

CANADIAN PONY CLUB

Prepared by Lois Booy from required reading books to assist upper level members with marking practice tests. If you see any errors or omissions please advise the Regional Test Rep and we will amend the answer key.



B LEVEL WRITTEN/ORAL - ANSWER KEY 2013

References:

AHSG	All Horse Systems Go
CSH	Conditioning Sport Horses
EVM	Equine Veterinary Medicine
GTW	Grooming to Win
HCH	Horse Conformation Handbook
HGBM	Horse Gaits Balance & Movement
HN	Horsemaster's Notebook
MH	Manual of Horsemanship – 11 th Edition
S	Saddlery
US AB	USPC AB Manual
US C	USPC 'C' Manual
US B	USPC Bandaging your horse
US CMS	USPC Conformation, Movement & soundness
US L&G	USPC Longeing and Ground Training

Total Marks 120 Pass 78 (65%)

PART A - STABLE AND PASTURE

[3] 1. **Give 3 requirements of a good roof. HN p 10-11**

- *Slope of roof should be at an angle of not more than 45 degrees with the horizon*
- *An ideal roof should maintain an equable temperature in both hot and cold weather*
- *Roof should be durable*
- *Roof should be noiseless*
- *Roof should fire proof*

[4] 2. **If you were designing a barn, what would be your first and second choices for flooring materials. Give One advantage and one disadvantage of each. USPC AB 383-85**

Concrete – suitable for aisles, tack rooms, feed rooms and wash stalls if texturized and provided with a drain. Too hard for stalls

Asphalt – suitable for aisles if provided with a slope, easy to sweep. Can be slippery, if used in stalls will trap ammonia.

Dirt – cheap and available. May become muddy, horse can create holes, needs relaying and tamping, orders linger, hard to disinfect.

Clay – as for dirt. Takes longer to dry.

Sand – for use outdoors. Provides good drainage. Heavy when wet. Horses may ingest sand and colic.

Wood – tack rooms and offices with spaces between boards to drain. Too hard and slippery for stalls or aisles. Rots and harbours pests.

Bricks – aisles, tackroom with slope and drain. Durable and attractive but expensive and hard to sweep.

Gravel (pea gravel) – out door aisles and stall base. Excellent drainage and traction. Hard to pick out and keep clean. If used alone as a stall floor will require mats.

Road base (limestone, gravel, dirt mix) – provides good drainage. Can be dusty. Use with stall grid to avoid holes.

Rubber mats – can be used over concrete, gravel or dirt in aisles or dirt, sand, gravel or stall base in stalls it prevents holes and provides cushion but bedding needed to absorb urine.

Stall floor grid – stabilizes dirt, gravel, limestone or road base to keep stall floor level and prevent holes. Initial expense.

(3) 3. Give 2 purposes of a run-in shed. What is a main consideration when building such a structure? (US C 166, MH 153)

Protection from the elements(rain, wind, sun....) and biting insects and flies.

There must be enough room for all horses in the field to take shelter.

PART B - FEEDING

(1) 4. What is the required calcium/phosphorus ratio in a mature horse's diet?USPC C 192-4

Mature horses require 2 parts calcium to 1 part phosphorus. Vitamin D

(2) 5. Give two objectives of feeding (HN p 39)

To supply energy for work

To put flesh on the horse

For development and repair of body

(3) 6. What are three classifications of horse feeds? USAB 308

Roughages, concentrates and supplements

(2) 7. Forage should make up the bulk of the diet. USC 196 MH 169

a) how is hay cut late in the season different from early cut hay?

b) If cut hay is rained on before baling, what is the effect?

a) Hay should be cut before plants mature. If hay is cut too late, the stems become coarse and woody, there are fewer leaves and much of the nutrition is lost. Early cut hay would be more nutritious, less woody, more leaf.

b) cut hay that has been rained on but properly dried before baling will appear dusty. Cut hay that has been rained on and baled too wet may become moldy or musty.

(2) 8. What are two ways that grain could be processed to improve digestibility for very young or aged horses? USAB 315 MH 163

Crimping or rolling may improve digestibility for very young or old horses. However, Shelf life decreased.

PART C - FOOT AND SHOEING

[3] 9. Give 1 function of each of the following in the horses foot (USA 254-256) EVM 58 HCH 175

- a. Coffin bone *Supports the weight of the horse; (Major bone of the foot)*

Note: Also Provides protection for nerves and blood vessels, and attachments for tendons, ligaments and the sensitive laminae.

- b. Periople *Keeps moisture in*

- c. Lateral cartilages *Aid in the expansion of the foot*
US AB 254-256

[1] 10. Name the tendon that runs down the front of the leg and attaches to the top of the coffin bone.

HN 154 (169) MH 378

Extensor tendon

(4) 11. Name 4 types of shoes and their uses

USC 259 USAB 284 MH 227-229

Plain stamp – slow work no provision against slipping or interfering

Hunter shoe – concave iron to give more grip on ground, fullered which means provided with groove to ensure better foothold. For horses that move at fast pace

Feather-edge – used for horses that brush (hit the opposite leg). Shoe with inside quarter beveled and angled to reduce possibility of interfering and to limit damage if horse strikes itself;

Trailer shoe – hind shoe with one extended heel, used to help the hoof land straight

Squared toe – shoe squared off at the toe to prevent forging or overreaching

Rolled Toe or Rocker Toe – shoe with toe rounded and turned up slightly at front. Makes it easier for the foot to break over and may be used to help prevent stumbling

Aluminum racing plate very light, narrow aluminum shoe for minimum weight. Wear out quickly

Aluminum wide web shoe lightweight shoe with wide width to protect sole. More substantial and longer wearing than racing plates with optional steel wear plate at toe. May be tapped for studs

Polo or Rim Shoe- concave, fullered shoe with higher inner rim. It allows foot to break over easily in one direction.

Bar shoe – therapeutic shoe used to apply or relieve pressure on certain parts of the foot. There are different types of bar shoes, straight bar, egg bar, heart bar etc...

(2) 12. Describe the type of caulk you would use for hard footing and how one for soft/muddy footing is different (USAB 287-288)

Hard footing: small square road studs (small studs)

Soft/Muddy footing: Blocks: Long square studs for soft muddy ground

PART D - GROOMING

(4) 13. List 4 functions of the skin. KYH 24-25

1. To mechanically protect the body
2. To keep out toxic agents
3. To prevent excess water loss
4. Protection against irradiation
5. Heat control
6. Sensation- all sensations are subject to nerves which penetrate the skin
7. Secretion of sweat and sebum
8. Formation of vitamin D

(2) 14. List two reasons to hog a mane (HN p 93)

- a) to eliminate work involved in the care of the mane
- b) also used when horse grows ragged mane which spoils appearance

(2) 15. What 2 areas are left unclipped with a Hunter clip and why. HN p 98MH p 211

Legs, as far as elbows and thighs, are left unclipped. Leaving hair on legs protects them from cold, thorns, mud and cracked heels.

Saddle patch is left unclipped which prevents back becoming sore or scalded.

(2) 16. Give 2 reasons for applying a grooming tail bandage and briefly explain the proper way to remove it MH 192-194

- improve appearance by keeping the hairs of the tail straight
- to prevent rubbing when traveling

Removing: untie the tapes, grasp the bandage with both hands round the dock near the top of the tail and slide it off in a downwards direction

PART E - VETERINARY AND FIRST AID

[8] 17. Choose any two of the following emergency situations:

- a) impaction colic, AHSB 303-308
- b) Choke AHSB 295-297 EVM 106-107
- c) Acute laminitis, AHSB 74-77 HCH 329
- d) Open joint injury, MH 360
- e) Bowed tendon AHSB 185-186 HCH 321-322

and discuss

- a) signs and symptoms
- b) actions while waiting for vet
- c) vet treatment generally used for the condition
- d) follow up care on advice from vet

NOTE: I did the best I could on the answer key ☺ Hope it helps. If you see any incorrect info please advise as the answer is not always in black and white

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Signs/Symptoms</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Vet Treatment</i>	<i>Follow up care</i>
<i>Impaction colic</i>	<i>Horse may appear depressed. He may look at flank, may paw, stretch, kick at belly, flehmen or spend a lot of time laying down. He may nibble but tends to be more finicky. No manure production, feces dry and</i>	<i>Remove feed (hay and concentrates) that could add to the size of the impaction. Note if horse has passed any droppings</i>	<i>Pain relief, softening of the impacted feed material and stimulation of intestinal motility to increase fecal transit. Over hydration of the horse with intravenous fluid therapy to add fluid to fecal content as well as</i>	<i>Deal with probable cause. Feed smaller amounts several times a day. Ensure sufficient water. Have teeth checked</i>

	<i>diminishing in quantity. May have an elevated respiratory rate related to degree of pain. MH – TPR may be increased</i>	<i>Call Vet</i>	<i>maintain hydration and circulation to intestinal blood flow. Administration of laxatives or electrolyte laced water by stomach tube is an additional useful strategy in many horses with impaction. Rectal exam to feel intestines to identify an impaction or gas filled loops of bowel indicative of an obstruction. MH pg 161 Severe pain which responds only transiently to painkilling drugs is an indication that surgery is necessary</i>	
<i>Choke AHSG 295-297</i>	<i>Horse turns away from food stops eating. Acting colicky Distressed and agitated. Stretches neck out to relieve pressure, or paws, sweats or rolls on the ground. Saliva foams from mouth. Greenish froth from nostrils often accompanied by gagging and coughing</i>	<i>Place horse on incline facing downhill. Position lessens chances of material being inhaled into the airways and may help drain regurgitated material out of the mouth and nose Remain calm and talk soothingly to help control horse's anxiety. If bulge visible on left side of neck, very gently massage may help break it down Call Vet</i>	<i>Sedatives administered by vet position head and neck downward while sedatives relax muscles that spasm around the food mass. Vet passes a stomach tube into esophagus to the level of the obstruction and a gentle stream of water breaks it up. NSAIDS minimize scar tissue formation once the obstruction is dissolved. Antibiotics prevent infection of the esophageal lining and protects against aspiration pneumonia</i>	<i>Withhold food from a sedated horse until fully recovered. IN some cases withhold food for first 24 to 48 hours. Presoaking pellets in ample water for 20 to 30 minutes breaks apart and softens them for horse to safely swallow. A gruel slips easily down allowing the esophagus to heal and inflammation to subside. When safe to do so feed gruel in small amounts several times a daily for up to 2 weeks after the episode. A horse is susceptible to a recurrent episode in the time frame so care must be taken to remove all coarse or dry feed from the diet. Check teeth to make sure they are not the problem</i>
<i>Acute laminitis</i>	<i>Pounding digital pulses, unwilling to walk, laying down more, camped out stance, depression There may be sweating and a rise in temperature</i>	<i>Remove cause, Cold therapy The animal may be placed in a cold stream to foster this. Alternatively cold hosing and applying ice packs may help. Call the vet</i>	<i>Early efforts are made to reduce pain and relieve the symptoms. Your veterinarian may recommend the following types of long term care: Minimizing turnout, providing a deeply bedded stall or finding a turnout area that is of soft ground/sand with reduced grazing area Change in diet to a low carbohydrate/starch, minimizing grass intake (especially in the spring) Corrective shoeing on a frequent schedule (every 3–5 weeks) Daily administration of anti-inflammatory medication (phenylbutazone (bute) or banamine) to help manage pain and make standing more comfortable Regular recheck radiographs (every 3 months to yearly based on your veterinarians recommendation) As with treatment and aftercare, prognosis is directly related to the underlying primary cause,</i>	<i>Months of careful shoeing and trimming by experienced farrier. Focus on prevention to avoid repeat</i>
<i>Open Joint Injury</i>	<i>Check for joint oil or tendon oil discharging</i>	<i>Call Vet Immediately. An amateur probing</i>	<i>Risk of infection which may cause disease to the joint.</i>	<i>Follow vet's instructions Not sure of the answer on this</i>

	Check for bones or tendons visible	around in a wound close to a joint can easily increase the damage	Vet will administer antibiotics, assess and depending on wound may stitch closed etc wrap etc Follow Vet's instructions	one????? -Restrict movement - changing dressing - administering pain meds or antibiotics
Bowed Tendon	Lameness, Hot, painful, swelling seen along the back of the leg (can be high or low or entire leg) usually occur on front leg, but can also occur on back leg, but usually lower down if back leg. Bowed tendon is an unsoundness resulting from severe strain to the flexor tendons and the sheath that surrounds and protects them. HN states on the rare occasion when the tendon itself is strained or stretched it remains stretched because being inelastic it cannot retract.	Stop work. Seek veterinary help at once HN 192 AB manual says first-aid treatment includes aggressive cold therapy using cold hosing, ice or a cooling system such as Game Ready. Horse should be stall rested and administered non-steroidal anti-inflammatories such as bute. .	Vet may use ultrasonography to determine the extent of the damage to the tendon. Rest horse and confine to smaller pen or stall. AB 385 states A vet will provide further advice as to a controlled rehabilitation program and other therapies such as injecting substances into the tendon to help with healing.	Rest, followed by gradual return to gentle exercise (slow walking work)(consult with your vet) If a bowed tendon is chronic (once scar tissue is present) it becomes a permanent unsoundness, limiting the horse's ability to perform at fast speeds. Leg may never be quite as strong as before

(4) 18. What is the purpose of isolating a horse? What are three things that you can do to ensure that a horse is properly isolated? MH p 345 US C 211

Purpose: to prevent the spread of disease

Things to do: *Keep the horse well away from other horses; coveralls and boots for handler kept separate; buckets, stable utensils, grooming kit, tack kept separate for sick horse; tub of disinfectant for buckets, utensils and boots; separate manure pile in case it has to be burned; disinfectant soap for the handler*

(2) 19. Blowing – heavy rapid breathing with flared nostrils, not related to heavy exertion, is a sign of trouble in a horse. Name two conditions that would cause this MH 366-367 369-370

Sudden attack of COPD in a horse which has an allergy to fungal spores or to pollens in hay and straw. Something triggers attack. Horse stands with neck outstretched and has difficulty in breathing. The flanks heave and the horse may cough. Call the vet and describe situation. If horse is inside take him away from hay and straw, outside to fresh air. Your vet will give drugs to relieve airway spasm and help the horse to breathe easily. Try to figure out triggering factor.

Choke – blockage of oesophagus usually with food. Most common cause is eating dry sugar beet pulp. Horse is distressed and repeatedly attempts to swallow. Remove any food in box stall, call vet. This is an emergency because regurgitated food may pass into the trachea (windpipe) and predispose to the development of pneumonia. Vet will sedate horse, insert a stomach tube and try to soften blockage with water. Most cases can be prevented by adequately soaking beet pulp and avoiding access to the feed room. Apple and carrot treats should be in long slices so that the horses have to chew them rather than swallow them.

[1] 20. Most internal parasites are controlled by regular doses of ivermectin (e.g. “Eqvalan”). Name one that is not affected by this product. US AB 346
Tapeworms

PART F - SADDLERY

(2) 21. What are two other names for a “figure-eight” noseband? What other nosebands serve a similar purpose (4 x ½ mark) MH 311

Grakle or Crossed Noseband
Similar purpose: Drop,Flash, Kinton

[4] 22. What are four things that should be considered when selecting which bit to use on a horse?US AB 427

- a. *the horse's age, experience, and level of training*
- b. *the rider's skills and experience*
- c. *the discipline and activity, and the level at which the horse is competing or being ridden in that activity*
- d. *the horse's mouth conformation*
- e. *the size and proper fit of the bit*
- f. *the horse's temperament and response to the bit*

(2) 23. How do you correctly fit a leg boot? (USAB 440)

Place it high on the leg, fasten it snugly but not tightly, then slide it down into place keeping the hair smooth. Then re-check tightness, making sure fastenings exert even pressure. Boots must be tight enough to be secure but you should be able to slip a finger underneath at the top and bottom.

(2) 24. Name 4 of the 5 families of bridles.S14 29 USAB 429-439

snaffle, double or Weymouth, Pelham, gag, bitless

PART G- RIDING

[1] 25. List the sequence of footfalls at gallop (MH 43)

If Left foreleg leading: right hind, left hind, right fore, left fore
If right foreleg leading: left hind, right hind, left fore, right fore

(2) 26. Draw or describe the following fences: USAB 100-102

- (a) **Liverpool**
- (b) **Swedish Oxer**

Refer to manual for pictures

(6) 27. Give the correct riding term for the following definitions.

- a. a change in pace or speed MH 27 *a transition*
- b. the energy asked for by the rider and supplied by the horse MH 36 *impulsion*
- c. the regularity and evenness of the hoof beats MH 36 *rhythm*
- d. the sequence of footfalls is left hind, left fore, right hind, right fore
MH 39 *walk*
- e. the horse canters with the outside foreleg leading and maintains the bend to the outside MH 58 *counter-canter*
- f. two fences with no stride between them MH 105 *bounce*

[1] 28. What, specifically do we mean by a "four beat canter"? USAB 13

A four beat canter is when the diagonal pair separates, with foreleg or hind leg striking ground first

PART H - CONFORMATION AND UNSOUNDNESS

(10) 29. Define the following terms and explain why each is desirable or undesirable.
MH 395-401

- a) **ewe neck** *top line of neck is concave, undesirable makes it hard for horse to come on bit and round*
- b) **calf knees** *AKA back at knee, undesirable, stress to tendons may lead to bowed tendons*
- c) **herring gutted** *the lower line of the body runs up like a greyhounds. This is a sign of lack of stamina. Such horses lose condition quickly with hard work. - undesirable*
- d) **well sprung ribs** *rounded rib cage desirable to allow room for internal organs*
- e) **bowed hocks** *causes the horse to twist the hock outward as the foot touches the ground and can cause strain – undesirable*
- f) **bull neck** *short thick neck, undesirable as it is difficult to obtain any flexion with this type*
- g) **hollow back** *a back which is unduly dipped, undesirable (may be sign of age or damaged vertebrae)*
- h) **over at the knee** *or standing over is the opposite of back at the knee. A mild degree of this condition puts less strain on the tendons, but if exaggerated may cause stumbling.*
- i) **deep through the girth** *generous depth of the body from immediately behind the withers to the lower line (or girth line) just behind the elbows. Allows ample room for heart, lungs and internal organs – desirable*
- j) **sickle hocks** *hocks place well under the body, undesirable as places more stress on the hocks*

(3) 30. Match the unsoundness or blemish with the location

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Sidebone | <i>Lateral cartilages of the foot</i> |
| b. Ringbone | <i>Pastern bones</i> |
| c. Osselets | <i>Bones of the fetlock joint</i> |
| d. Carpitis | <i>Bones of the knee</i> |
| e. Curb | <i>Plantar ligament</i> |
| f. Bog Spavin | <i>Joint capsule of the hock</i> |

US AB 270 – 272 USC 327-331 HN 199

(1) 31. Is whistling and roaring more common in ponies than in horses?
MH 371
Horses

(1) 32. What do you call the interference which occurs when the hind toe strikes the front foot? MH 363 (USC333)
Forging is when hind toe strikes front foot
Note: Overreach is when hind toe grabs heel of front foot

PART I - TEETH AND AGING

(3) 33. What is the name given to the following parts of the tooth:

- a) **portion closest to the jaw** *fang*
- b) **portion above the gum line** *neck*
- c) **the surface of the tooth** *The table (grinding surface)*

(1) 34. How often should an adult horse have their teeth checked by a veterinarian?

HCH 65 *Recommended every 6 months*

(4) 35. Name four signs that indicate dental problems in a horse **US AB 337-38**

- 1. *difficulty in chewing or drinking*
- 2. *quidding (dropping food from its mouth)*
- 3. *loss of condition*
- 4. *oral or facial pain*
- 5. *drooling of saliva*

(2) 36. Briefly describe the process of floating a horses teeth. (MH 237) Be specific as to the location of sharp edges.

The vet will check for sharp edges within the horses mouth. If the vet finds sharp points he will remove them with a tooth rasp. Depending on the horses attitude he may have to twitch or tranquilize the horse to get the job done.

Sharp edges on the top row of teeth sharp edges form on the outside of the teeth, cutting into the cheek.

On the lower row of teeth sharp edges can form on the inside of the row of teeth cutting into the gum.

PART J LUNGEING

(4) 37. List 8 pieces of equipment worn by the horse/or the handler when safely lungeing a horse

L p 25-30 US C p 281

gloves.

safe foot wear, hard soled boots that cover the foot and ankle.

safety helmet that is fastened properly.

watch to time lunging session

Lunge whip

Lunge line

Lungeing cavesson

Saddle

Surcingle or roller

Protective boots or bandages front & back

Bell boots on the front

Side reins

(1) 38. Give two reasons why young horses should only be lunged lightly.

US AB 150

a. Lungeing puts lateral stress on a horse's legs and joints, which increases with speed and smaller circles. They are also more easily overstressed mentally by too long or demanding training sessions

(1) 39. What whip aid can be used to prevent a horse from cutting in on the circle while being lunged?

US AB 155

Point the whip towards shoulder and say "Out"

(2) 40. Lunging can be used to educate a horse to accept the bit. What are two signs that the horse is starting to accept the bit while lunging?

US AB 174

- a. *gently chewing the bit, which produces foam in the mouth*
- b. *stretching the neck and back, showing roundness in the back, while continuing to reach well forward with the hind legs*
- c. *a more steady and consistent, but not rigid, head carriage*
- d. *indications of relaxation, such a rhythmically swinging tail, breathing in rhythm with strides and gently snorting or lowering his nose*
- e. *progression to self-carriage as a result of meeting and giving to the side-reins.*

(2) 41. Briefly explain how you would deal with the following:

a) playing on the line (US L 87-88)

b) horse who rushes (US L 89)

a) if a horse is playing, bucking, etc.. on the line he may be playing or he may have become bored. Use short strong half halts and firm voice commands. Keep lunging sessions short, keep the horses attention by varying gaits, making frequent transitions, changing directions and spiraling in and out. Lunging over a single ground pole can also restore a horses interest. Try lunging in different locations and avoid a fixed routine.

b) if a horse rushes and won't stop, check your body language and your handling of the whip. Make sure you are not unknowingly chasing him forward. Keep whip quiet, pointing toward ground or reverse it so that it trails out behind you. To stop a rushing horse, move him and use a "body block" or direct him into a fence, wall or corner (which must be too high to jump), giving a voice command to halt just before he is forced to stop

PART K MISCELLANEOUS

(2) 42. Give 2 signs on a horse's legs which may indicate that the bandage was put on too tight or carelessly (MH 190-191)

Ringed marks on the legs (cording)

More seriously damage to tendons

(3) 43. List three items that are mandatory for a rider in the cross country phase of a B test (AB TP)

ASTM approved Helmet with harness secured

ASTM approved Cross country vest

Long Sleeves

It used to say Medical Arm Band but they are no longer required.

(2) 44. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of incorporating road work in your conditioning program. MH 240

Working on hard roads helps to harden the legs, but if over done particularly with older horses it can cause jarring to the feet and legs. It is also very costly in shoes

(2) 45. Briefly describe the effect of a good conditioning program on a horse's muscles and circulatory system (USAB 293-294)

The muscles become stronger and better able to tolerate the effects of lactate. Muscle tissue is the fastest to condition and shows the effects of conditioning sooner and more dramatically than other body tissues. The circulator system becomes more efficient at delivering oxygen and nutrients and removing waste products and the capillaries become larger and more numerous to they can serve muscle cells and fibers more efficiently.

(1) 46. The first part of any conditioning program should include lots of walk, gradually increasing the distance covered. What is this part of a conditioning program called? USC 241)

Long Slow Distance work. (this is what makes a pony sound and strong)