



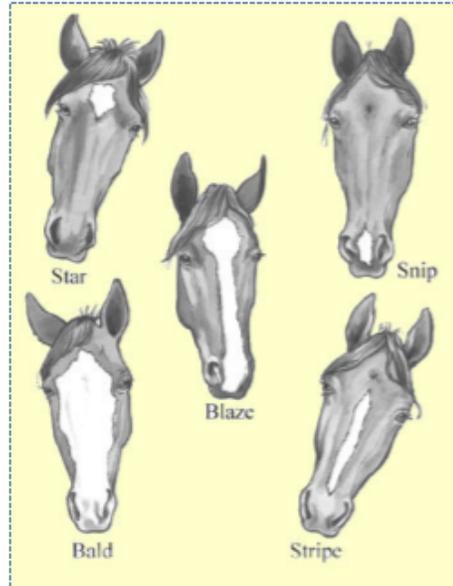
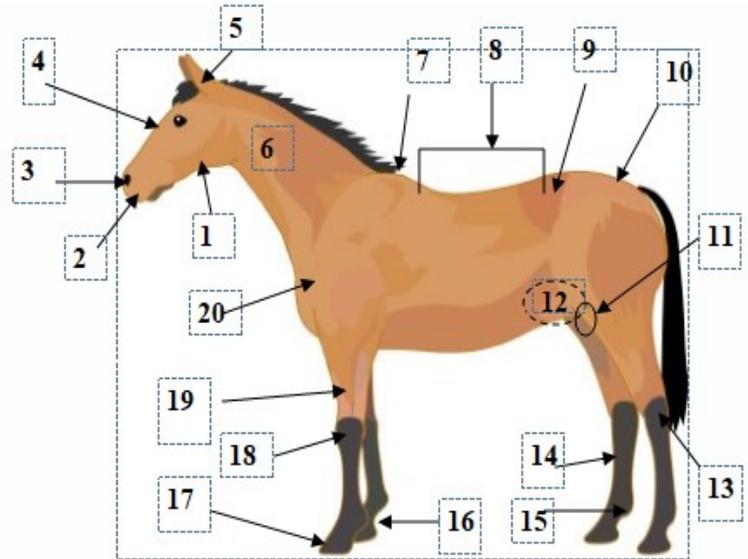
# 4-H Horse Activity #1

## Answer key



**Horse Anatomy:** Identify the body parts of a horse by placing the correct letter in the blank.

- |                  |                             |                   |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>5</u> Poll    | <u>4</u> Forehead           |                   |
| <u>9</u> Loin    | <u>8</u> Back               |                   |
| <u>18</u> Knee   | <u>17</u> Hoof              | <u>1</u> Jaw      |
| <u>6</u> Neck    | <u>15</u> Fetlock           | <u>11</u> Stifle  |
| <u>13</u> Hock   | <u>10</u> Croup             | <u>3</u> Nostril  |
| <u>12</u> Flank  | <u>19</u> Forearm           | <u>16</u> Pastern |
| <u>2</u> Muzzle  | <u>14</u> Cannon            |                   |
| <u>7</u> Withers | <u>20</u> Point of Shoulder |                   |



**Match the face pattern to the choices below**

- Star
- Stripe
- Blaze
- Snip
- Bald

### Did you know?

- Horses are herbivores
- Horses teeth never stop growing
- A horse has two blind spots; one directly in front and one directly behind
- Horses cannot vomit
- You measure a horse in hands
- An average horse will live 20-25 years
- A male horse is called a stallion
- A female horse is called a mare
- A horse typically sleeps 2 1/2 to 3 hours per day
- The left side of a horse is called the "near side" and the right side is called the "off side"
- Horses generally dislike the smell of pigs!

Developed by Melinda Birch, April 2020



## 4-H Horse Activity # 2

### Answer Key



#### Matching

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <u>  </u> J <u>  </u> Founder      | A. Chronic form of bronchial asthma                     |
| <u>  </u> F <u>  </u> Ringworm     | B. Blood test (for Equine Infectious Anemia)            |
| <u>  </u> I <u>  </u> Warts        | C. Foul smelling bacterial infection of the hoof        |
| <u>  </u> E <u>  </u> Colic        | D. Find these eggs in clusters on the legs of the horse |
| <u>  </u> H <u>  </u> Ticks        | E. Animal may show signs of abdominal pain              |
| <u>  </u> D <u>  </u> Bot Fly      | F. Infectious skin disease caused by a fungi            |
| <u>  </u> C <u>  </u> Thrush       | H. Carriers of Lyme disease and Potomac Horse Fever     |
| <u>  </u> A <u>  </u> Heaves       | I. These grow on the skin and are caused by a virus     |
| <u>  </u> B <u>  </u> Coggins Test | J. Laminitis (Inflammation of the lamina of the hoof)   |

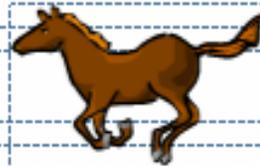
#### My Vital signs!

A horse's respiration (breathing) rate should be 8-20 breaths per minute.

The pulse rate (or heart rate) should be 28-40 beats per minute.

The normal temperature of a horse is between 99.5-101.5° F.

It is important to check your horse's health everyday and be observant. Your horse's appetite and manure production can give you clues to it's health.



Circle T or F

- |  |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|
| A proper diet helps to keep an animal healthy    | <b>T</b> | F        |
| Unsoundness is always limited to the feet        | T        | <b>F</b> |
| One sign of colic can be kicking at the belly    | <b>T</b> | F        |
| A farrier gives horses their yearly vaccinations | T        | <b>F</b> |
| A horse's teeth can be used to estimate age      | <b>T</b> | F        |
| Disinfecting will kill germs                     | <b>T</b> | F        |
| Dusty hay is suitable for horses                 | T        | <b>F</b> |

Developed by Melinda Birch, April 2020



# 4-H Horse Activity # 3

## Answer Key

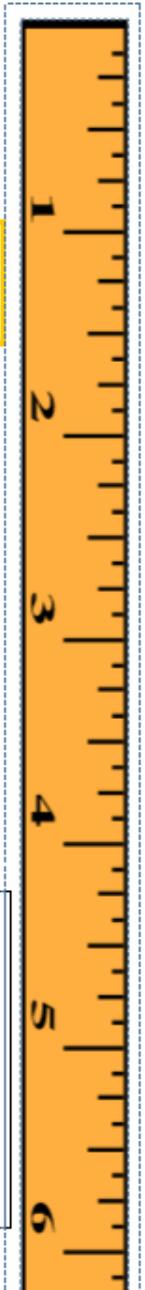
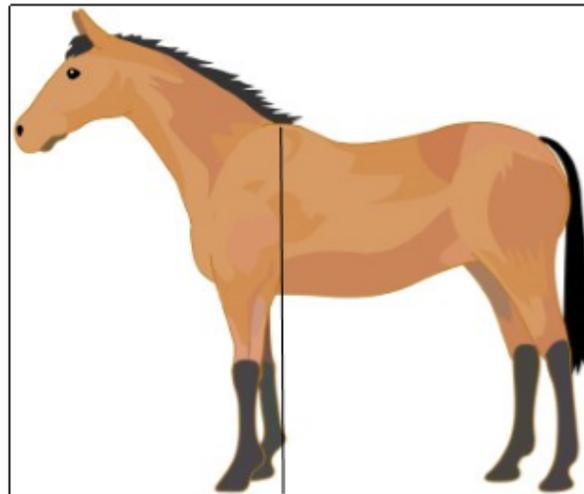


### True or False (circle the correct answer)

- T or F** The most accurate device to measure the height of a horse is a retractable tape measure.
- T or F** 14.2 hands is the where the height changes over from mini pony to standard pony.
- T or F** 58" is another way to write 14.2 hands
- T or F** The number after the decimal point in a measurement corresponds to inches. For example: 15.1 hands= horse is 15 hands plus one inch.
- T or F** A horse should be measured after strenuous work
- T or F** "hh" is a designation that means "hands high"
- T or F** If an animal is measured with shoes on, you should deduct 1/2 inch to determine actual height.
- T or F** For accuracy a horse should be measured twice, once on each side.
- T or F** Your horse should be measured with the head held up to its' highest point
- T or F** The measuring device is always put at the bottom of the horses hoof

# Measure up!

Draw a line from the ground to the point where you would measure this horse for height.



### Questions and Conversions...



- How many inches is a hand? 4"
- My horse is 15.2 hands. How many inches is that? 62"
- I have a pony that is 52" tall. How many hands is that? 13 hands
- What is the highest point that you measure on your horse, for height? withers
- Measure yourself in inches. How many hands are you? \_\_\_\_\_

Developed by Melinda Birch, April 2020



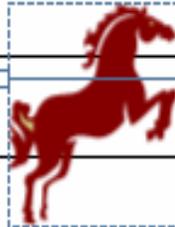
# 4-H Horse Activity #4

## Answer Key



### Matching

- |             |                          |   |  |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| <u>  </u> B | Founder                  | A | Chronic form of bronchial asthma                       |
| <u>  </u> F | Ringworm                 | B | Laminitis (Inflammation of the lamina of the hoof)     |
| <u>  </u> G | Ascarids                 | C | Foul smelling infection located in or near the frog    |
| <u>  </u> J | Colic                    | D | Parasite found in the large intestine and colon        |
| <u>  </u> H | Equine Infectious Anemia | E | Commonly called "Lock-jaw"                             |
| <u>  </u> D | Strongyles               | F | Infectious skin disease caused by a fungi              |
| <u>  </u> K | Navicular                | G | Parasite found in the small intestine                  |
| <u>  </u> C | Thrush                   | H | Coggins Test diagnosis the presence or absence of this |
| <u>  </u> E | Tetanus                  | I | Distemper in horses                                    |
| <u>  </u> A | Heaves                   | J | Caused by a colon obstruction or gastric ulcers        |
| <u>  </u> I | Strangles                | K | Inflammation of this bone causes front foot lameness   |



A horse's respiration (breathing) rate should be 8-20 breaths per minute.

The pulse rate (or heart rate) should be 28-40 beats per minute.



The normal temperature of a horse is between 99.5-101.5° F.

It is important to check your horse's health everyday and be observant. Your horse's appetite and manure production can give you clues to its health.

- |   |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|
| A proper diet helps to keep an animal healthy | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| Unsoundness is always limited to the hooves   | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| One sign of colic can be kicking at the belly | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| Moon blindness occurs when riding at night    | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| A horse's teeth can be used to estimate age   | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| Parrot Mouth is a hereditary condition        | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| Dusty hay is suitable for horses              | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |



# 4-H Horse Activity

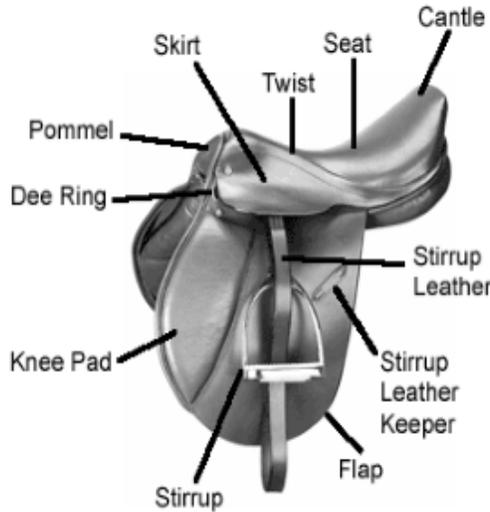
## Fun Page #5 -answer key



### Saddle Up!

Fill in the blanks on the English Saddle with the Word Bank provided.

Challenge:  
Time yourself and your friends!



#### Word Bank

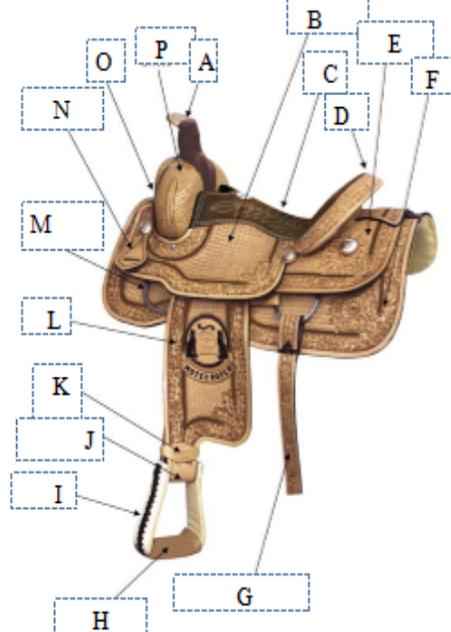
- Skirt
- Knee Pad
- Stirrup Leather
- Seat
- Pommel
- Cante
- Stirrup
- Dee Ring
- Stirrup Leather Keeper
- Twist
- Flap

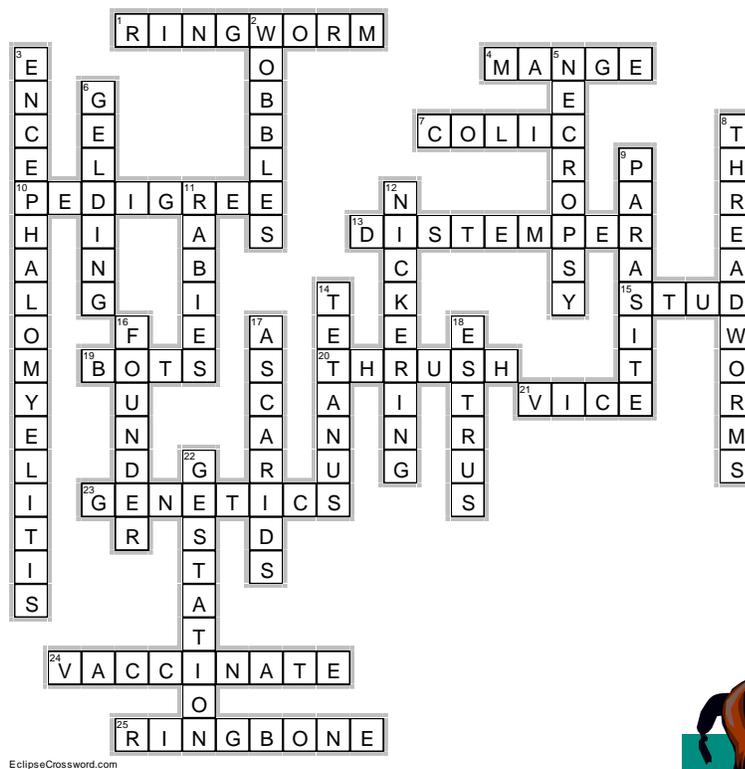
### Parts of the Western Saddle

(match the letter with the correct term)

__N__	Latigo Keeper	__C__	Seat
__I__	Stirrup	__F__	Skirt
__G__	Billet strap	__L__	Fender
__P__	Pommel or swells	__M__	Front Rigging Dee Ring
__O__	Gullet	__J__	Stirrup Leather
__E__	Rear Jockey or Housing	__A__	Hom
__H__	Tread Cover	__D__	Cante
__B__	Seat Jockey or Front Jockey	__K__	Stirrup Leather Keeper

Each letter corresponds to a term on the left





EclipseCrossword.com



## Across

1. **RINGWORM**—circular skin lesions caused by fungi
4. **MANGE**—skin condition caused by mites
7. **COLIC**—abdominal pain usually originating in the gastrointestinal tract
10. **PEDIGREE**—a record of a horse's ancestry
13. **DISTEMPER**—strangles
15. **STUD**—a stallion used for breeding
19. **BOTS**—lays eggs typically on the fetlock area of the leg
20. **THRUSH**—a bacterial degenerative disease of the hoof
21. **VICE**—wind sucking
23. **GENETICS**—study of inheritance and breeding
24. **VACCINATE**—to stimulate immunity against a specific disease
25. **RINGBONE**—abnormal calcification of the pastern bones

## Down

2. **WOBBLES**—a disease that affects the cervical spinal cord of young horses
3. **ENCEPHALOMYELITIS**—also called sleeping sickness
5. **NECROPSY**—autopsy on a dead animal
6. **GELDING**—a male horse that has been altered so it cannot be used for breeding
8. **THREADWORMS**—strongyloides
9. **PARASITE**—organism that lives in a host animal
11. **RABIES**—hydrophobia is another name for this
12. **NICKERING**—a soft welcoming sound made by a content horse
14. **TETANUS**—common name is lock-jaw
16. **FOUNDER**—laminitis
17. **ASCARIDS**—roundworms
18. **ESTRUS**—the for the seven day period that a mare is in heat
22. **GESTATION**—the time that a mare is pregnant - about 11 months



# 4-H Horse Activity #9

## Answer Key



### Preparing to head to the show!

Fill in the blanks:

1. Make sure that your trailer is inspected and the tires are inflated properly.
2. Practice loading and unloading your horse before the day of the show.
3. Don't try to load your horse when you feel rushed.
4. In a two sided trailer, load the first horse on the left side.
5. Learn how to tie a slip knot to tie your horse in the trailer.
6. Feed less grain then normal on day of trucking.
7. Get your horse used to drinking from a bucket before heading to the show.
8. Use leg wraps for trips to reduce chance of injury and fatigue.
9. Don't forget to bring your approval forms and health papers to all 4-H shows!
10. Bring all necessary feed, bedding, equipment to the overnight clinic.

Word bank:

More	Wraps	Left	Approval Forms
Bucket	Health papers	Feed	Trailer
Tires	Loading	Bedding	Less
4-H medals	Right	Tack	Equipment
Rushed	Knot		



# 4-H Horse Activity #10

## Answer Key



**Parts of the hoof**  
Identify the following structures in one or both pictures:

6	Frog
5	Butress
3	White line
7	Heel
4	Bar
8	Toe
1	Hoof Wall
2	Sole

**Teeth to Identify:**

Incisors	4
Molars	1
Pre-Molars	2
Wolf Teeth	5
Canines	3

**Countries of Origin:**

Many breeds have their exact beginnings lost over time, but can trace their ancestry back many years to one or two foundations of the breed. Fill in the blanks with the breed originating in that country (some countries may have more than one answer) from the word bank provided. Refer to website: <http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/horses>

SPAIN Andalusian, Paso Fino

USA Quarter Horse, Tennessee Walker, Morgan, Appaloosa

ENGLAND Thoroughbred, Shire

AUSTRIA Haflinger

RUSSIA Bashkir

NETHERLANDS Friesian

FRANCE Percheron

BELGIUM Belgian

GERMANY Hanoverian

IRELAND Connemara Pony

SCOTLAND Clydesdale

**Horse Breeds:**

- Thoroughbred
- Quarter Horse
- Belgian
- Paso Fino
- Appaloosa
- Morgan
- Haflinger
- Clydesdale
- Shire
- Andalusian
- Percheron
- Tennessee Walker
- Hanoverian
- Friesian
- Connemara Pony
- Bashkir

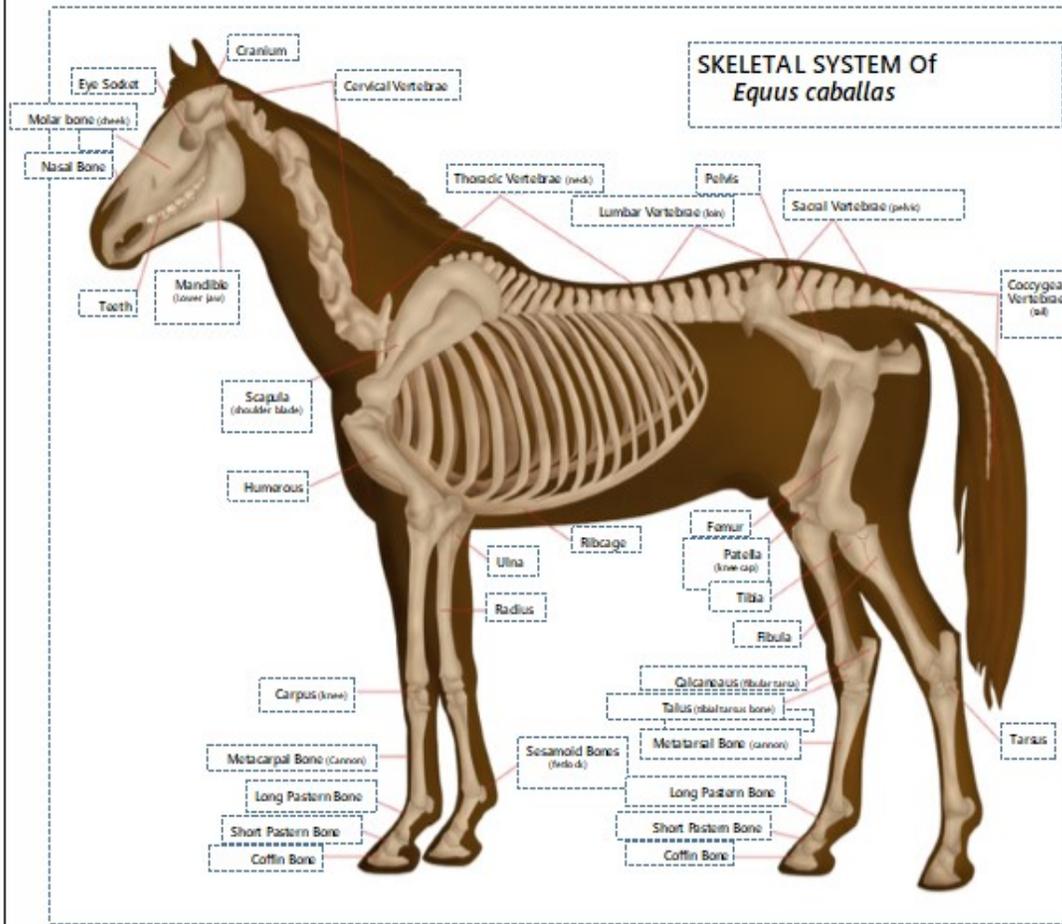


# 4-H Horse Activity #11

## Answer Key



Fill in the blanks! Have fun!



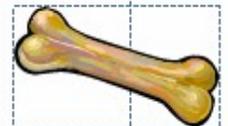
Word Bank

- Cranium
- Cervical Vertebrae (neck)
- Thoracic Vertebrae (chest)
- Lumbar Vertebrae (loin)
- Pelvis
- Sacral Vertebrae (pelvic)
- Coccygeal Vertebrae (tail)
- Tarsus
- Femur
- Patella (knee cap)
- Tibia
- Fibula
- Calcaneus (fibular tarsi)
- Talus (tibial tarsus bone)
- Metatarsal Bone (cannon)
- Metacarpal Bone (cannon)
- Long Pastern Bone
- Short Pastern Bone
- Coffin Bone
- Ribcage
- Ulna
- Radius
- Sesamoid Bones (fetlock)
- Carpus (knee)
- Humerous
- Scapula
- Teeth
- Mandible
- Nasal Bone
- Molar bone (cheek)
- Eye Socket

Try to think of the common names for the following skeletal parts:

Sacral Vertebrae: \_\_\_\_\_ Rump \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cervical Vertebrae: \_\_\_\_\_ Neck \_\_\_\_\_  
 Metacarpal Vertebrae: \_\_\_\_\_ Cannon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Thoracic Vertebrae: \_\_\_\_\_ Chest \_\_\_\_\_  
 Coccygeal Vertebrae: \_\_\_\_\_ Tail \_\_\_\_\_

Mandible: \_\_\_\_\_ Jaw \_\_\_\_\_  
 Carpus: \_\_\_\_\_ Knee \_\_\_\_\_  
 Patella: \_\_\_\_\_ Knee cap \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sesamoid bones: \_\_\_\_\_ Fetlock \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lumbar Vertebrae: \_\_\_\_\_ Loin \_\_\_\_\_





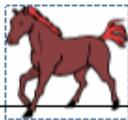
# 4-H Horse Activity #12

## Answer Key



### Matching

<u>   </u> B <u>   </u>	Founder	A	Equine distemper
<u>   </u> F <u>   </u>	Ringworm	B	Laminitis (Inflammation of the lamina of the hoof), can be caused by overeating
<u>   </u> G <u>   </u>	Bog Spavin	C	Foul smelling infection located near or in the frog of the hoof
<u>   </u> J <u>   </u>	Colic	D	Most damaging internal parasite to horses
<u>   </u> H <u>   </u>	Equine Infectious Anemia	E	Also known as "sleeping sickness"
<u>   </u> M <u>   </u>	Equine Recurrent Uveitis	F	Infectious skin disease caused by a fungi
<u>   </u> K <u>   </u>	Navicular	G	These cause filling of the natural depression on the inside and front of the hock
<u>   </u> C <u>   </u>	Thrush	H	Coggins tests for this...commonly known as "swamp fever"
<u>   </u> L <u>   </u>	Tetanus	I	Respiratory disease in which the horse has difficulty in forcing air out of the lungs
<u>   </u> I <u>   </u>	Heaves	J	Could be caused by a colon obstruction or gastric ulcers
<u>   </u> A <u>   </u>	Strangles	K	Degeneration of this tiny bone in the hoof causes front foot lameness
<u>   </u> E <u>   </u>	Equine Encephalitis	L	The organism releases a powerful toxin and is found in the soil
<u>   </u> D <u>   </u>	Strongyles	M	Also known as "Moon-blindness"



#### Vital Signs to check:

Respiration:

8-20 breaths per minute

Pulse Rate:

28-40 beats per minute

Temperature:

99.5-101.5° F

#### Injection Types

##### Intramuscular (IM)

Given in the muscle of the neck, buttocks or pectoral muscles. Most vaccines are given in this manner.

##### Intravenous (IV)

Given when the medicine needs to go directly into the bloodstream

##### Subcutaneous (SQ)

Given just under the skin. Often used when giving fluids to treat dehydration.

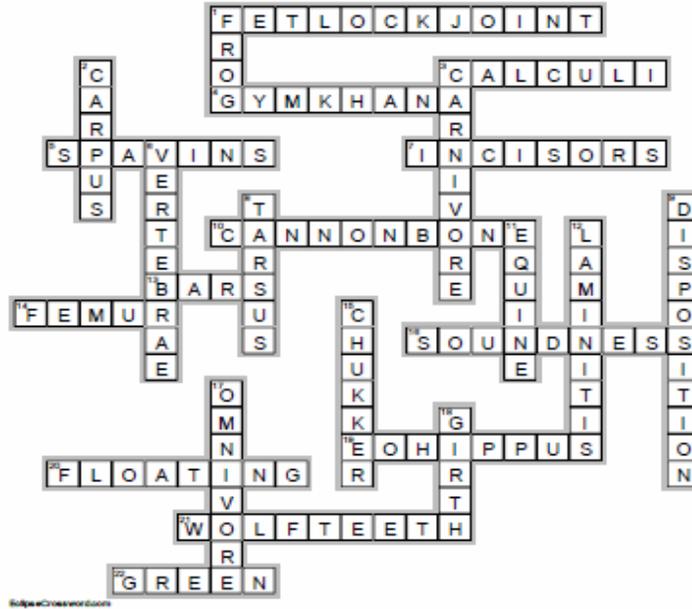
Circle the correct answer:

- T or F Galawayne's Groove is on the inside of the hoof (on a tooth)
- T or F Parrot-mouth is a congenital defect in which the upper incisors extend beyond the lower incisors
- T or F Fluid filled Inflammations of the hock joint causes Spavins
- T or F The stifle is the "ankle" of the horse ("knee")
- T or F Parturition is the process of giving birth
- T or F Estrus in mares occurs every 2 weeks (21 days)
- T or F Gestation period for a mare is 360 days (336 days)



# 4-H Horse Activity # 14

## Crossword Puzzle Key



### Across

1. FETLOCK JOINT—similar to the ankle in humans
3. CALCULI—accumulation of mineralized plaque on teeth
4. GYMKHANA—games on horseback
5. SPAVINS—inflammations in the hock joint involving fluid, blood or bone
7. INCISORS—the cutting teeth on the front of the jaw
10. CANNON BONE—lower leg bone between the hock and pastern
13. BARS—smooth area of the gums of the mouth between the incisors and molars
14. FEMUR—thigh bone
16. SOUNDNESS—a horse free from injury or flaws
19. EOHIPPUS—an extinct genus of the modern horse
20. FLOATING—filing down sharp edges of teeth
21. WOLF TEETH—small pointed teeth that sometimes appear in the bar area of the mouth
22. GREEN—a horse with little training

### Down

1. FROG—the v-shaped growth on the sole of the hoof
2. CARPUS—joint between cannon bone and forearm
3. CARNIVORE—animal whose diet includes mainly meat
6. VERTEBRAE—small bones that make up the spine
8. TARSUS—hock
9. DISPOSITION—temperament of the horse
11. EQUINE—pertaining to a horse
12. LAMINITIS—inflammation of the laminae of the hoof
15. CHUKKER—a seven and one half minute period in a polo game
17. OMNIVORE—animal whose diet includes meat and plant material
18. GIRTH—the circumference of the horse's barrel

Created by Melinda Birch, April 2020