

# CANADIAN PONY CLUB

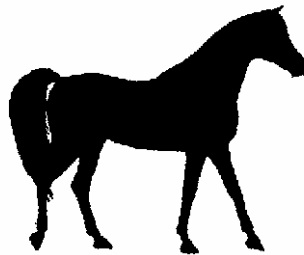


## WORKBOOK

### D1 LEVEL

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_



April 1997



## 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 \_\_\_\_\_

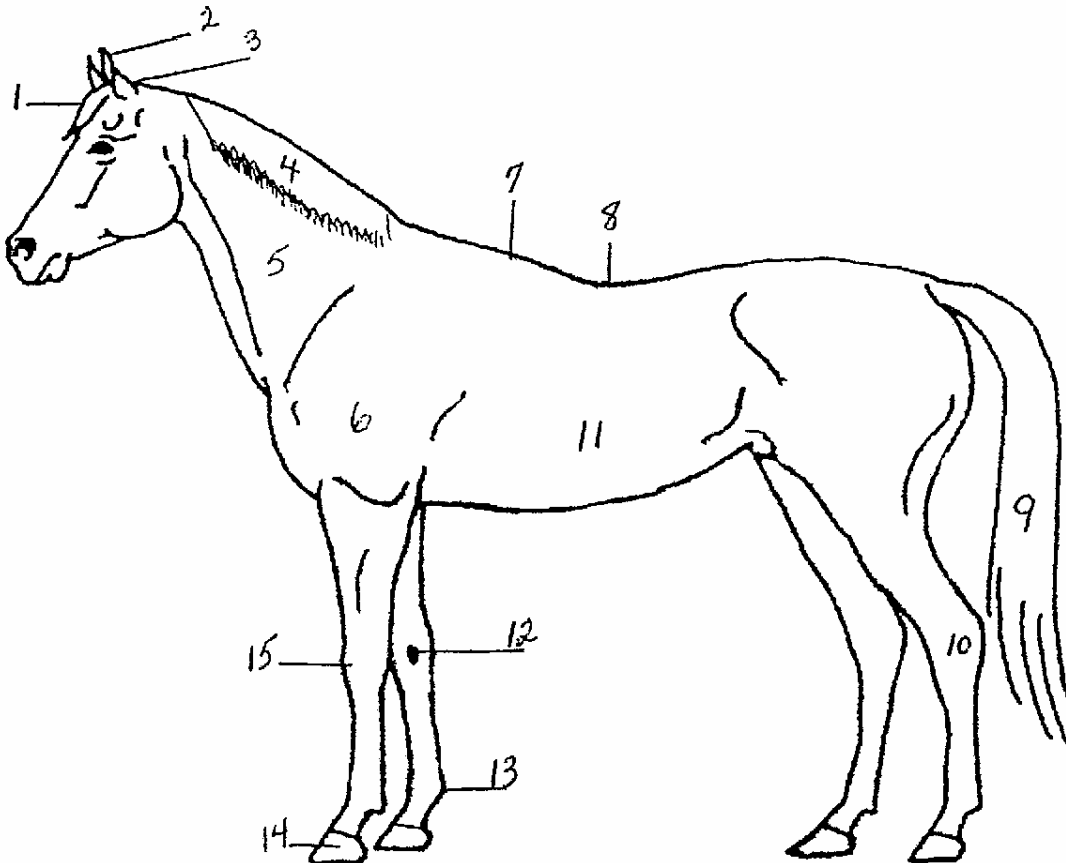
forelock \_\_\_\_\_ withers \_\_\_\_\_ hoof \_\_\_\_\_

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

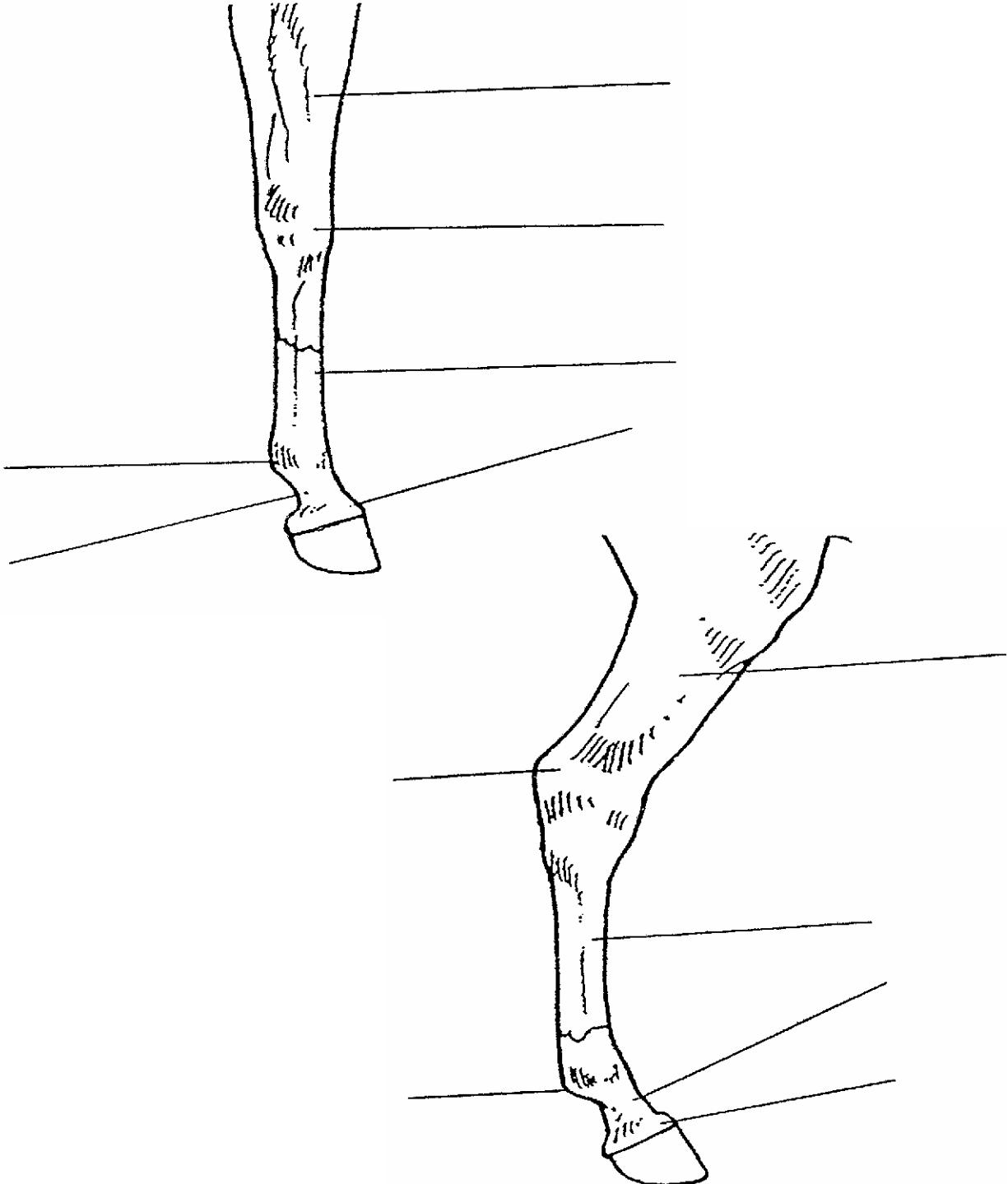
pastern

coronet

gaskin

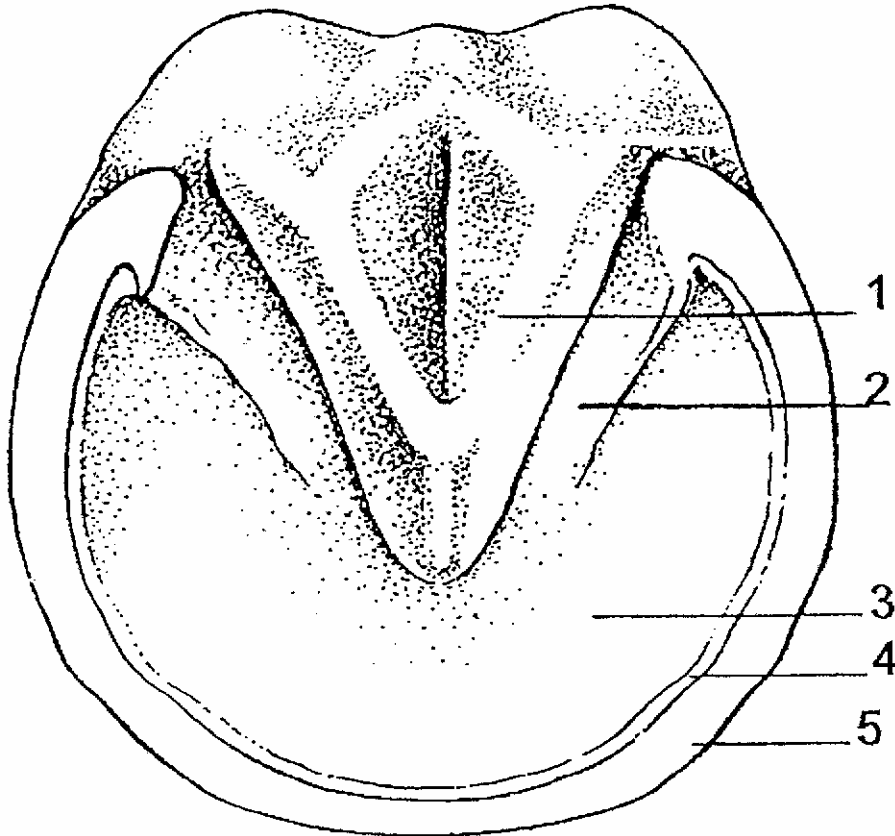
cannon bone

➤ 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. \_\_\_\_\_

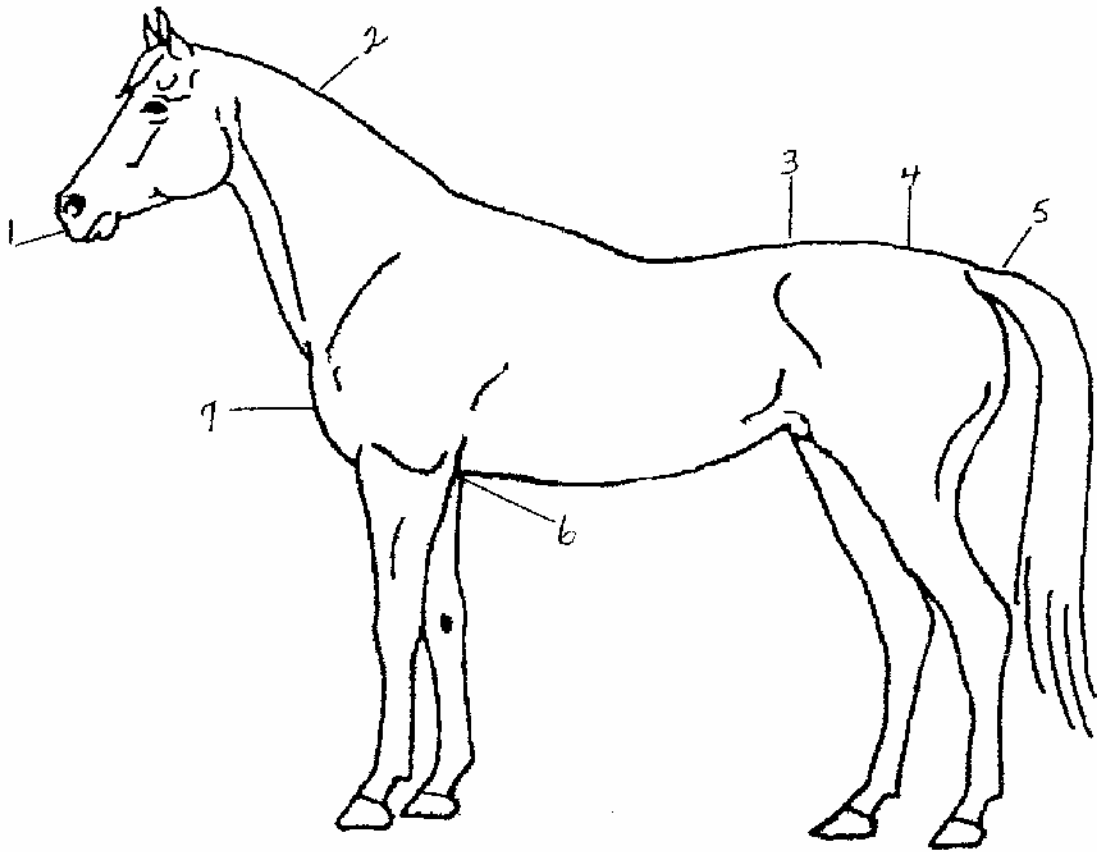
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Here are some new parts of the horse.

➤ Put the correct number beside each word.

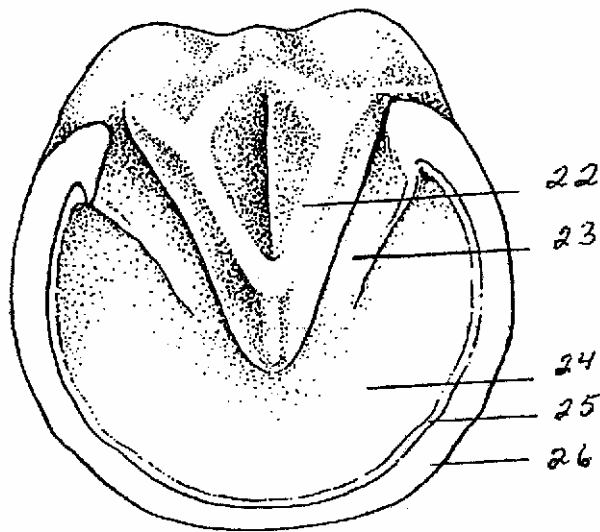
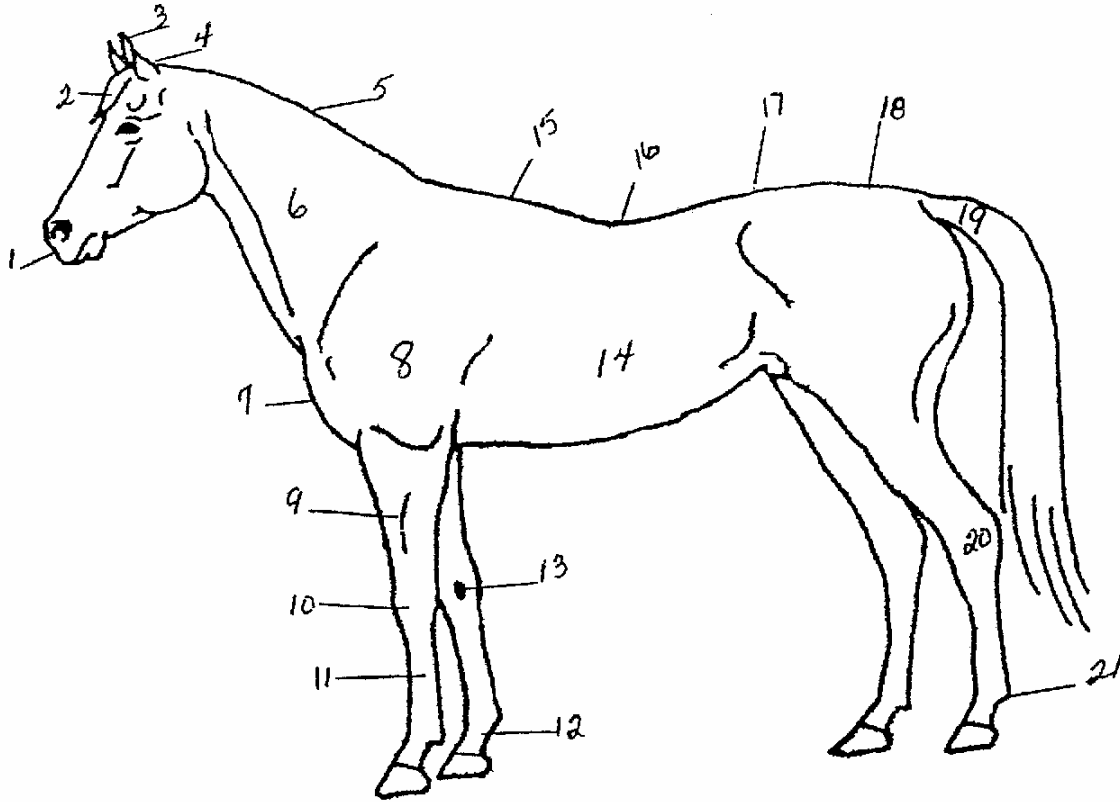
**crest** \_\_\_\_\_      **chest** \_\_\_\_\_      **loins** \_\_\_\_\_      **croup** \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

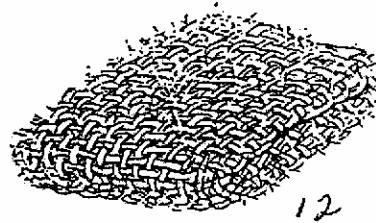
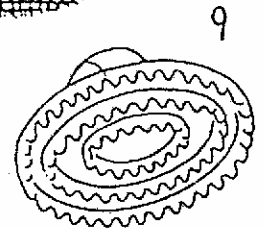
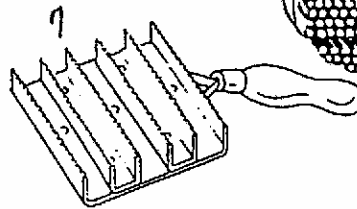
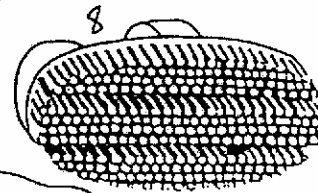
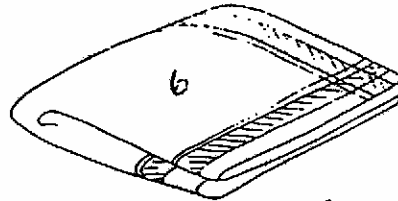
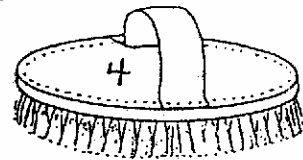
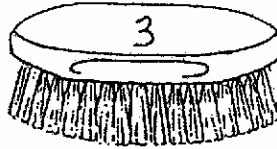
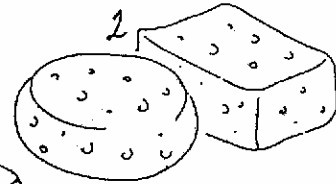
# The Grooming Kit



# 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:

<b>Water</b>	clean and plentiful
<b>Shelter</b>	from sun, rain, wind and flies
<b>Good fences</b>	so that he can't get out or injure himself
<b>Feed</b>	enough good grass or extra hay if the grass is poor
<b>Safe area</b>	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**

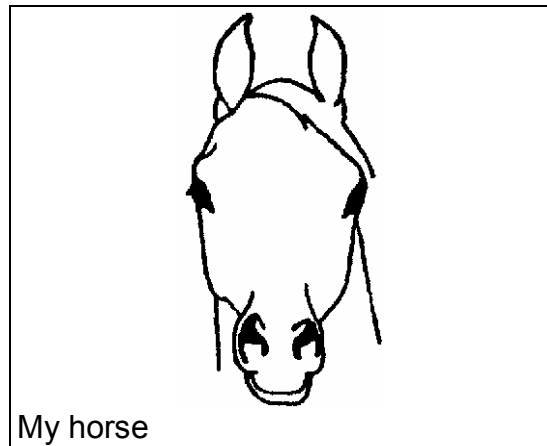
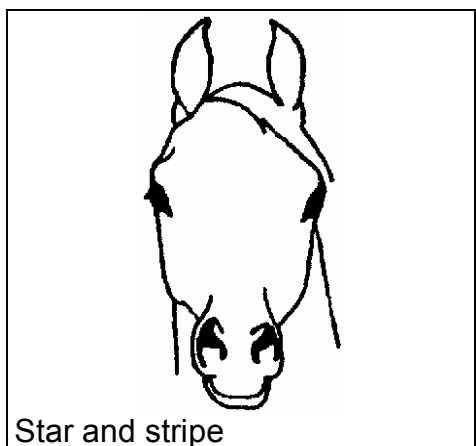
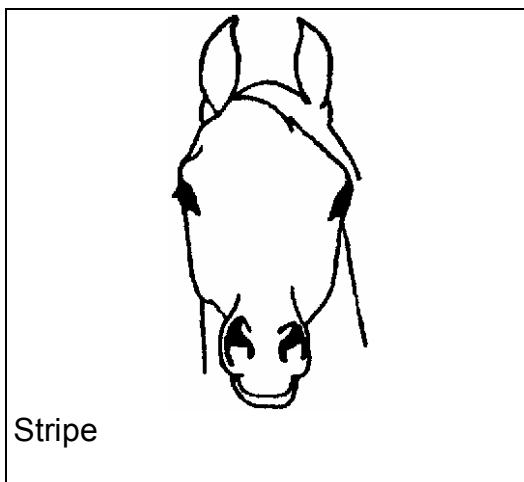
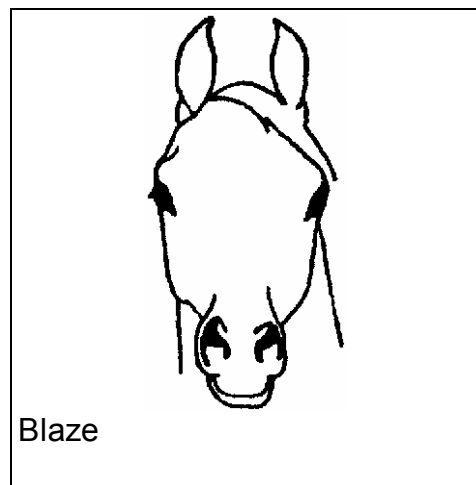
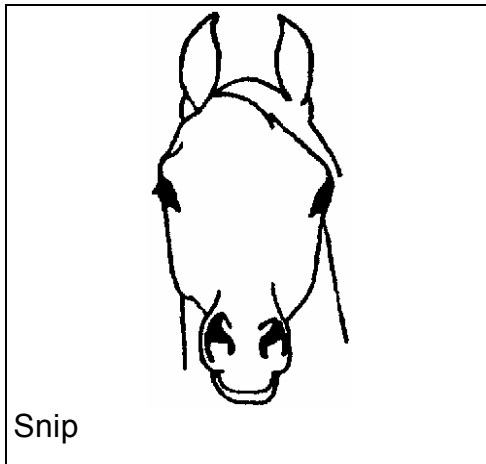
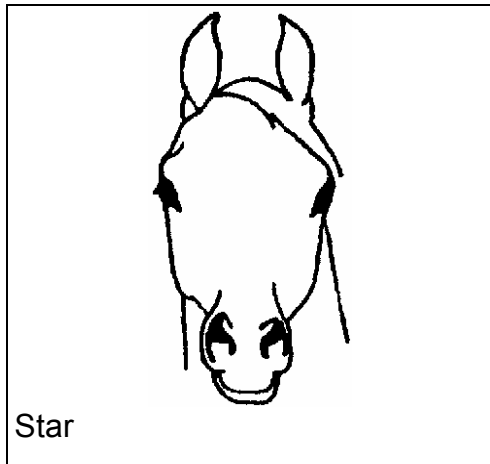
**white face**

**wall eye**

**star**

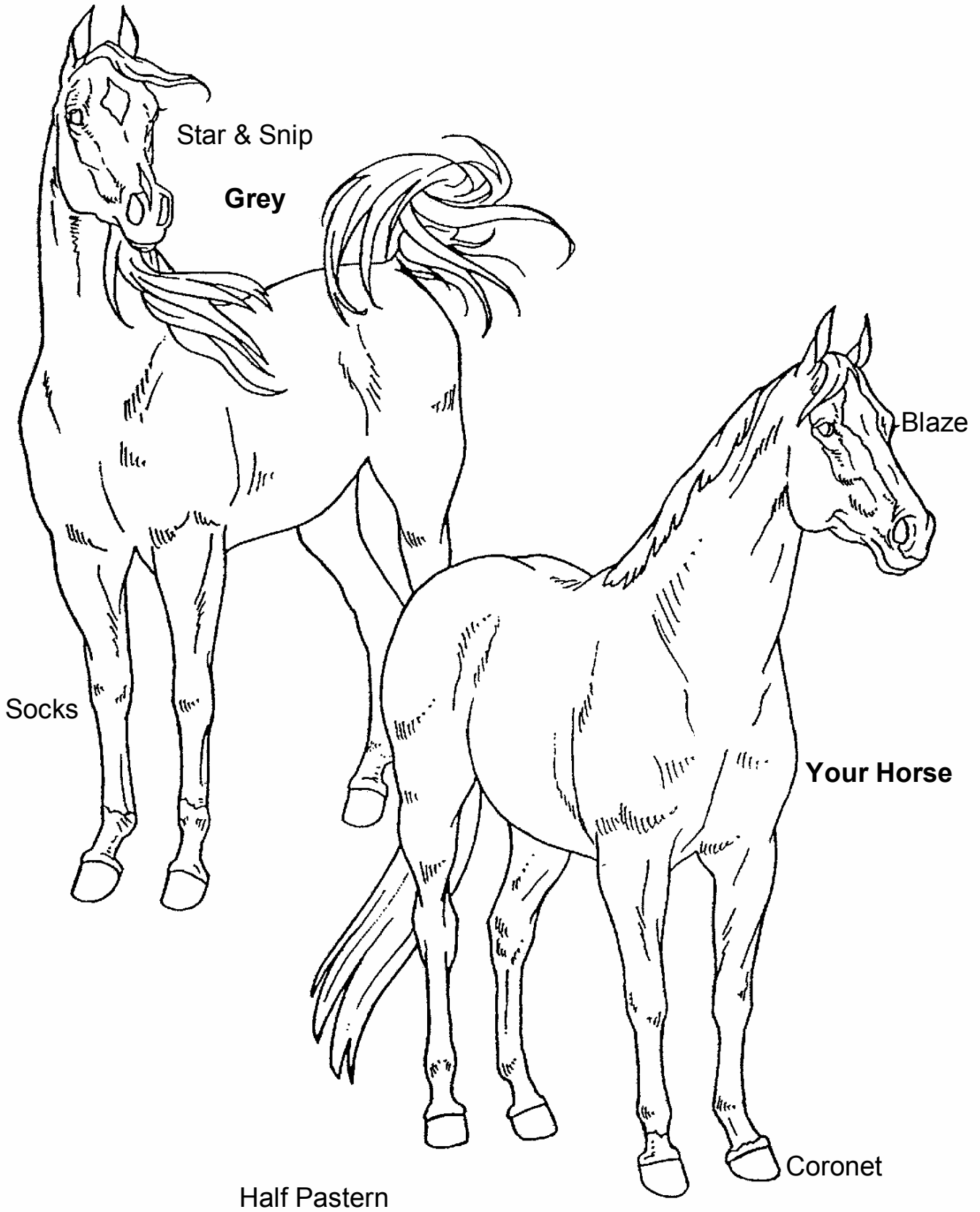
**blaze**

## FACE MARKINGS

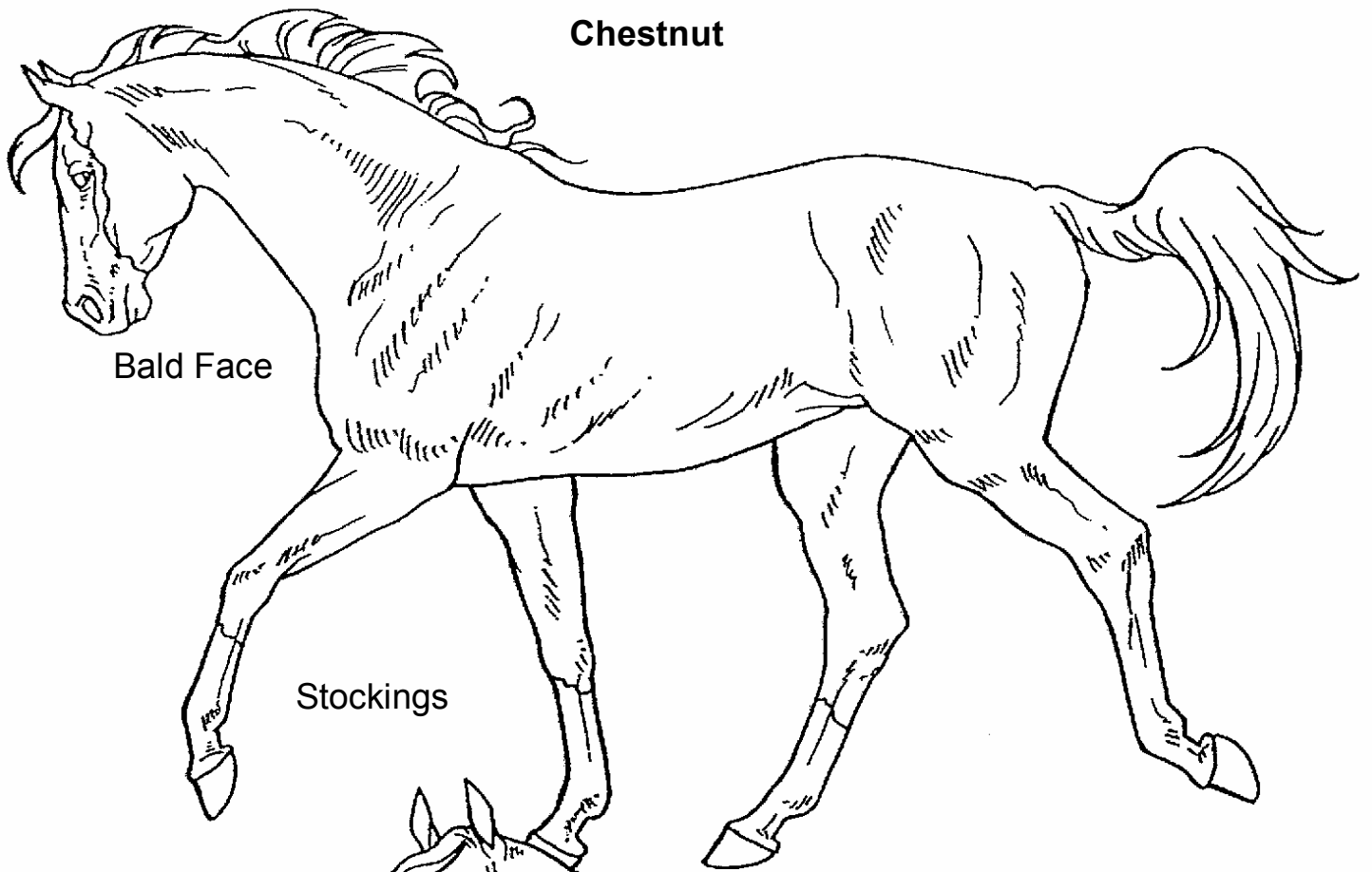


Colours and Markings

Have some fun.



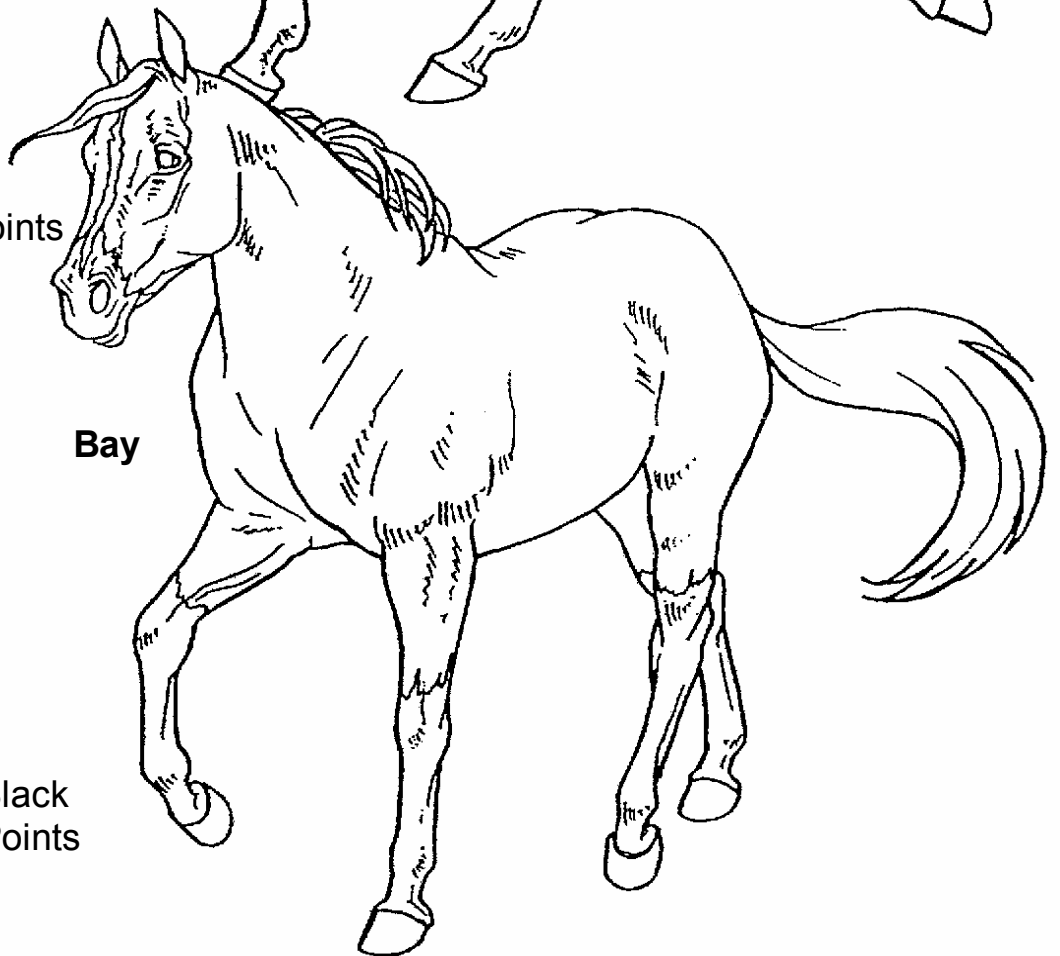
**Chestnut**



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**

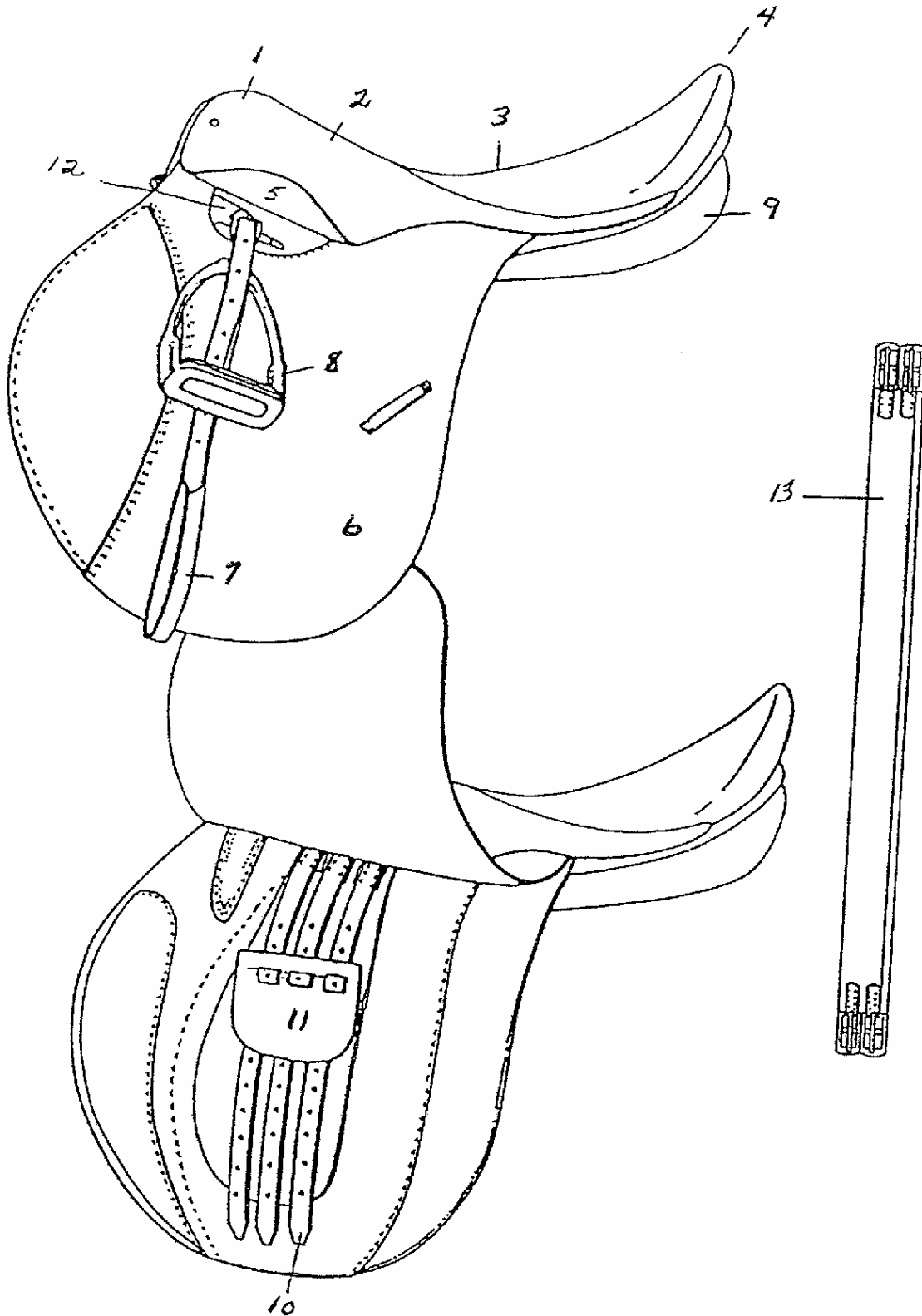
**after every ride**

**cantle**

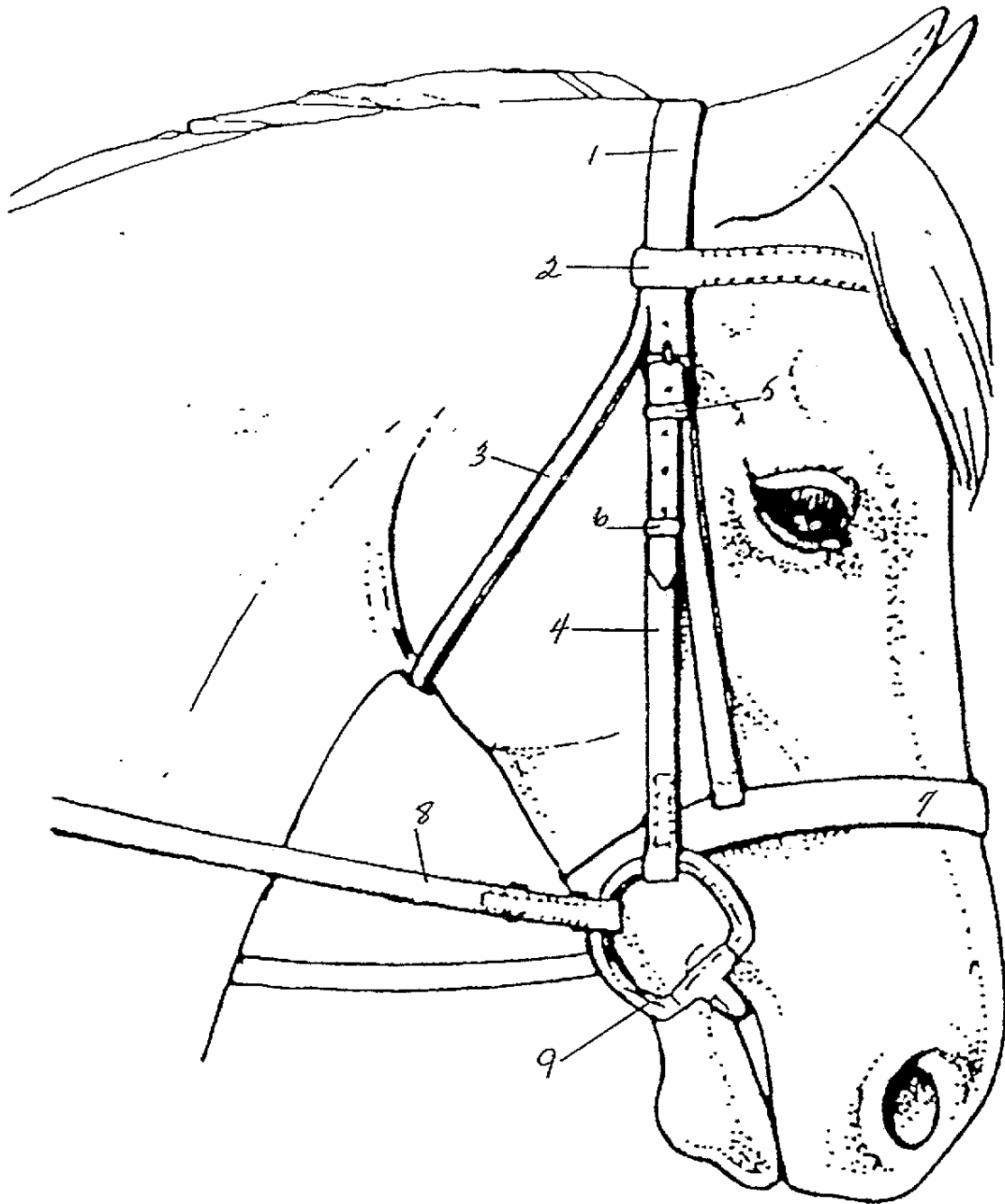
**hot water**

### Assignment 2

### Parts of the Saddle

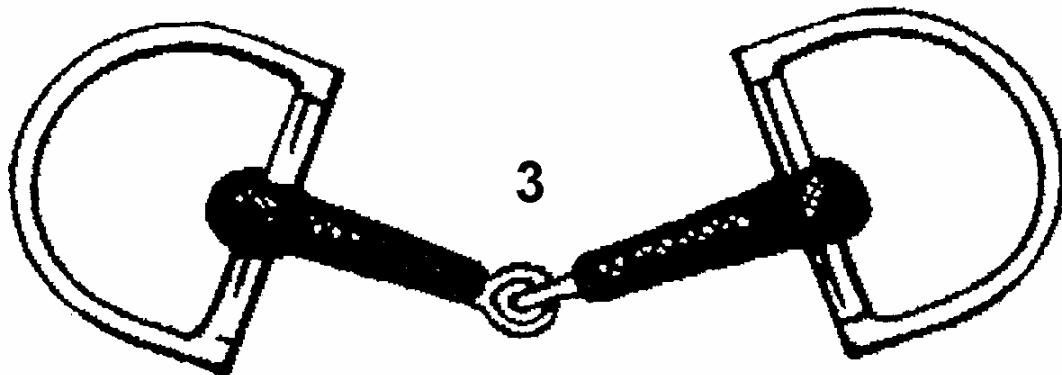
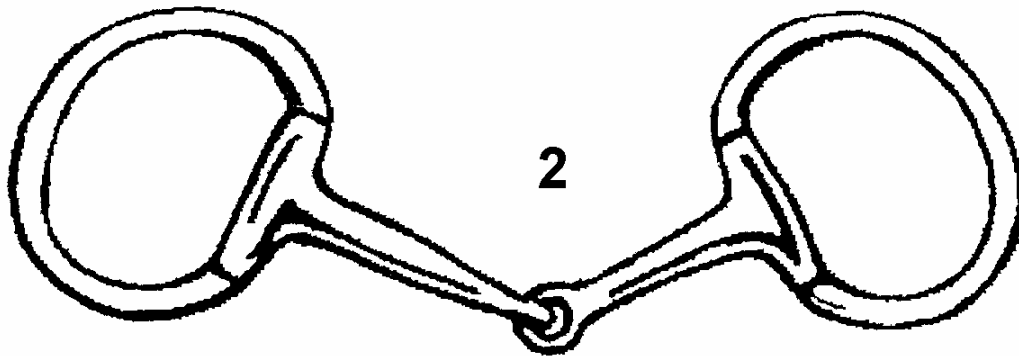
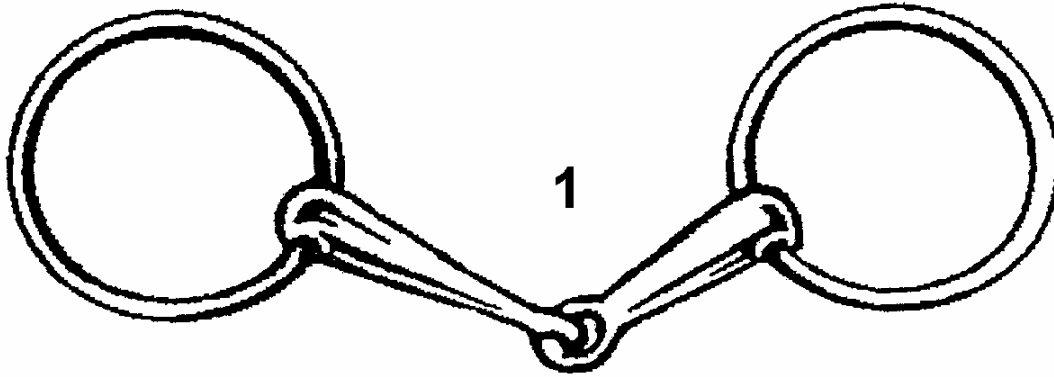


### Assignment 3      Parts of the Bridle



## Assignment 4 Snaffle bits

Name these three snaffle bits.



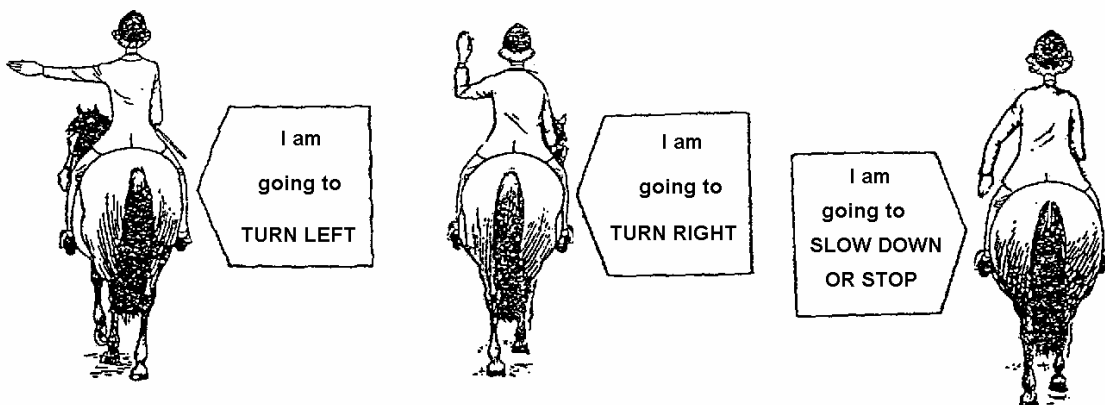
## Lesson 7 Handling & Riding and Road Sense

### 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.

\_\_\_\_\_

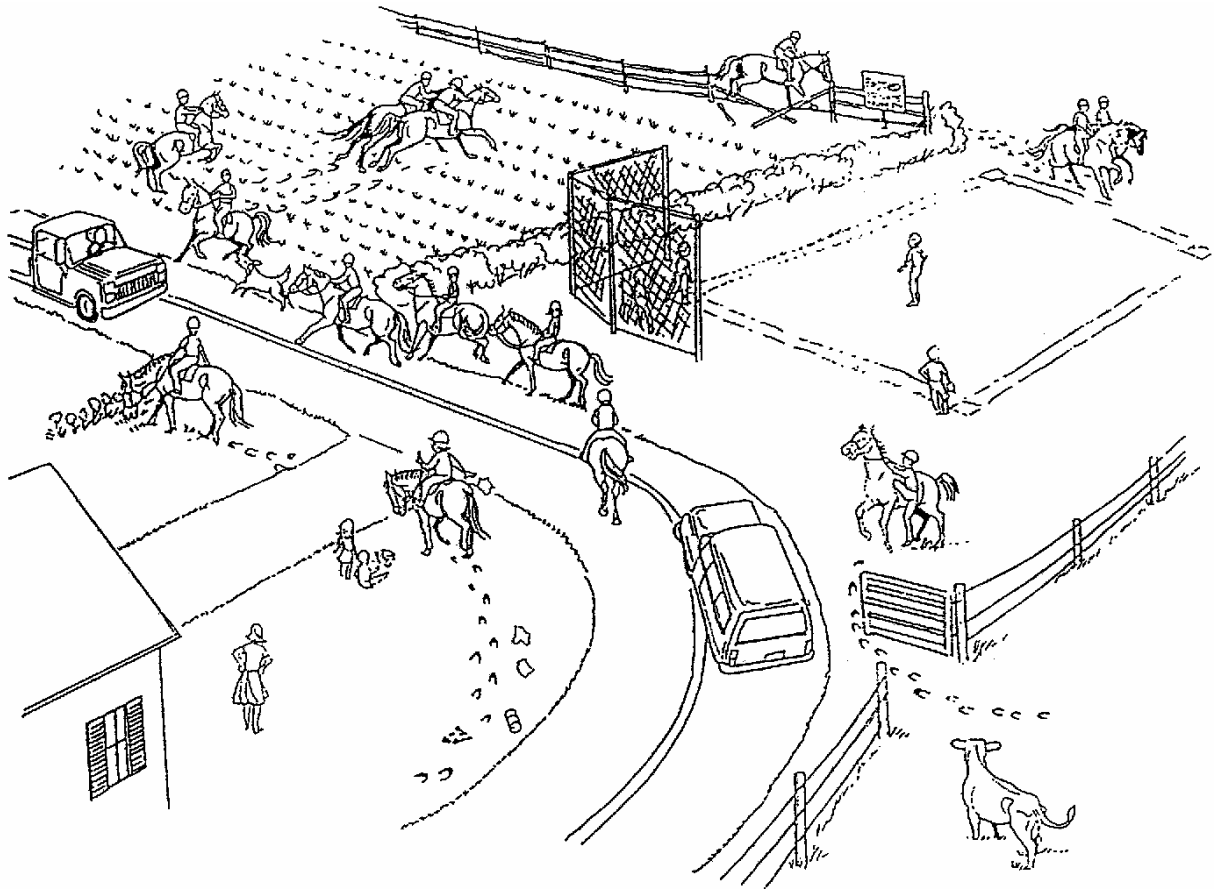
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Give two rules for riding at night.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Can you find all of the mistakes in this picture?**



**THE END**

