

# CANADIAN PONY CLUB

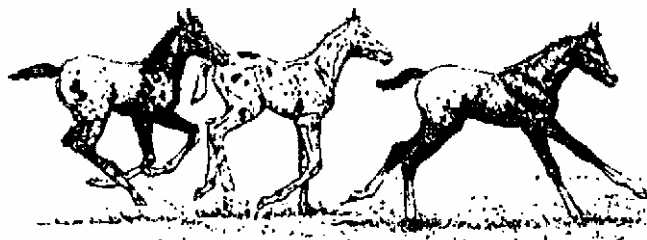


## WORKBOOK

### D LEVEL

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

BRANCH \_\_\_\_\_



April 1997

# CANADIAN PONY CLUB



## D WORKBOOK

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## LESSON 1 PARTS OF THE PONY

At the D level, you will learn at least 10 parts of the pony.

Here are some of the easiest ones:

**knee** \_\_\_\_\_

**hock** \_\_\_\_\_

**neck** \_\_\_\_\_

**mane** \_\_\_\_\_

**tail** \_\_\_\_\_

**shoulder** \_\_\_\_\_

**forelock** \_\_\_\_\_

**hoof** \_\_\_\_\_

**ears** \_\_\_\_\_

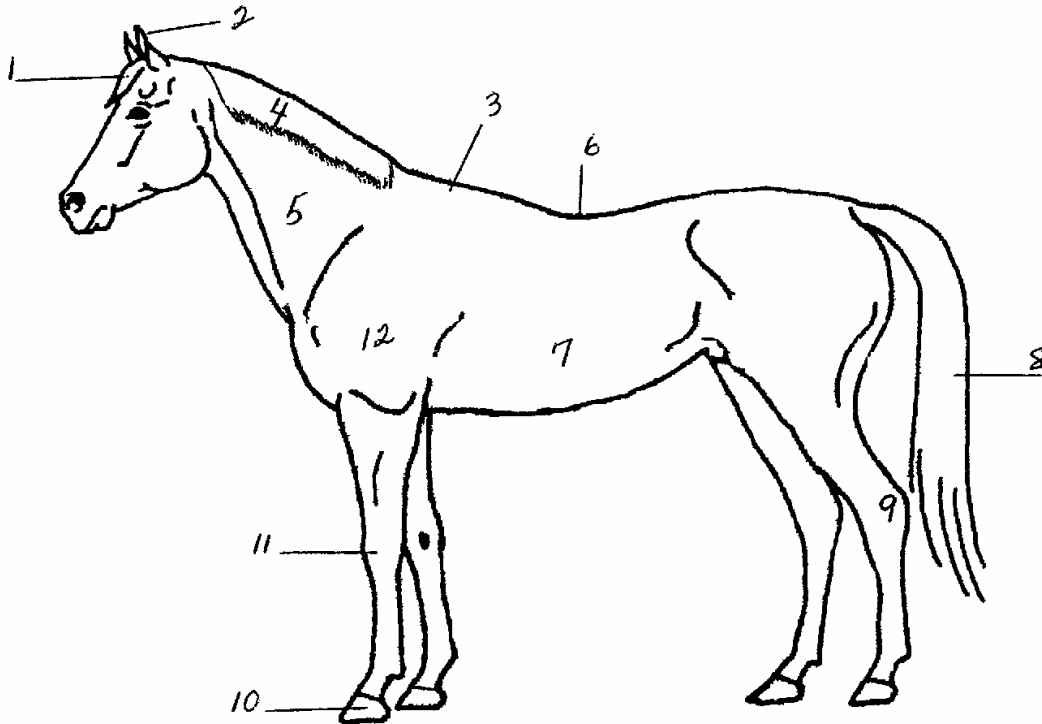
**withers** \_\_\_\_\_

**back** \_\_\_\_\_

**barrel** \_\_\_\_\_

Lets start by learning these parts of the horse.

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

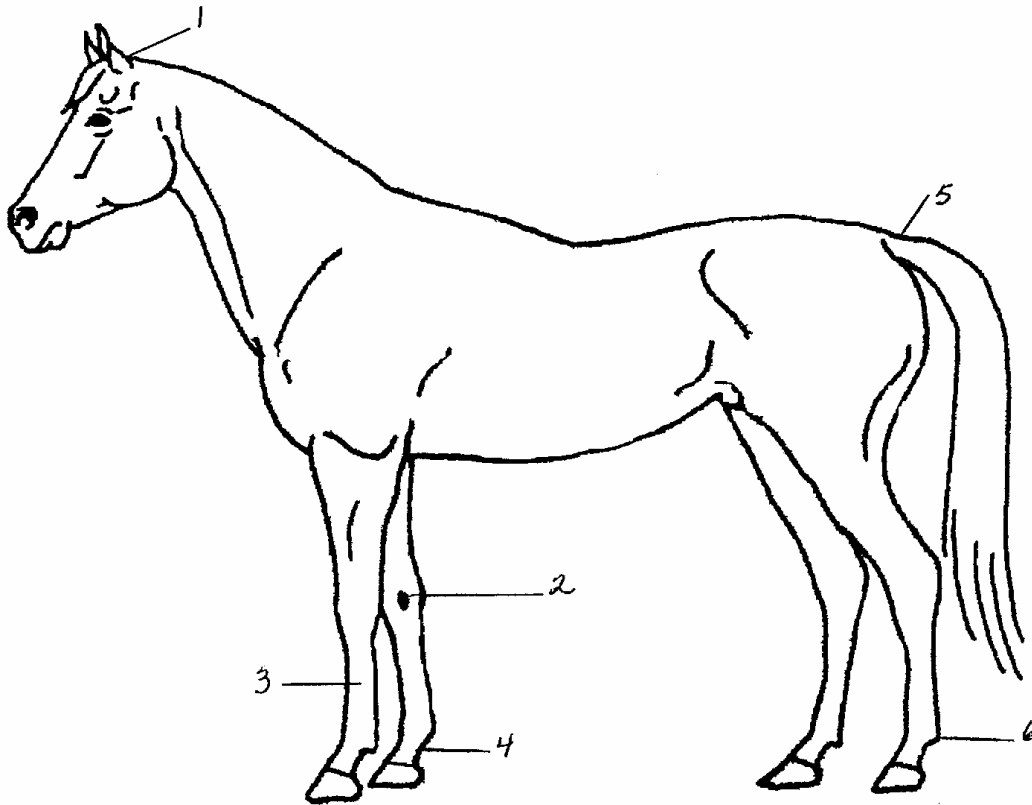


Are you ready for some harder ones?

**cannon bone** \_\_\_\_\_      **poll** \_\_\_\_\_      **fetlock** \_\_\_\_\_

**pastern** \_\_\_\_\_      **dock** \_\_\_\_\_      **chestnut** \_\_\_\_\_

➤Put the correct number beside each word.



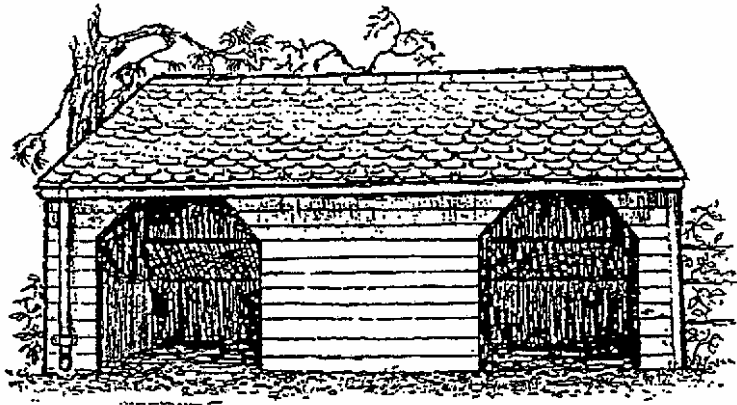
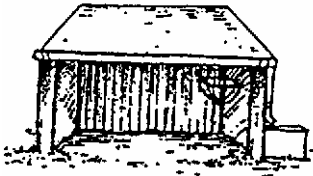
## Lesson 2 Home and Habits

Ponies live in different kinds of homes.

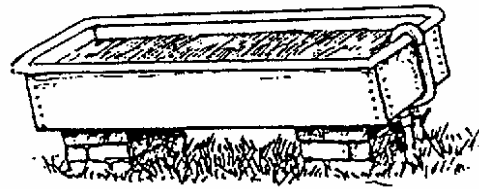
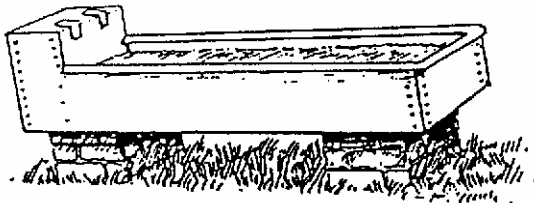
Some ponies live in a field all of the time.

If a pony lives in a field all of the time, he must have:

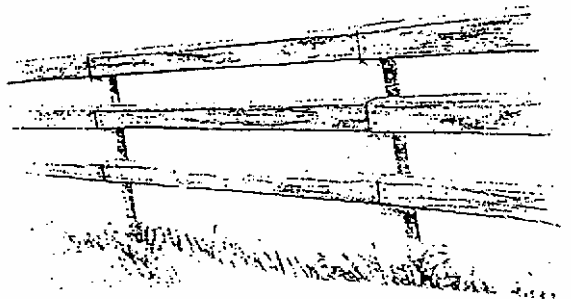
### 1. shelter



### 2. water



### 3. good fences



Some ponies spend most of their time in a barn.

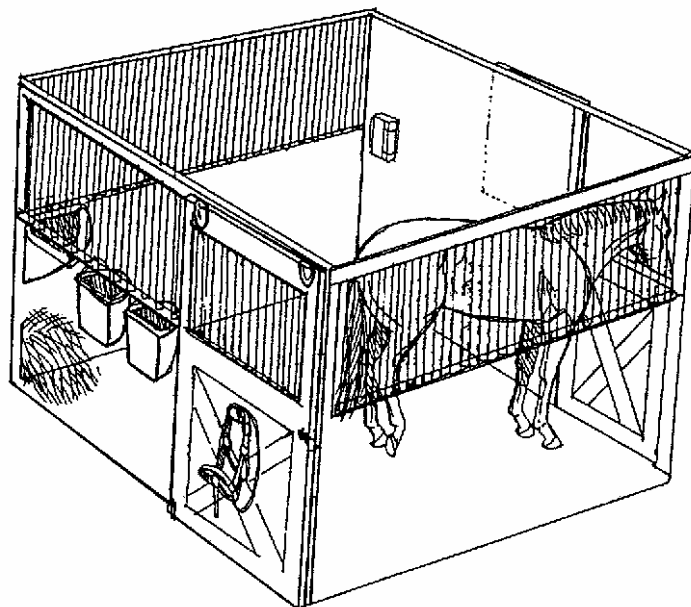
A pony who lives in the barn needs lots of bedding so that he will be comfortable.

One good bedding for your pony is **straw**.

He also needs water all of the time.

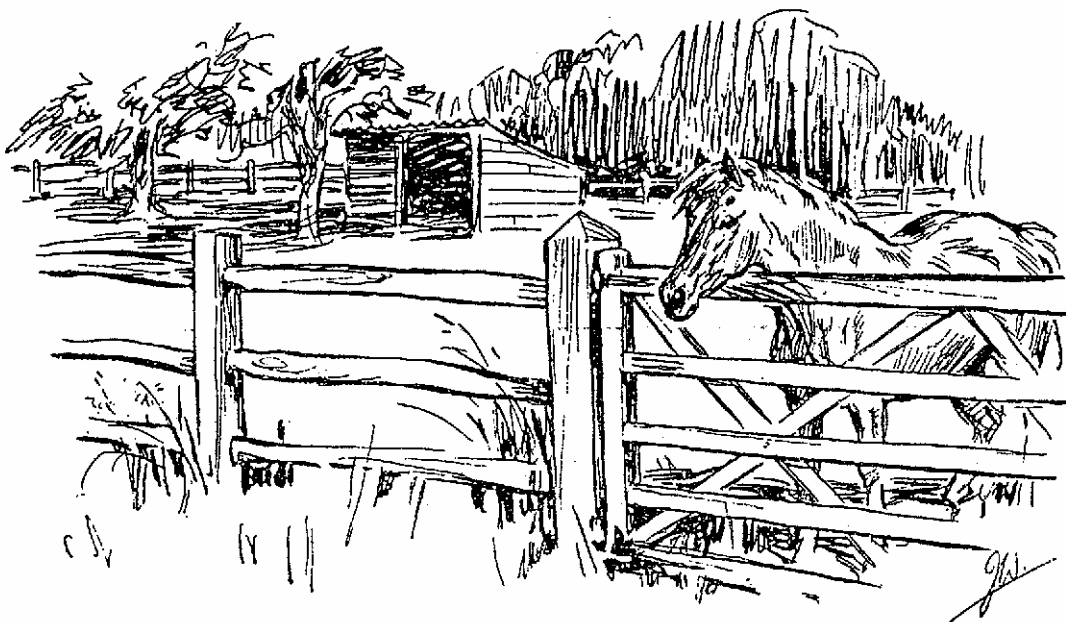
Some ponies have a toy in their stall so they won't get bored.

Some ponies live outside part of the time and in the barn part of the time.



## WHERE DOES YOUR PONY LIVE?

1. Does your pony live outside most of the time? \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Does your pony live in a barn most of the time? \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Does your pony live both in the field and in the barn? \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. If a pony lives in a field most of the time, he will need
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
  
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. If your pony lives in the barn some of the time, he will need lots of good bedding. One good bedding is \_\_\_\_\_



## Likes and Dislikes

Most horses and ponies have things that they like and things that they hate.

Many ponies like to roll in the dirt.



Many ponies like treats such as apples and carrots.

Some ponies hate bikes or trucks.

Some ponies hate whips.

What is one thing that your pony likes?

My pony likes \_\_\_\_\_.

What is one thing that your pony hates?

My pony hates \_\_\_\_\_.

## Keeping Warm

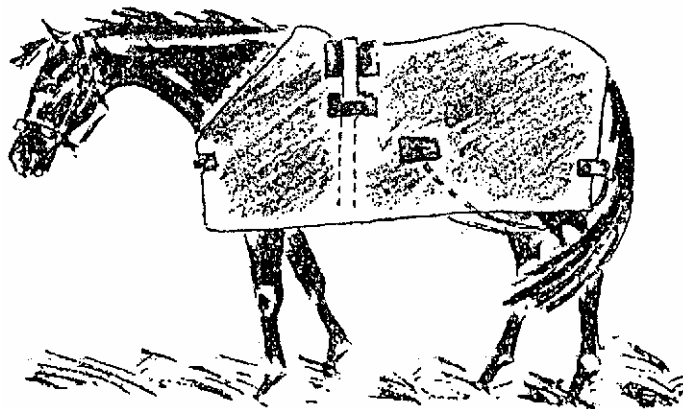
When winter comes, ponies, like people, have to keep warm.

Some ways that a pony can keep warm are:

1. **he grows a nice furry coat.**
2. **he lives inside a barn**
3. **he wears a blanket**

How does your pony keep warm in the winter?

---



## **Food and Water**

All ponies need water and good food to stay healthy.

**Water** is very important for your pony. He should be allowed to have as much good, clean water as he wants.

(A pony who is very hot after exercise should only have little sips of water until he is cooled off.)

Some good foods for horses and ponies are:

**oats            hay            complete feed**  
**grass           salt           sweet feed           water**

Some ponies have a block of salt in their field or stall.

What does your pony eat?

---

## CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

1. Do ponies living in a field need shelter? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do all ponies need lots of good clean water? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do all ponies live in a barn? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is straw a good bedding for horses? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are carrots a good treat for a pony? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is hay a good food for a horse or pony? \_\_\_\_\_

Can you name two ways that a pony can keep warm in the winter?

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

# MY PONY

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

COLOUR \_\_\_\_\_

AGE \_\_\_\_\_ HEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_

Paste a picture of your horse in this space

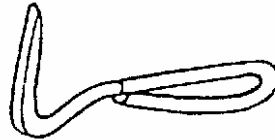
## LESSON 3 GROOMING

All ponies need to be groomed so that they will stay healthy and look nice.

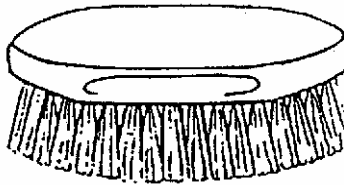
Ponies should be groomed before and after each ride.

Here are some grooming tools:

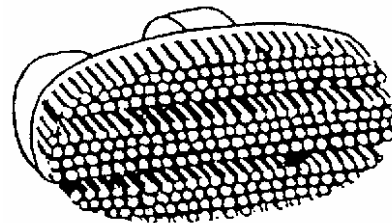
1. **Hoof pick** - this is used to clean out the pony's feet. It is always used from heel to toe.



2. **Dandy brush** - this brush has stiff bristles and is used to remove the heavy mud and dirt. It should not be used on the face, mane, tail or lower legs.



3. **Curry comb** - this may be made of rubber or plastic. The plastic ones come in many different colours. The curry comb is used to clean the dandy brush. It should not be used on the horse.



Most ponies enjoy being groomed. You should always brush your pony firmly but gently.

Only use a very soft brush on the face and be very gentle around the eyes, ears and muzzle.

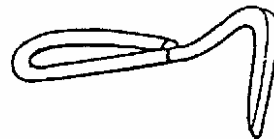
## LESSON 3 GROOMING ASSIGNMENT

CAN YOU FIND THE ANSWER?

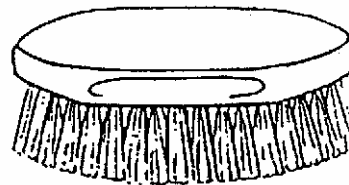
1. A grooming tool to remove heavy mud. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A grooming tool used to clean out the pony's feet. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A grooming tool used to clean the other brushes. \_\_\_\_\_

Identify each tool from its picture.

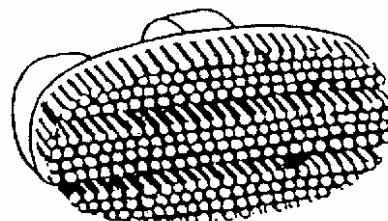
1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



## **LESSON 4 COLOURS & MARKINGS**

This lesson is an introduction to colours and markings. It is not tested at this level.

Horses and ponies come in many different colours.

Three of the most common colours are bay, chestnut and grey.

**BAY** - a light brown or reddish brown horse with a black mane and tail and black legs below the knee and hock.

**CHESTNUT** - A reddish brown horse whose legs are the same colour as his body. His mane and tail are either the same colour or a little lighter.

**GREY** - a grey horse has a mixture of black and white hairs. Grays can be light or dark or nearly white.

Can you find pictures of those three different coloured horses?

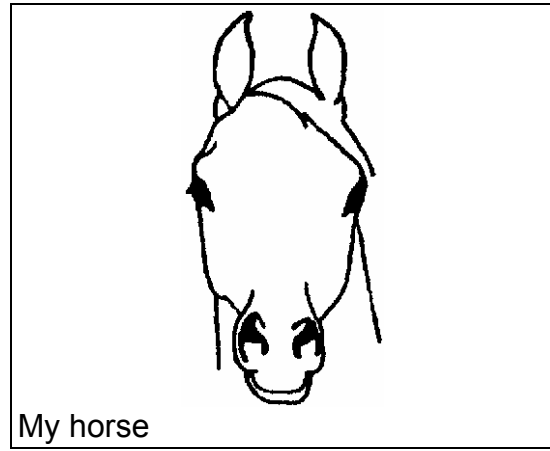
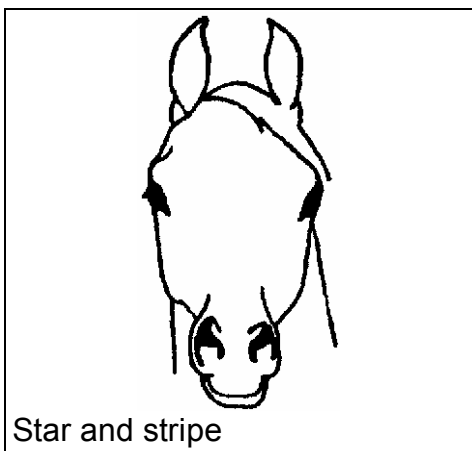
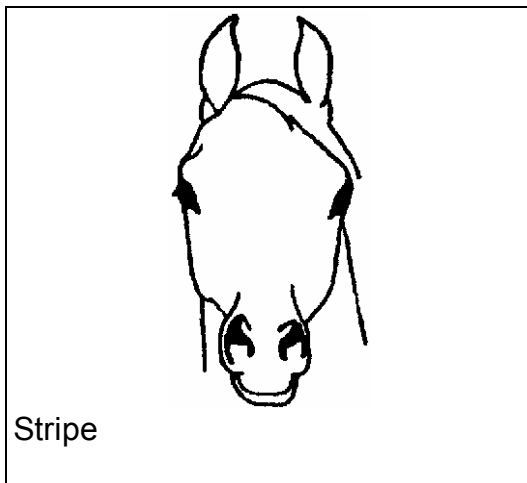
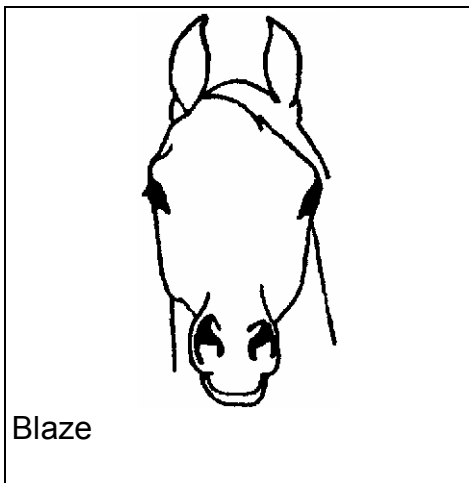
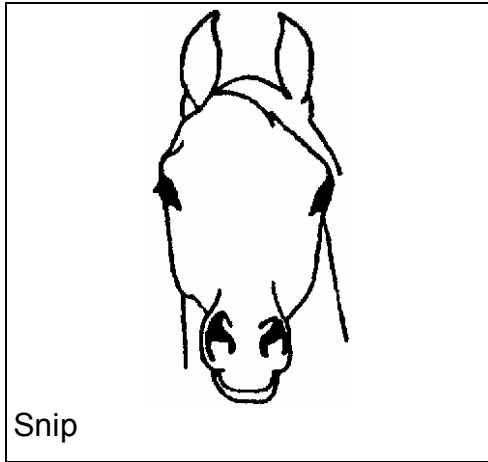
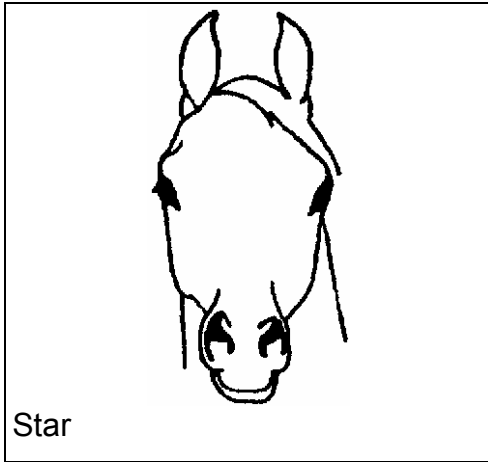
Look through old horse magazines.

# BAY

# CHESTNUT

# GRAY

## FACE MARKINGS



## **Lesson 5 Handling**

The best way to learn this lesson is to go out to the barn with your instructor and practice the following things after reading through the lesson:

- ◆ **putting on a halter**
- ◆ **tying a quick release knot**
- ◆ **approaching a pony in the field**
- ◆ **approaching a pony in a stall**
- ◆ **leading a pony**

When walking up to a pony in his field or in his stall, it is important to talk to him. This lets him know where you are. If you surprise your pony he might run away or kick you by accident.

If you want to give him a treat, always make sure that you hold your hand flat. Curved fingers might look like a carrot to a greedy pony.

Ponies wear a halter when we lead them. It is important to always attach a lead shank to the halter when leading your pony.

When putting on a halter, you must always be very gentle. Never poke him in the eye or hurt his ears. Your instructor will show you how to properly put a halter on your pony.

The halter should fit snugly but not too tight. You must practice putting on the halter carefully and gently. Remember, practice makes perfect.

A person should never lead a pony just by its halter. This can be dangerous and might result in injuries to you or a loose pony. A lead rope or lead shank should always be attached to the halter for leading and tying.

When leading a pony, it is important to walk beside the pony so that he can't step on you. Usually we lead a pony from the left side.

Your right hand should hold the rope about 25 cm below the halter. The extra rope should be held in your left hand, making sure that the rope doesn't drag on the ground.



The extra rope must **never** be coiled around your hand.

Your instructor will show you how to hold the rope correctly and how to lead your pony safely. Practice often.

When tying a pony, we always use a quick release knot. This is a special kind of knot which allows us to release the pony quickly if he should get into trouble. Your instructor will show you how to tie this special knot. You must practice it until you can tie it quickly and easily.

## Lesson 5    Leading and Handling    Assignment

### TRUE OR FALSE

1. When approaching a pony in the field, it is best to sneak up on him quietly. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You should only feed a treat from a flat hand. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You should always use a halter and lead rope when leading your pony. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Always tie a pony with a square knot to make sure he doesn't get away. \_\_\_\_\_
5. When leading a pony never wrap the extra rope around your hand. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You should always speak to your pony before entering the stall. \_\_\_\_\_

Choose the best one:

7. When leading your pony you should use:
  - a) **a halter & lead shank**
  - b) **a rope around his neck**
  - c) **just pull on his mane**
8. The best knot to use when tying your pony is:
  - a) **square knot**
  - b) **quick release knot**
  - c) **slip knot**

## LESSON 6 SADDLERY

Saddlery is another name for tack. Tack includes all of the saddles, bridles, and halters that our ponies wear.

It is important that we look after our tack, keeping it clean and supple. This is very important for four reasons.

1. **Clean, supple tack is more comfortable for your pony.**
2. **Clean, supple tack is more comfortable for you.**
3. **Tack is very expensive, and lasts longer if it is well looked after.**
4. **Clean tack looks better and shows that you care about your pony.**

### CLEANING TACK

Each time you ride, you should wash your bit carefully. After all, you would not want to put yesterday's dirty fork in your mouth and your pony does not want to put yesterday's dirty bit in his mouth.

You can easily clean your bit by swishing it around in a bucket of water or by wiping it with a damp sponge or cloth.

Your bridle and saddle should be cleaned fully about once a week. This means taking all of your tack apart and cleaning each piece.

In order to clean your tack you will need:

- **a bucket of warm (not hot) water**
- **a couple of sponges and cloths**
- **some saddle soap.**

Start by wringing out a cloth or sponge and wipe each piece of tack. Next, rub saddle soap onto each piece. Don't put on too much soap. Wipe off any extra soap.

Your instructor will show you how to take your tack apart and how to clean it properly. When you are finished, your instructor will show you how to put your tack back together. The more often you do this, the easier it gets.

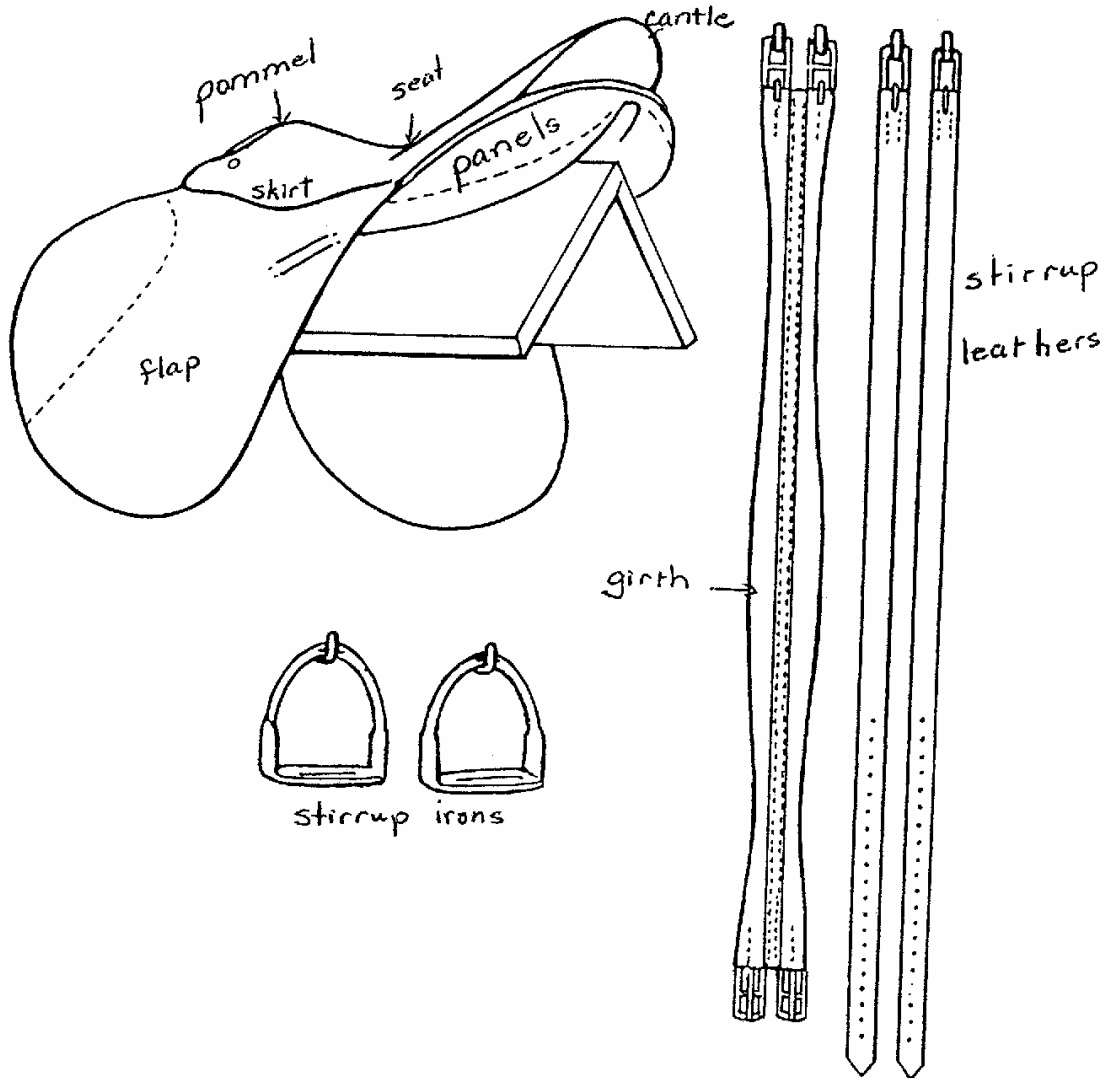
Can you answer these questions?

1. The back of the saddle is called the:  
**a) pommel**  
**b) seat**  
**c) cantle**
  
2. The part of the bridle that goes into the pony's mouth is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  
3. The front of the saddle is called the  
**a) cantle**  
**b) seat**  
**c) pommel**
  
4. One reason to keep your tack clean is so that it will be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  
5. You should use \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to clean your saddle.

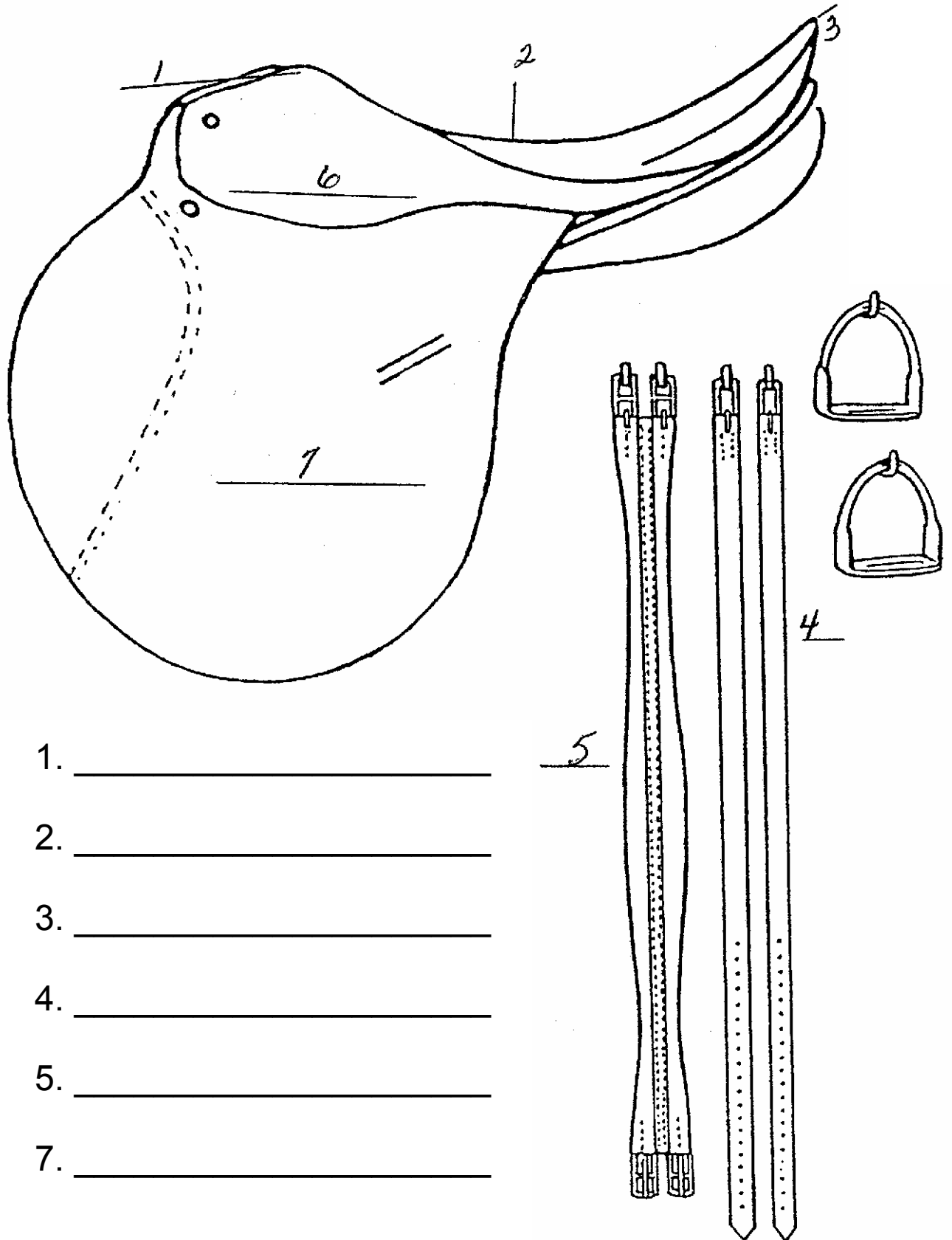
# THE SADDLE

At the D level, you must know these parts of the saddle.

Study the picture carefully, and then try to fill in the blanks on the next page.



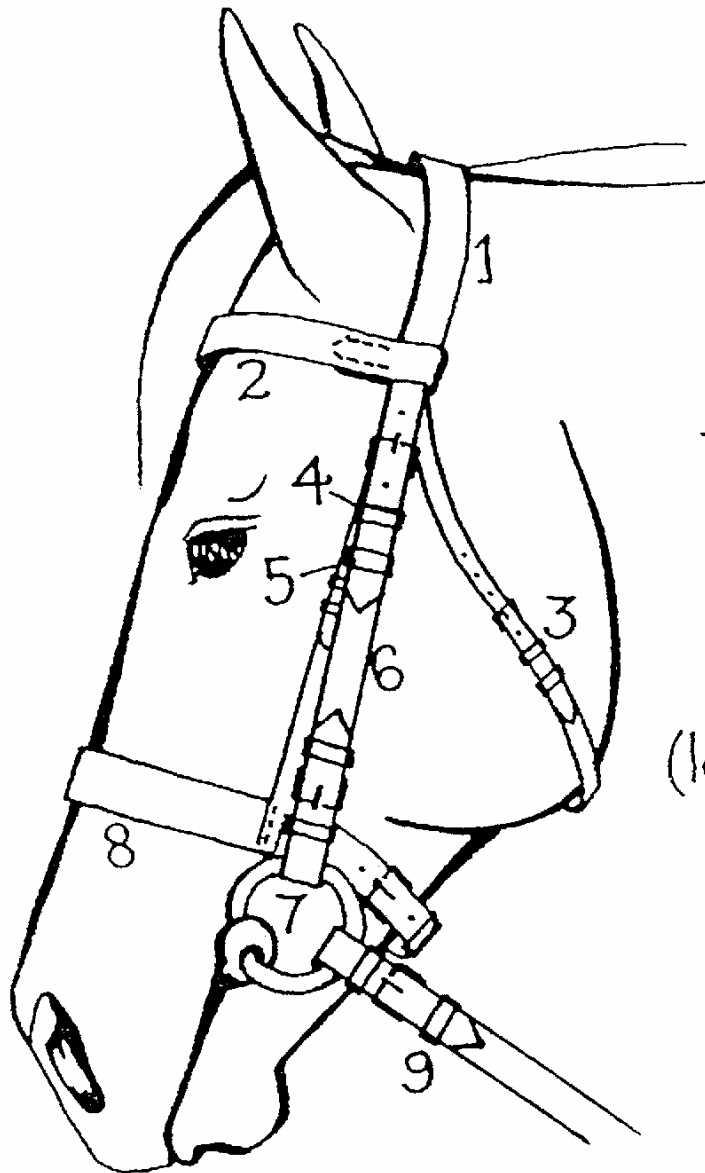
Name the parts of the saddle.



## THE BRIDLE

At the D level, you must know all of the parts of the snaffle bridle.

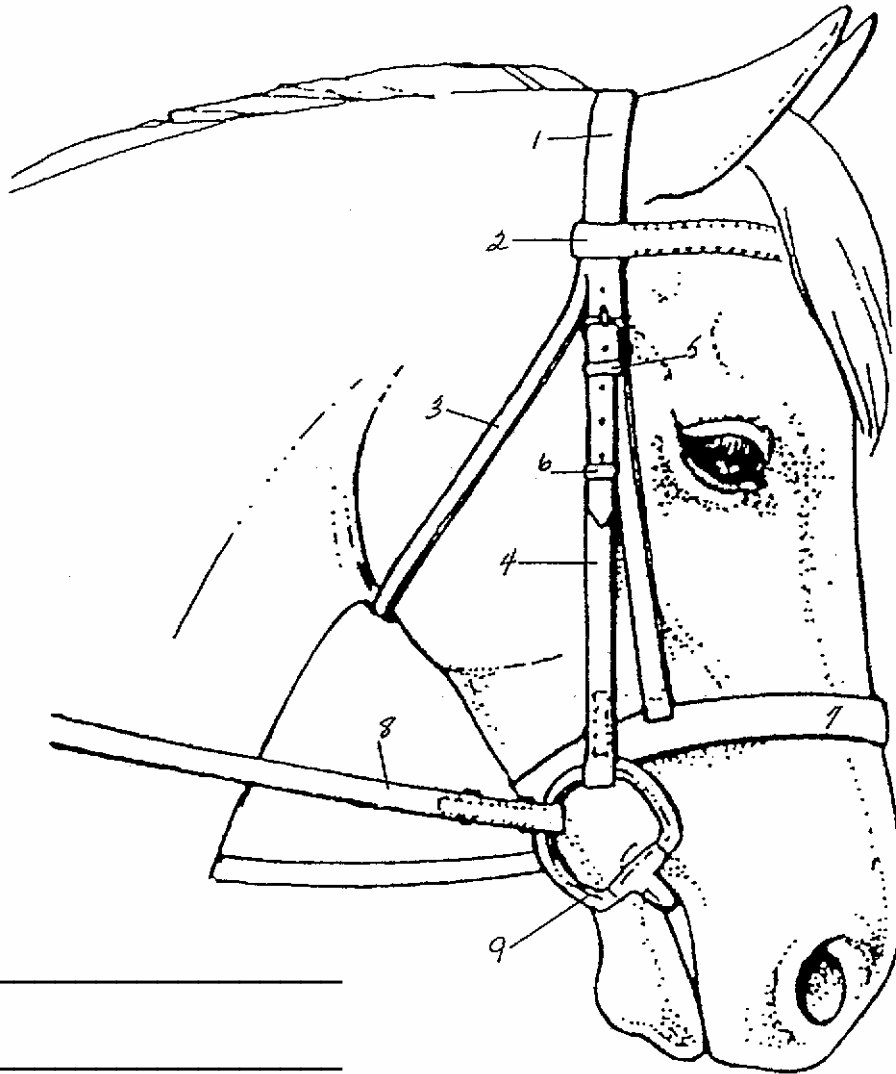
Study the picture carefully, and then try to fill in the blanks on the next page.



crown  
head piece 1  
brow band 2  
throat lash 3  
keeper 4  
runner 5  
cheek piece 6  
(loose ring snaffle)  
bit 7  
cavesson  
noseband 8  
rein 9

Parts of the bridle. D Certificate must know the ones underlined.

Name the parts of the bridle.



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 7                      Riding

You will learn how to ride your pony in your regular riding lessons. However there are some things you can learn about before you ride.

Before you mount your pony you must always check to see:

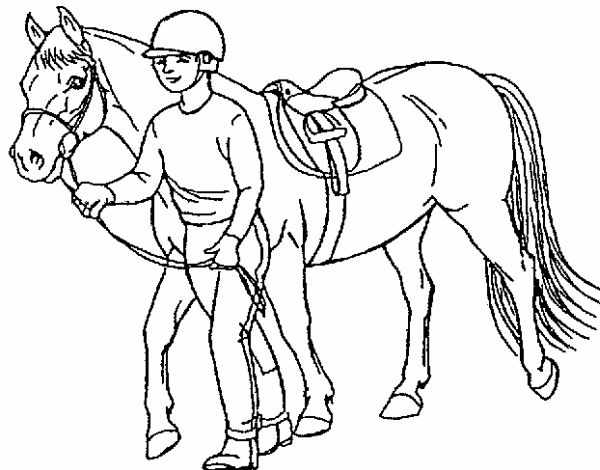
- ◆ that your bridle is on correctly
- ◆ that your girth is tight
- ◆ that your stirrups are run down

Immediately after you dismount you must:

- ◆ run up your stirrups
- ◆ loosen your girth
- ◆ take the reins over the pony's head

You are now ready to lead in hand. Always walk beside your pony so that he won't step on you.

After your riding lesson, you should always lead your pony in hand for a little while to make sure that he is cool.



## **Lesson 7                  Riding                  Assignment**

1. Just before mounting you should always:
  - a) brush your pony's mane**
  - b) run up your stirrups**
  - c) check your girth.**
  
2. Immediately after dismounting you should:
  - a) take off the bridle**
  - b) run up your stirrups**
  - c) pick out the pony's feet**
  
3. After working your pony you should always:
  - a) walk him until he is cool**
  - b) give him a big meal**
  - c) put him in the barn**
  
4. When riding you should always wear:
  - a) a boot or shoe with a heel**
  - b) a properly fitted safety helmet**
  - c) both boots and a safety helmet**
  
5. When you mount, your pony should:
  - a) stand still**
  - b) turn around**
  - c) walk away**
  
6. You don't have to wear your hard hat at Pony Club if you are only going to walk and trot. \_\_\_\_\_
  
7. You should always check that your girth is tight before mounting. \_\_\_\_\_