats and straw
 - b) oats and hay
 - c) wheat and straw
6. Name one succulent food. _____
7. Horses should be fed
 - a) little and often
 - b) several large meals
 - c) once a day

Lesson 3 Grooming

In this lesson you will learn the following things:

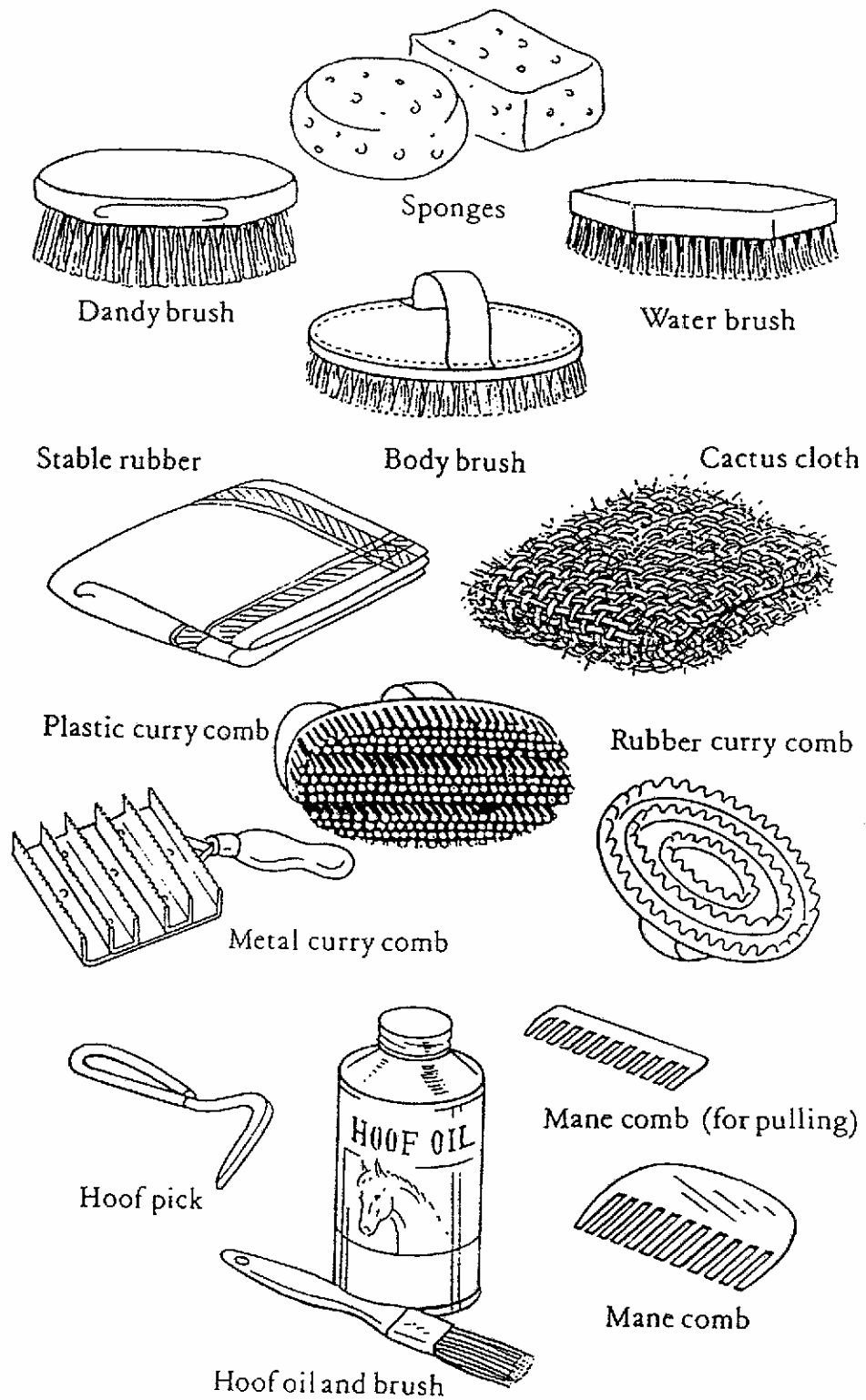
1. The names of all of the grooming tools.
2. Reasons to groom.
3. Practical grooming.

There are 5 basic reasons to groom your horse or pony every day.

- **to prevent disease**
- **to promote health**
- **to ensure cleanliness**
- **to improve appearance**
- **to maintain condition**

Use your grooming time to get to know your horse really well. You can spot nicks and cuts before they get serious. You can locate heat or pain or swelling as you run your hands over your horse.

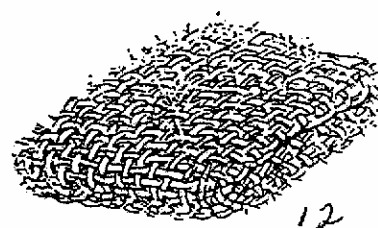
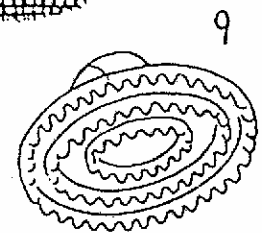
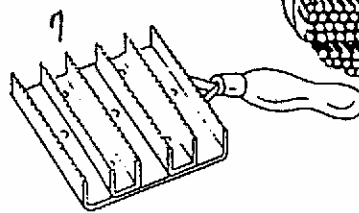
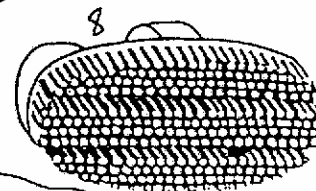
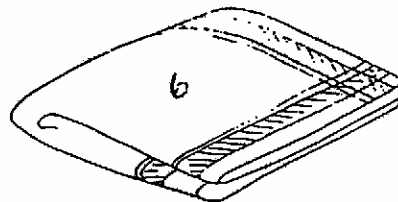
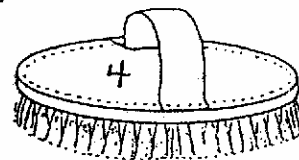
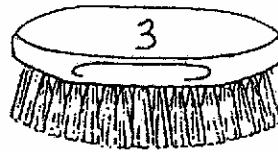
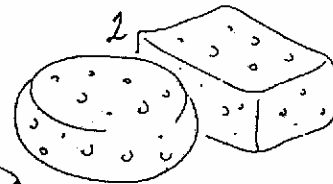
The Grooming Kit



LESSON 3 GROOMING ASSIGNMENT

Fill in the names of the grooming tools.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____



Give one purpose for each of the grooming tools.

Hoof Pick _____

Dandy Brush _____

Body Brush _____

Curry Comb _____

List 3 reasons to groom.

Lesson 4 Keeping a Pony at Grass

A pony kept in a pasture needs:

Water	clean and plentiful
Shelter	from sun, rain, wind and flies
Good fences	so that he can't get out or injure himself
Feed	enough good grass or extra hay if the grass is poor
Safe area	no junk or sharp objects

A pony kept at grass should be checked every day.

Grooming a pony kept in a pasture is different from grooming a stabled horse. The pastured horse needs the natural grease in his coat to keep him warm and dry.

Choose the best answer.

1. For a horse kept outside, a shelter is needed to:
 - a) provide protection from wind.
 - b) provide shelter from rain.
 - c) provide protection from flies
 - d) all of the above.
2. A pony kept in the pasture should be checked:
 - a) once a week.
 - b) once a day.
 - c) once a month.
3. A horse kept at grass can safely drink water from:
 - a) moving stream
 - b) dirty pond
 - c) shallow sandy bottom stream

Lesson 5 Colours and Markings Points and Breeds

Lesson 5 Assignment 1 Breeds

There are 3 main types of horses.

1. **Draft Horses** - big heavy horses used for farm work and to pull heavy wagons.

Three breeds of draft horses are _____

2. **Light Horses** - these horses are used mainly for riding and pulling light carriages.

Three breeds of light horses are _____

3. **Ponies** - ponies must be 14.2 hands high or less. Most ponies can be used for both riding and driving.

Three breeds of ponies are _____

Lesson 5 Assignment 2 Leg Markings

1. white extending as far up as the knees or hocks _____
2. white up to the fetlock and part of the cannon bone _____
3. black spots on a white marking _____
4. white covering the pastern _____
5. white covering the coronet _____
6. white covering the fetlock _____

white coronet

stocking

white fetlock

sock

white pastern

ermine

Lesson 5 Assignment 3 Colours

1. black all over with black points _____
2. dark brown or nearly black with brown points _____
3. brown body with black points _____
4. ginger or reddish brown with the same colour points _____
5. both white and black hairs in the coat, may lighten
with age _____
6. large patches of black and white _____
7. large patches of white and any colour but black _____
8. a golden coat with a lighter mane and tail _____
9. three types of grey _____

piebald

grey

chestnut

bay

skewbald

brown

dapple grey

steel grey

palomino

black

flea-bitten grey

Lesson 5 Assignment 4 Face Markings

1. a white mark on the forehead _____

2. a narrow white line down the face

3. a broad white line down the face _____

4. a white mark between the nostrils

5. an eye which shows white or blue colouring _____

6. white covering the whole face including the eyes _____

stripe

snip

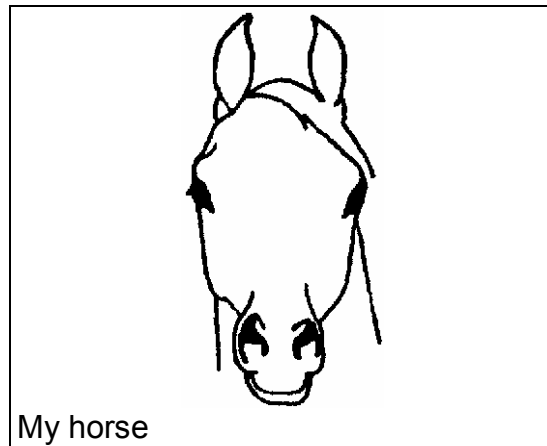
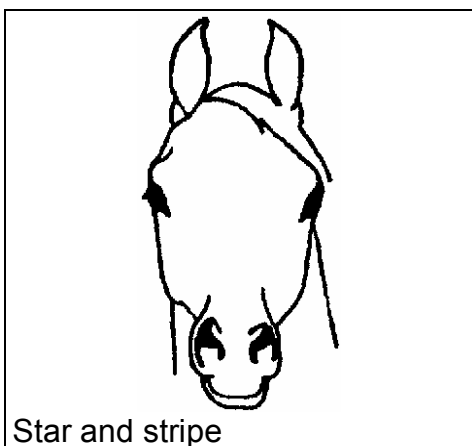
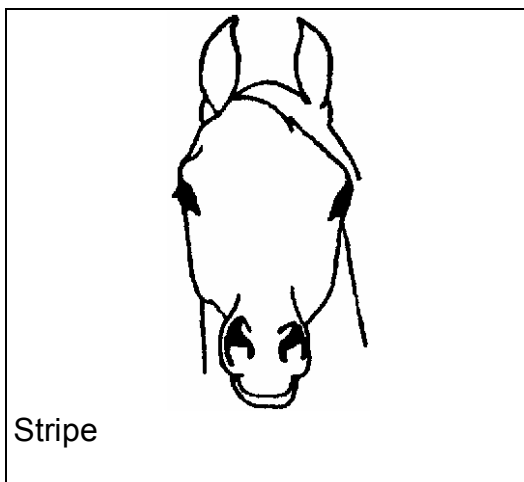
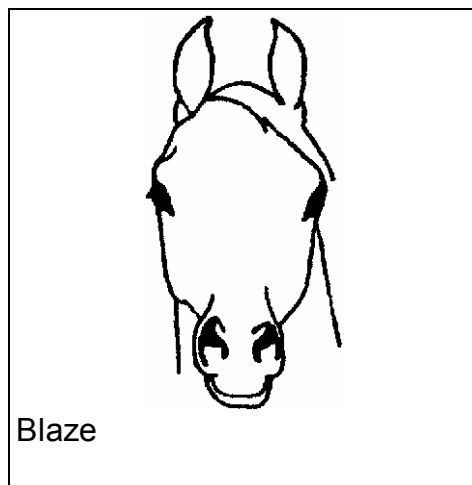
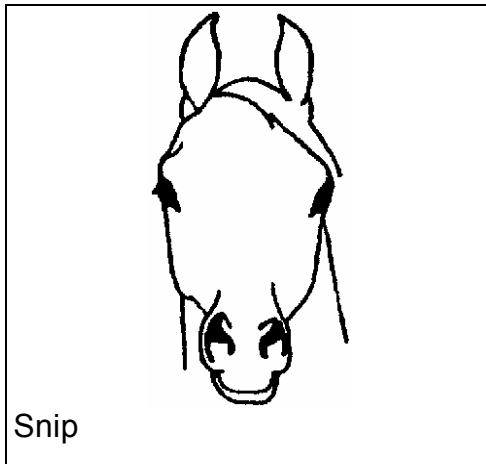
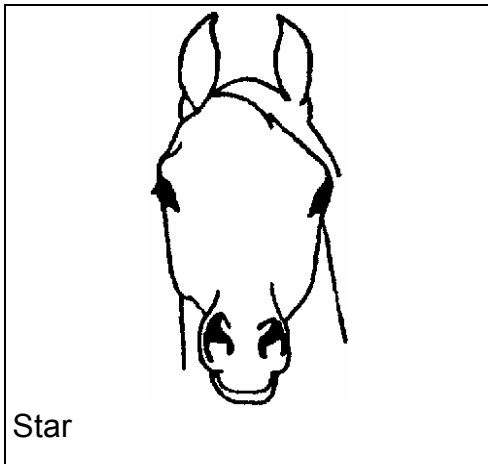
white face

wall eye

star

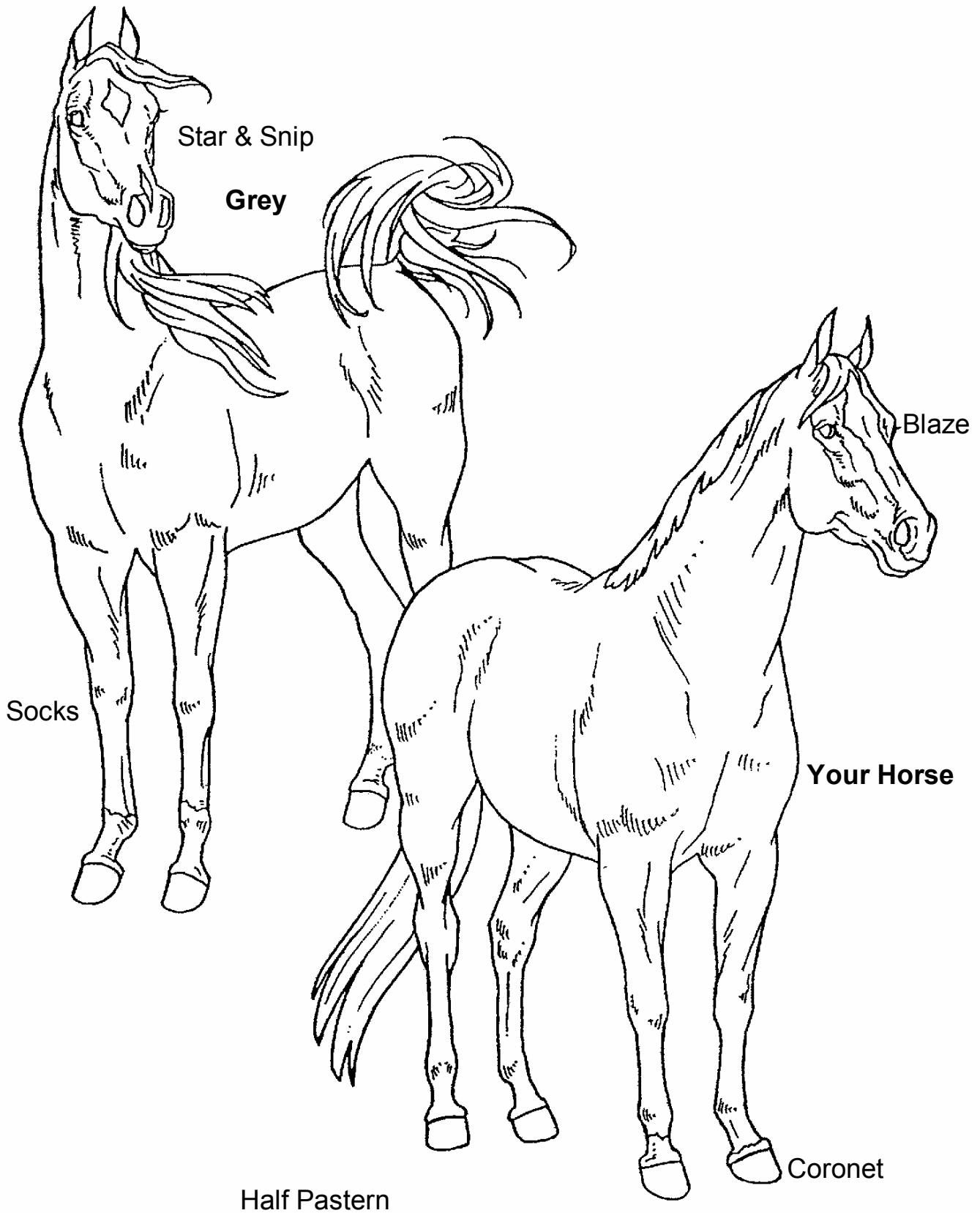
blaze

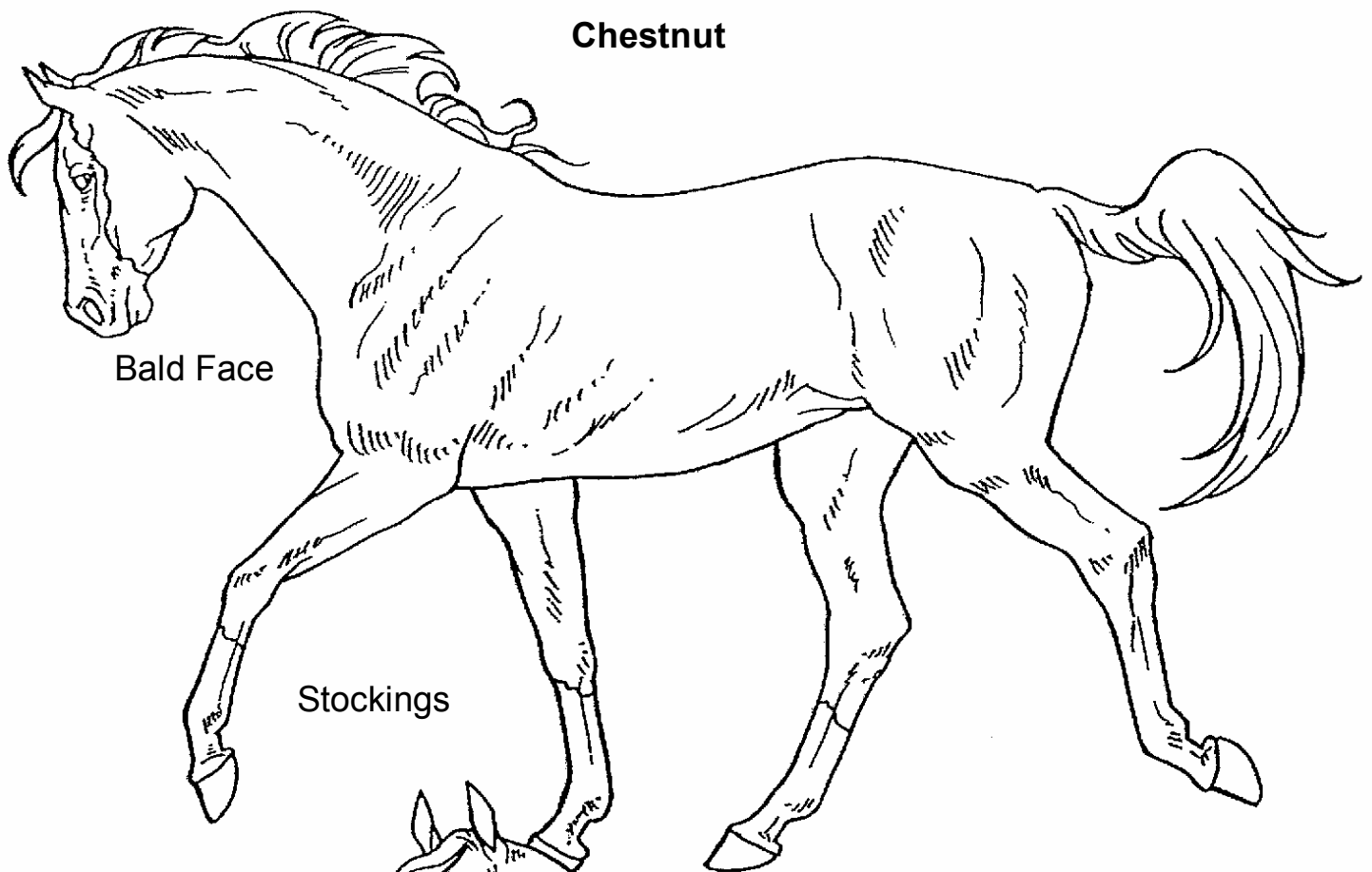
FACE MARKINGS



Colours and Markings

Have some fun.

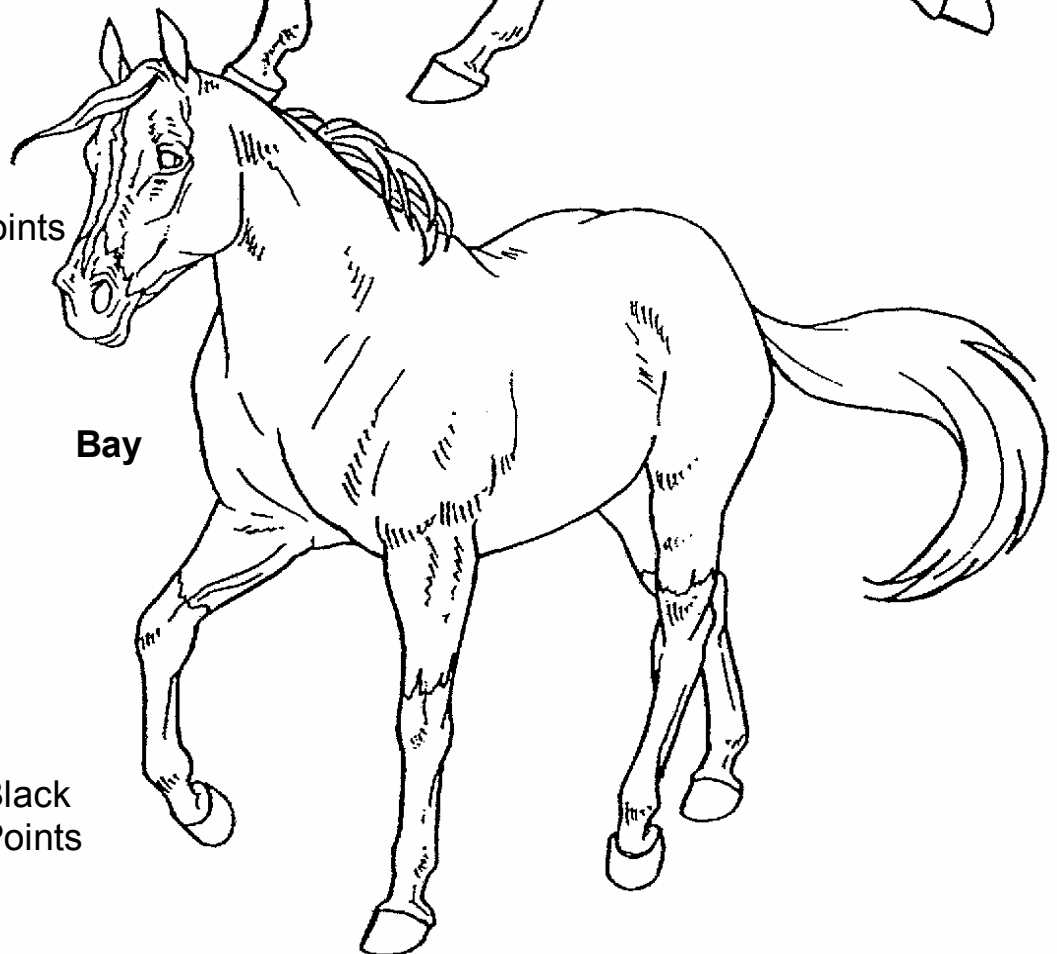




**Stripe
With Black Points**

Bay

**Black
Points**



Lesson 6 Saddlery

Assignment 1 Fill in the blanks.

1. You should clean your bit _____.
2. To clean your tack you need _____,
_____ and _____.
3. The back of the saddle is called the _____.
4. The front of the saddle is called the _____.
5. You should clean your tack at least _____.

pommel

warm water

once a week

sponges

saddle soap

girth

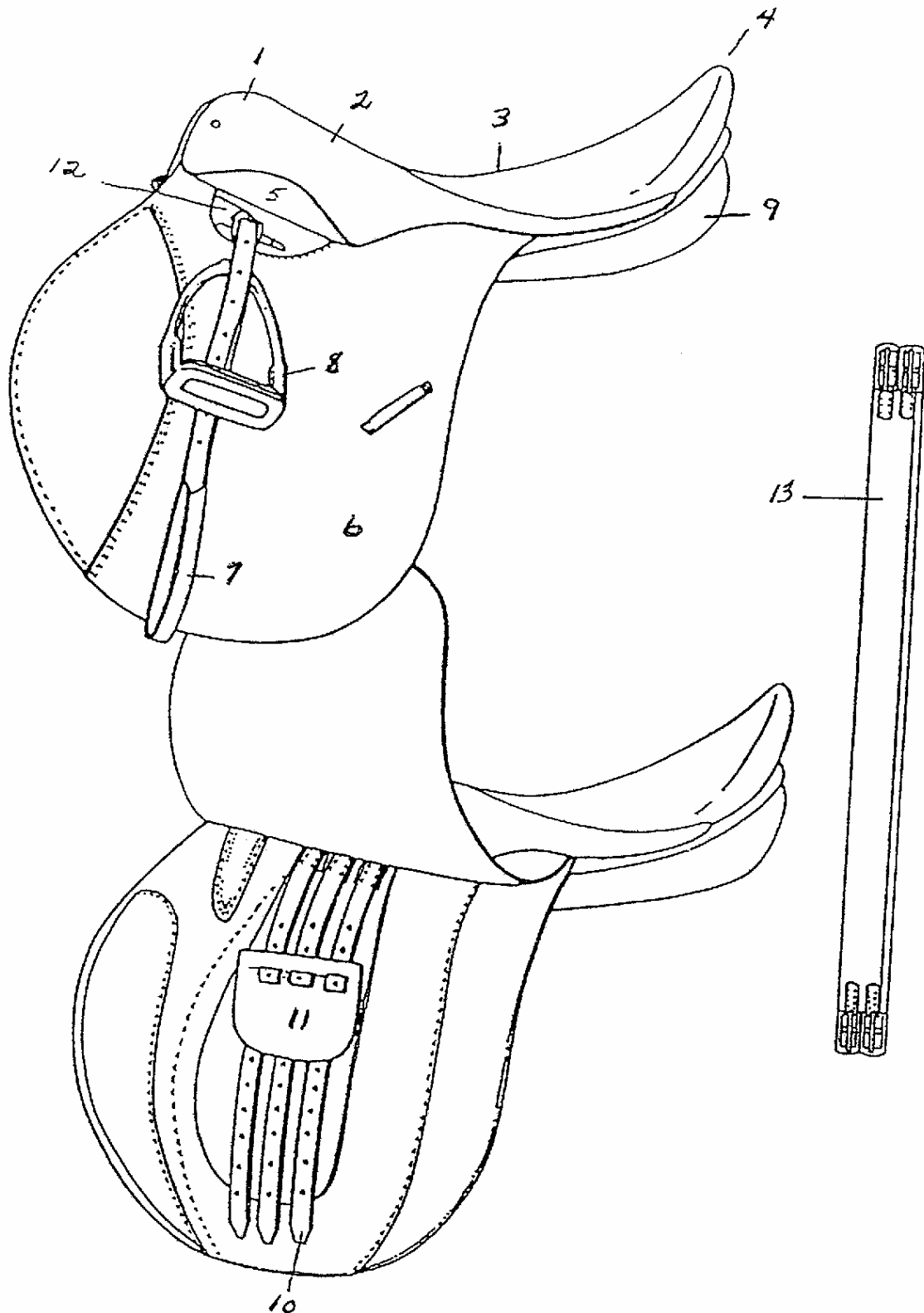
after every ride

cantle

hot water

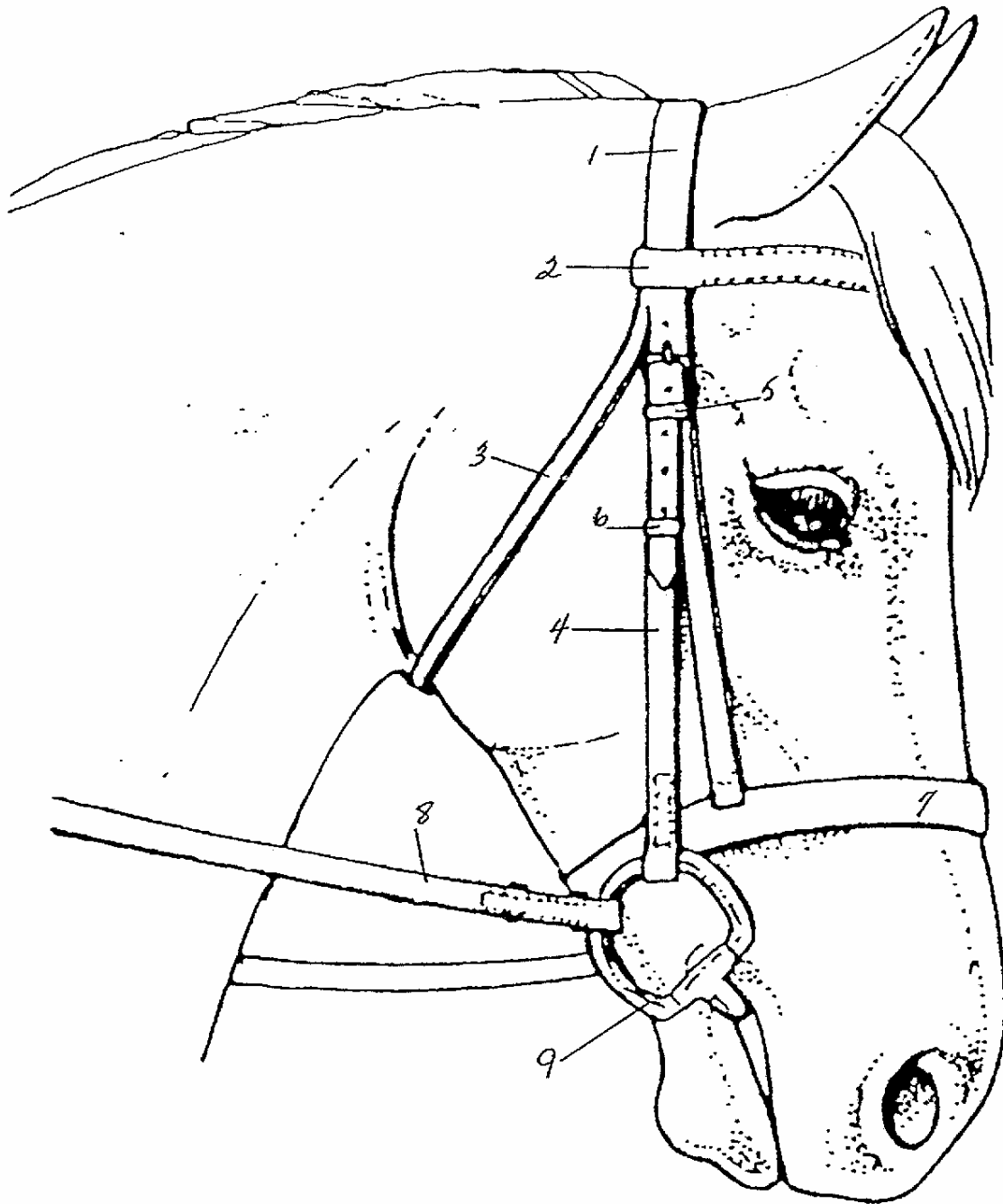
Assignment 2

Parts of the Saddle



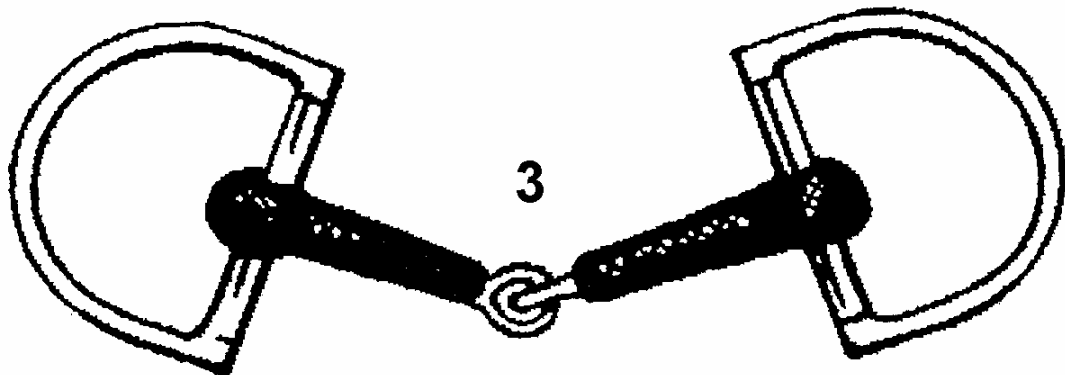
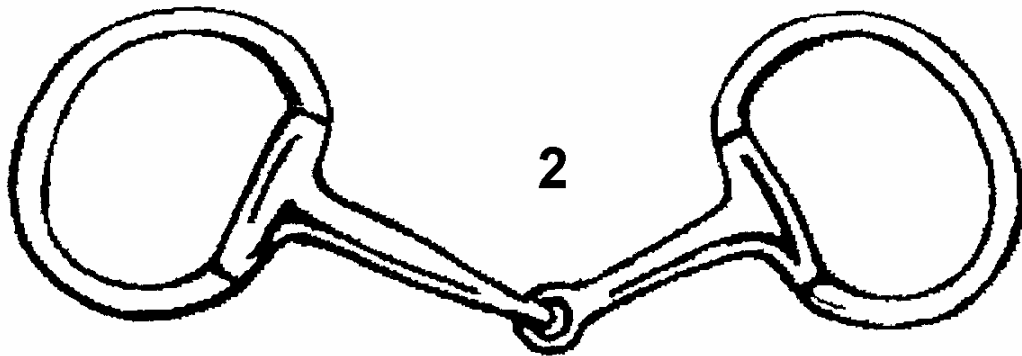
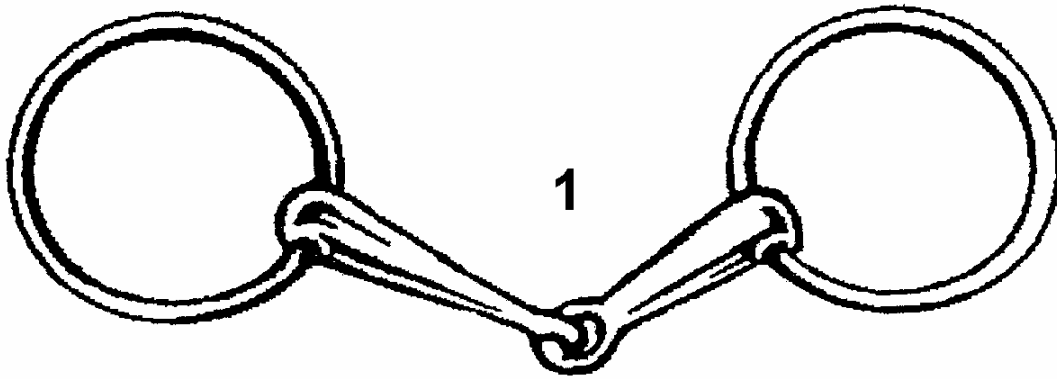
Assignment 3

Parts of the Bridle



Assignment 4 Snaffle bits

Name these three snaffle bits.



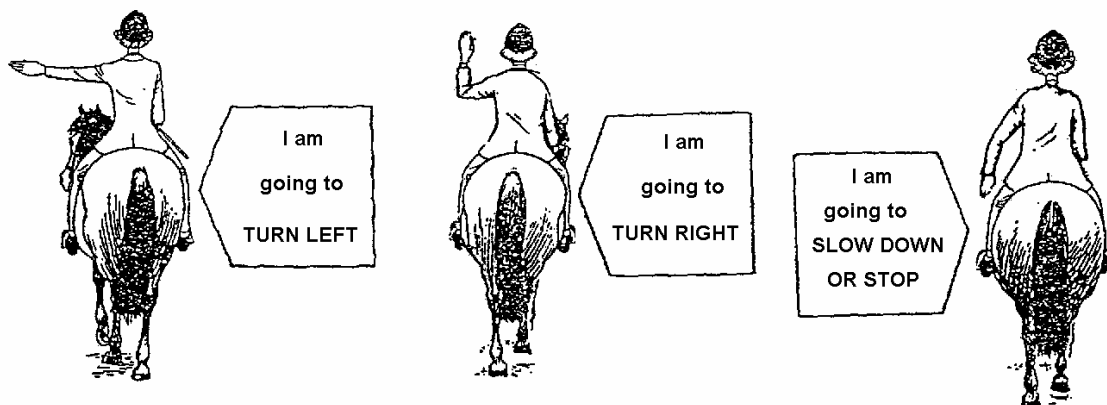
Lesson 7 Handling & Riding and Road Sense

Topics

- ◆ Leading in hand at walk and trot.
- ◆ Turning correctly at walk.
- ◆ Leading in and out of a stall.
- ◆ Tying up your horse safely.
- ◆ Rules for riding on the road.
- ◆ Rules for riding on other people's property.
- ◆ Rules for riding at night.
- ◆ Hand signals.
- ◆ Signs of a horse about to kick or bite.

Much of this lesson will be spent in the barn or arena learning to lead, turn and tie your horse.

Here are the hand signals that you will use when riding on the road. They are the same as the bike signals so you may know them already.



Answer the following questions.

1. A horse that kicks should wear a red ribbon in his tail. _____

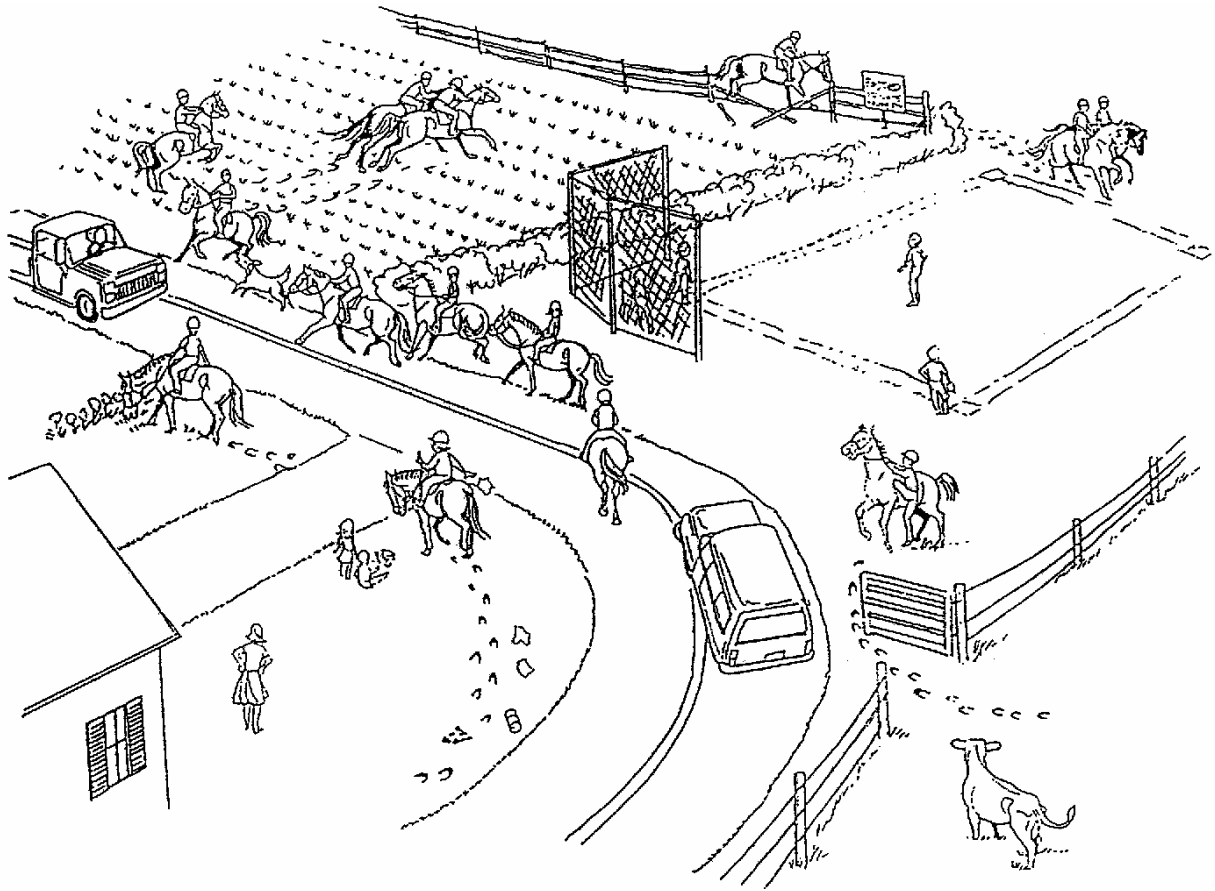
2. When leading your pony, always turn him to the right, pushing him away from you. _____
3. Immediately after dismounting, you should:
 - a) run up your stirrups and loosen your girth.
 - b) feed your pony.
 - c) groom your pony.
4. On which side of your horse should you usually walk when leading.

5. What type of knot should you use when tying your pony?

6. Give two rules to follow when riding in a group.

7. Give two rules for riding at night.

Can you find all of the mistakes in this picture?



THE END

