

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 2014

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 110 Pass 71.5 (65%)

PART A - STABLE AND PASTURE

[5] 1. Why is manure disposal an important aspect of stable management? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of two methods of manure disposal. MH p 137, USPC AB 385-6

Manure disposal is an important aspect of stable management because manure and urine host bacteria, draw flies and are destructive to horse's feet and health. Urine releases ammonia gas which is detrimental to the lungs and eyes of both horses and humans and also causes tack, paint and wood to deteriorate. Methods of manure disposal are:

- a. Having it hauled away- No need to store/ compost a large amount. Expense to have hauled, may be required to use a specific type of bedding (ie. Straw for mushroom growers) should verify that it is being properly composted and used.
- b. Spreading it on cropland or pastures not grazed by horses- May be convenient if your operation is large enough, stalls can be mucked straight to spreader, no storage bin/bunker needed. Not practical for small operations.
- c. Composting- Results in a desirable product to use on owned fields/gardens,

may be sold. Requires a bin or bunker that meets local environmental standards. (best 3 piles one consisting of well rotted manure ready for use on gardens, a second pile to which manure is no longer added as it is in the process of rotting and a third pile in current use as a dump for fresh manure. (Usually takes a good 3 months before it is good for gardens)

- d. *Burn it- effectively gets rid of manure. Environmentally unfriendly and may be banned in some areas.*

[2] 2. Name 2 possible types of shelter for a horse at pasture and 2 considerations that should be taken when setting up these shelters (usc p 166)

A pony must have shelter from the elements (wind, rain and sun...) as well as from biting insects. This can be a building such as a “run-in shed” (a 3 sided shelter), a stall, or part of a barn that is open to the pony. It also could be a natural shelter such as a strand of trees or a windbreak such as a large hedge.

When setting up shelters you must take into consideration that the shelter is big enough for all the ponies in a field. If the shelter is too small or the doorway is too narrow one pony may keep all the others out and ponies may get kicked or hurt crowding through the doorway. Shed placement should be with the back of the shelter to the prevailing winds, Sheds must be cleaned regularly. MH 14th ed p 68 states, ideally a shelter should be built in the corner of a field placed or positioned so that a horse cannot become trapped between it and the boundary fence.

[3] 3. List 3 features you would want in a good stall door.

(adequate width, adequate height for size of animal, good safe latches so that there is no risk of injury to the horse and that are not easily opened by the horse, door should open outwards towards aisle for entry) If door was split type, the bottom section of the door should be fitted with two latches instead of just one, one at the top and one at the bottom. The bottom latch keeps the door shut should the top one fail and prevents damage from kicking. A galvanized strip on the sides of the top door frame and the top of the lower door is also a good idea on a split door as an anti-chew strip

PART B - FEEDING

(1) 1. How could oats 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.

(3) 2. List 6 factors which will determine the amount of feed a particular horse requires HN p 41 USAB 303

Temperament(high strung, nervous, aggressive, lazy??), Work being done, time of year(summer or winter) how the horse is kept (whether horse is stabled or at grass), current condition(does he need to gain weight, loose weight, maintain??) physical type (tall lean, rangy?), size, age, horse health(ill debilitated, confined to stall for long time)

(2) 3. There are 6 major minerals required in a horses diet. Name 2 of these and 2 possible sources (USC 194)

Six are: Salt, Calcium, Phosphorous, Magnesium, Potassium, Sulfur

CALCIUM – Bone development, muscle function & blood clotting

Legumes Hay such as lucerne are excellent sources of calcium

*PHOSPHORUS – Bone formation - 80% of the horse's body's phosphorus is in bone.
Phosphorus content of grain is higher than hay*

*MAGNESIUM – Synthesis of bone and cartilage components
Cholesterol metabolism*

SODIUM

*CHLORIDE Electrolytes are important in osmotic pressure regulation and
POTASSIUM maintenance of acid-base balance.*

SALT/SODIUM is lacking in most conventional feeds. Thus free choice intake of salt is recommended in all cases (salt block in field)

SULFUR

Note: Hay and grasses are good sources of calcium but are low in phosphorus. Grains are high in phosphorus but low in calcium

(4) 4. Hay should be the greater part of a stabled horse's diet.

- a) Which type of hay has the highest protein?**
- b) Which is the safest way to feed hay to a group of ponies living outside?**
- c) Name one disadvantage of feeding hay in large, round bales.**
- d) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of feeding hay in cubes.**

USPC C 195-6, USPC AB 309-12, MH 169-170

a) Alfalfa hay

b) Best in dry open area away from fences gates and corners or anything they can get injured on. If there is more than one pony put extra piles spaced 3-4 pony lengths apart. This will ensure all ponies get food in case of bullying.

c) Mold and botulism can be serious problems if large bales are stored damp or get soaked with rain or ground water.

d) Adv. Cubes reduce waste

Dis. Less time spent eating, which may lead to wood chewing.

PART C - FOOT AND SHOEING

[8] 1. Give the name and function of each of the hoof structures described (USA 254-256) EVM 58 HCH 175

- a) Major triangle-shaped bone of the foot**
- b) Deep tissue below the coronary band**
- c) Tiny hairlike tubules that grow from the surface of the coffin bone and interlock with the insensitive laminae (EVM 58)**
- d) Rubbery, wedge-shaped structure that lies between the heels (HCH 175)**

a = coffin/pedal 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 = corium – produces the horn

Note: The hoof wall grows from the corium, which is located beneath the coronary band and is like the nail bed from which fingernails grow. The corium produces horn tubules,

which make up the horny wall of the hoof, it also produces the periople, or outer covering of the hoof.

c = sensitive laminae – The insensitive laminae interlock with the sensitive laminae which cover the pedal bone and lateral cartilages, to form a secure union of the sensitive foot to the hoof.

Rather than sitting on the sole, the coffin bone is suspended by the laminae attached to the hoof wall. The Velcro-like attachment of the laminae must be very strong

d. Lateral cartilages - Aid in the expansion of the foot

[2] 2. Name two factors that influence hoof growth.

US AB 276 MHP 10

nutrition, health, metabolism, climate

PART D - GROOMING

(3) 1. [Name three ways the hair on the tail may be prepared for a show.

US AB 454

washed, pulled, braided, bandaged, banged

(1) 2. After shampooing a horse completely, approximately how long will it take for the horse's natural oils to return to the coat? MH 209

about a week

(3) 3. Explain 3 ways that grooming helps improve your horse's health.

a) general health

b) condition of skin MH 421-22, KYH 17-18

c) Prevent disease HN 30, GTW 31, 42 KYH 26

FYI – the skin is the largest organ of the horse's body; besides enclosing the body, it protects against injury and harmful organisms and serves as a sense organ. Read more in the GTW book by Susan E Harris. The outer layer of skin is constantly drying and being replaced by new cells. Grooming removes the dead cells which are shed in the form of scurf. Grooming keeps the skin clean and the sweat pores in a healthy condition. One of the most important reasons for grooming horses that work hard is to clear away the excess sebum, dirt and dandruff (scurf) so that the skin may function effectively in sweating and drying to cool the horse. An unfit horse sweat is less watery, containing more salts and waste products and it mixes with sebum, dandruff and dirt to form a thick, scummy lather that evaporates slowly. This makes the skin less efficient at cooling the body and the unfit horse gets hotter and cools more slowly with a greater risk of heat exhaustion. In cold weather the lathery sweat soaks the hair coat and removes its insulating qualities. The coat becomes wet right through but dries slowly and the horses is susceptible to chills

Not sure if the chart below will help but this is what I use in winter program. If you are unsure please do more reading on the subject.

Reason to Groom	Explanation
To ensure cleanliness	<i>This not only makes him look nice it will also make him feel comfortable Dried mud and sweat underneath your tack can cause girth galls and saddle sores</i>
To improve appearance	<i>This is a great way to show you are a caring rider/owner and to show off your horse</i>

	<i>A good grooming will make his coat shine</i>
<i>To prevent disease</i>	<i>Grooming gives you a chance to bond with your horse and check your horse over thoroughly for any cuts, injuries or skin problems before they get serious Use your hands to feel for any heat, pain or swelling</i>
<i>To promote health</i>	<i>Grooming removes waste products, stimulates the circulation of blood and lymph and improves muscle tone (HN 30) Grooming keeps the coat and skin healthy Dried mud and sweat can clog the pores and prevent the horse from sweating freely.</i>
<i>To maintain condition</i>	<i>Grooming massages the skin which can stimulate circulation and muscle tone. Grooming removes the dead cells which are shed in the form of scurf. Grooming keeps the skin clean and the sweat pores in a healthy condition. It is a great way to promote good blood circulation</i>

(3) 4. Describe 3 differences in a horse's winter coat from his summer coat US AB 250

longer, thicker, guard hairs to help water run off

PART E - VETERINARY AND FIRST AID

[3] 1. What are 3 clinical signs of inflammation?

KYH 63; US A/B 356

1) Heat

2)Pain

3) Swelling

(3) 2. Name 3 ways, other than injection, that medicine can be given to a horse. MH 332-333 (10th edition)

1. in the feed

2. in drinking water

3. on the tongue

(3) 3. What are uses of a poultice for both heat and cold. Answer the following:

a) why is it used/how it helps

b) different methods of applying it

c) an example of a situation it would be used in MH 273

Hot – increase circulation, (hot towelling)

a. to apply moist heat to soften hard hoof horn

b. to draw infection from an area

Cold – decrease heat and inflammation (ice pack)

to reduce swelling on bruised area

[1] 4. Give the normal temperature, pulse & respiration ranges for horses MH 340, EVM 39-42

References vary but as long as in the right area

temp-100.5(38) (99.5-101.3 or 37.5-38.5)

Heart rate-30-45

Resp rate-8-16 (10-20)

PART F - SADDLERY

[5] 1. Explain five points to be taken into consideration when fitting a saddle to a horse. NZ2 281 HN 57 70-72

Weight must be evenly distributed on back muscles (no bridging)

Saddle must sit straight. Check from behind and slightly above.

No weight on loins

No pressure on horse's spine (clear path through gullet)

Front arch not too low or too wide (must not pinch or press)

Front arch not too narrow (withers must not be pinched)

Movement of shoulder blades must not be hampered

Panel must be correctly stuffed

(2) 2. Name each of the snaffle rings shown below. US AB 429

- a. Full cheek b. hanging cheek c. Loose ring d. Fulmer
or Baucher

(2) 3. Breastplates, breast girths, and breast collars are all used for what purpose?

Why might you use a breast plate instead of a breast girth or collar MH 314-315

Purpose: To prevent the saddle from slipping back

Specially made standing, running or bib martingale attachments may be fitted to the breast plate if required. Sensible addition to your security during cross country work when riding in hilly country.

(1) 4. What is the purpose of a summer sheet ? MH 186

Made of cotton or synthetic material, these are used to protect the groomed horse against dust and flies. They should have a filet string to prevent them from blowing about in the wind.

PART G- RIDING

[4] 1. Define the following terms:

(a) Impulsion

(b) Rhythm

(c) Tempo

(d) Speed

US AB 24-27 MH 35-37

a) thrust from the hind quarters

(b) pattern of foot falls of a gait

(c) the rate of repetition of the rhythm

(d) mph, rate of pace, stride length x stride frequency

(2) 2. A correct release allows your horse to make a good jumping effort. Name 2 different releases that can be used when jumping over fences (USAB 95-96)

Automatic Release (jumping on contact, following through the Air)

Short Crest Release

Long Crest Release (holding mane or neck strap)

Bridge for drops and jumping into water

Good Transitions improve a horse's balance, engagement, suppleness, and impulsion, put him in front of your legs and make him light. Prepare your horse for each transition with half-halts to make him attentive and on the aids, with hind legs engaged, back rounded and on the bit.

Later work can improve straightness and lateral balance, make the horse more responsive to leg aids and help to strengthen and supple him on both sides.

A longitudinal groove on the upper corner incisor. Appears Age 10. Gone Age 30

(3) 2. At approximately what age do horses lose their

a) central milk teeth

b) lateral (intermediate) milk teeth

c) corner milk teeth

AB 332-3-5 MH 398 399 HCH 53-54

a) 2 ½ years when the central Incisors appear as permanent teeth

3 ½ years when the Intermediate Incisors appear as permanent teeth

4 ½ years when the Corner Incisors appear as permanent teeth

(2) 3. Explain the difference between incisors and molars in terms of location in the horse's mouth and purpose (MH 258)

Incisors: Front of horses mouth 6 top, 6 bottom

Purpose: The incisors tear off grass

Molars: form the dental arcade (back row of molars and premolars)

6 on top row, 6 on bottom row on each side of jaw

Purpose: Molars grind up the food before it is swallowed.

[1] 4. At what age does the average horse have a 'full mouth'? Briefly explain what the term 'full mouth' means?

US A/B 333

When all permanent teeth are present (approximately 5 years old).

(1) 5. Typically what condition is halitosis (or bad breath) a sign of? USAB 333

An abscess can cause bad breath and also swelling in the jaw. Bad breath is not normal in horses and usually indicates abscess or infection in the mouth, guttural pouch, or nasal cavity. It should be investigated by a vet.

PART J LUNGEING

(2) 1. Describe the method of attaching the lunge line that gives maximum control when lungeing off a bridle. Why must this method be used with great care? USL 70 USL 63, USAB 157-158 163-164

Over the poll (gag bit effect), through bit ring over poll and attach to bit ring on opposite side give you the maximum control.

You must use great care as this arrangement acts as a gag bit, pulling the bit upward into the corners of the mouth and pressing against the poll. It is quite severe and must be handled carefully to avoid injury to the mouth.

(3) 2. Give two benefits of using side reins when lungeing.

US AB 157-158

Help a horse find contact with the bit

Influence the position of the head and neck

Develop self carriage in a comfortable frame

Limbering-up exercises

(3) 3. Give 3 reasons to lunge.

US C p 279-280

L p 21

To exercise a hot horse before riding.

To exercise a horse that can't be ridden.

To exercise the horse when the rider is injured.

To train a green horse to voice comments and tack.

To assess the movement, attitude and level of training of an unfamiliar horse

*To establish obedience and discipline
To improve movement
To improve acceptance of the bit
To improve the canter*

(2) 4. When lunging, you and the horse form a triangle. The horse is one side of this triangle, what are the other 2 sides (US L 54)

When lunging, you and the horse form a triangle (like a piece of pie) you stand at the point of the triangle. The horse is one side, your longe hand and longe line are one side and your longe whip is the other side

PART K MISCELLANEOUS

(4) 1. Name the stages of a conditioning plan and give a brief description of what occurs at each stage (MH 240)

The following program is based on the assumption that the horse has been rested for three to four months and is in soft, but good, condition and will be needed for hard work, such as horse trials, twelve to fourteen weeks later.

Preliminary (1st thing to do)

Check that your worming and your injections are up to date.
Have the teeth inspected and rasped if necessary
Have the horses' feet tended to and shod
Trim and tidy up mane, tail and heels as necessary
Check fit of tack and make adjustments

First Stage (Walking ONLY)

Carry out daily walking work for at least three weeks.
Start with about 20 minutes and build up to 1 or 1 ½ hours
If the horse has been rested for more than three months or has been rested due to a sprain, the walking stage should be extended to six weeks and built up to two hours per day.
After exercise make sure that the horse is sponged clean of sweat marks and that there is no sign of galling under the saddle or girth. The saddle, numnah and girth must be kept clean and dry. Application of salt water or surgical spirits will help to harden the horse's skin.

Second Stage (Muscling UP)

Combine walking with slow trotting for the same periods of time, the exercise extending for up to 2 hours. Active walking, particularly uphill, is a tremendous muscle builder and does not cause undue strain and jarring to the legs. Some steady trotting on hard road helps to harden the legs, but if over-done, particularly with older horses, causes jarring to the feet and legs. It is also very costly in shoes.
Schooling on the flat and some slow cantering can be included and towards the end of the stage some simple jumping.

Third Stage (Further Muscling and Clearing of Wind)

After six weeks or so, your horse should be ready to do some cantering in a more open area. This will continue the muscling up process and will help to clear his wind.
A good hill to work on, at a slower pace is helpful
Choose good going and do not gallop too fast too far too soon.
Start with about a ¼ mile of cantering interspersed with trotting.
Increase the distance gradually
Towards the end of the period the horse should be covering about a mile in a strong canter, but not a gallop, once or twice a week.
On other days of the week he should be schooled, jumped or hacked out for exercise.

Remember that no two animals are alike. If in doubt take expert advice.

(1) 2. How often should stable bandages be removed and reset (US C 270)

Stable bandages must be removed and reset at least every 12 hours (morning and night)

(2) 3. Give 2 uses of a tail bandage USB 44

To protect the hairs of the dock during shipping, confine the tail hairs out of the way during breeding, foaling and body clipping. To shape the hair of the dock or to protect a braided tail before a show

(2) List 2 types of rugs and give one use for each (MH 169-172; GTW 82)

Stable/Night Rugs – excellent for warmth and comfort in the stall overnight

Turn out rugs – designed for outdoor, cold weather. Great for clipped horses.

Anti Sweat Rugs – used on a sweating horse while cooling to prevent chills

Exercise sheets – short square fronted rugs used in cold weather to keep the back, loins and quarter muscles warm

Summer sheets – used to protect horse against dust & flies

(1) 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)