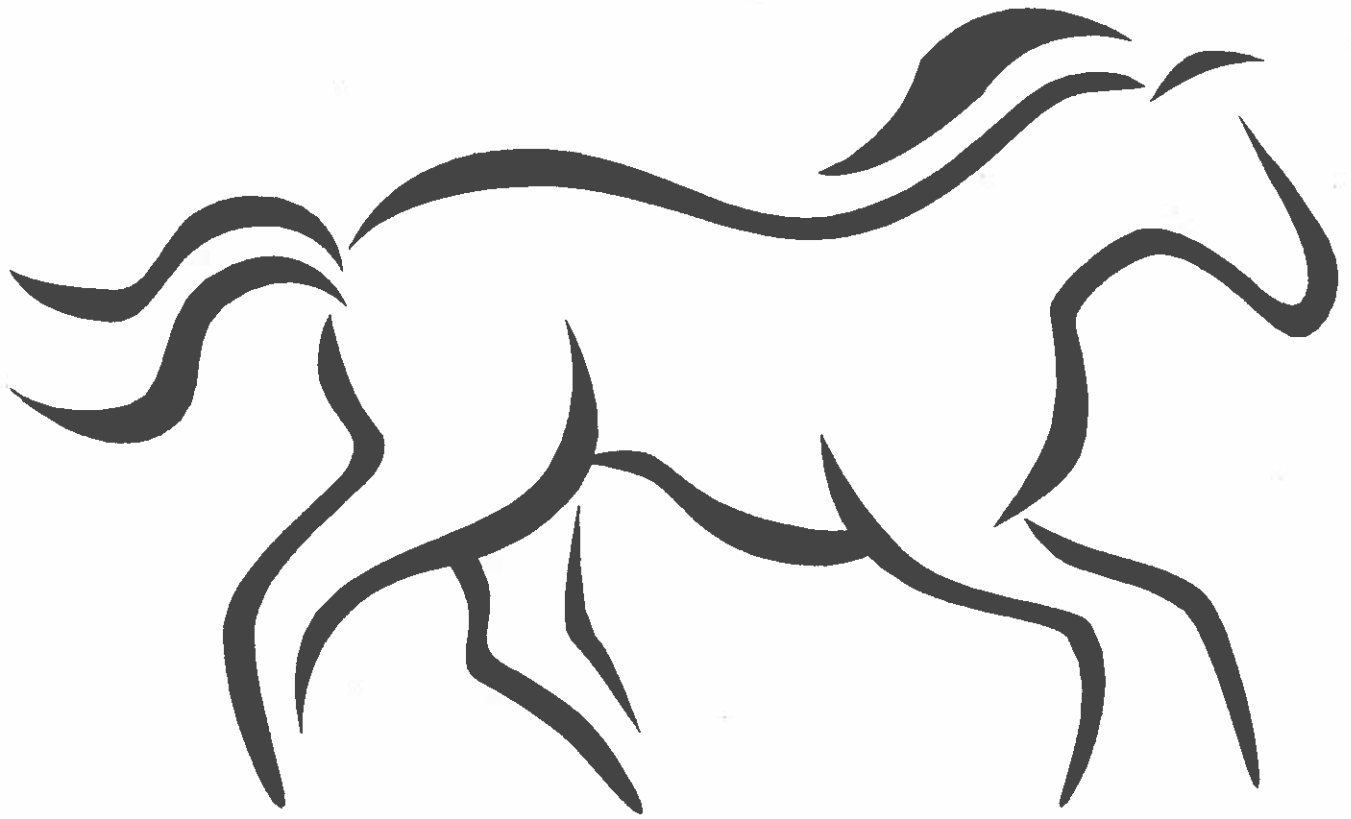


# HORSE



# **JEFFERSON COUNTY SKILLATHON GUIDELINES HORSE**

- Project #174 - Beginning Horse Management
- Project #175 - Light Horse Selection
- Project #177 - Horse Training: How to Talk to Your Horse
- Project #180 - Learning to Jump
- Project #181 - Draft Horse
- Project #184 - Standardbred Horses
- Project #185 - Equine Reproduction and Genetics
- Project #188 - Trail Riding
- Project #189 - Dressage
- Project #762 - Horse Nutrition

All projects above require a 190R - Equine Record Book

All first year horse members must complete #191R - Horses, Safety & You

## **STATIONS IN SKILLATHON - 4-H age is age as of January 1 of current year.**

### **JUNIOR (4-H Age 8, 9, 10, 11)**

**Station 1: Nutrition-** Participants will be required to match food items with the nutrients they provide.

**Station 2: Parts-** Participants will be required to match parts names with the corresponding picture.

**Station 3: Parts of a Saddle-** Participants will be required to match names of saddles parts with the corresponding pictures. (Members will be able to choose between Western & English Saddle).

**Station 4: Safety-T&F -** Participants will be required to answer True and False questions.

### **INTERMEDIATE: (4-H Age 12, 13, 14)**

#### **ALL JUNIOR STATIONS LISTED ABOVE, PLUS**

**Station 5: Conformation -Front and Rear Legs -** Participants will be required to match conformation names with their corresponding pictures.

### **SENIOR: (4-H Age 15 and over)**

#### **ALL JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS LISTED ABOVE, PLUS**

**Station 6: Anatomy of the Foot -** Participants will be required to match parts of the foot with their corresponding pictures.

**ALL AGES: Additional Station:**

1.) **Trip Around the Fairgrounds** - At this Station (new in 2011), participants will be required to identify the names of different animals which can be seen at the county fair. A total of 20 animals will be pictured and members can name up to eight (8) of them. They will be scored at one (1) point each, for a possible total of up to eight (8) points.

2.) **Project Books Turned In** - All project books (new in 2011) must be turned in by the last Skillathon scheduled date. Books will be determined as "COMPLETE" or "INCOMPLETE". In order to attain Most Outstanding Skillathon Youth, books must be determined, "Complete". A "Completed" book will count as (twelve) 12 points and an "Incomplete" book will count as zero (0). Books must be checked and signed by an Advisor.

# **Station 1**

# **Nutrition**

**Juniors, Intermediates &  
Seniors**

# **Classifying Feed Ingredients into Nutrient Groups**

## **Energy (Carbohydrates & Fats)**

Oats  
Corn  
Barley  
Wheat Bran  
Molasses

## **Minerals**

Calcium  
Phosphorus  
Salt  
Selenium  
Iodine  
Copper  
Zinc  
Chelated minerals

## **Proteins**

Soybean Oil Meal  
Linseed Oil Meal  
Cottonseed Oil Meal

## **Vitamins**

A  
D  
K  
E  
B  
C

## **Water**

**Source: Horse Nutrition Pages 14-23**

# **Station 2**

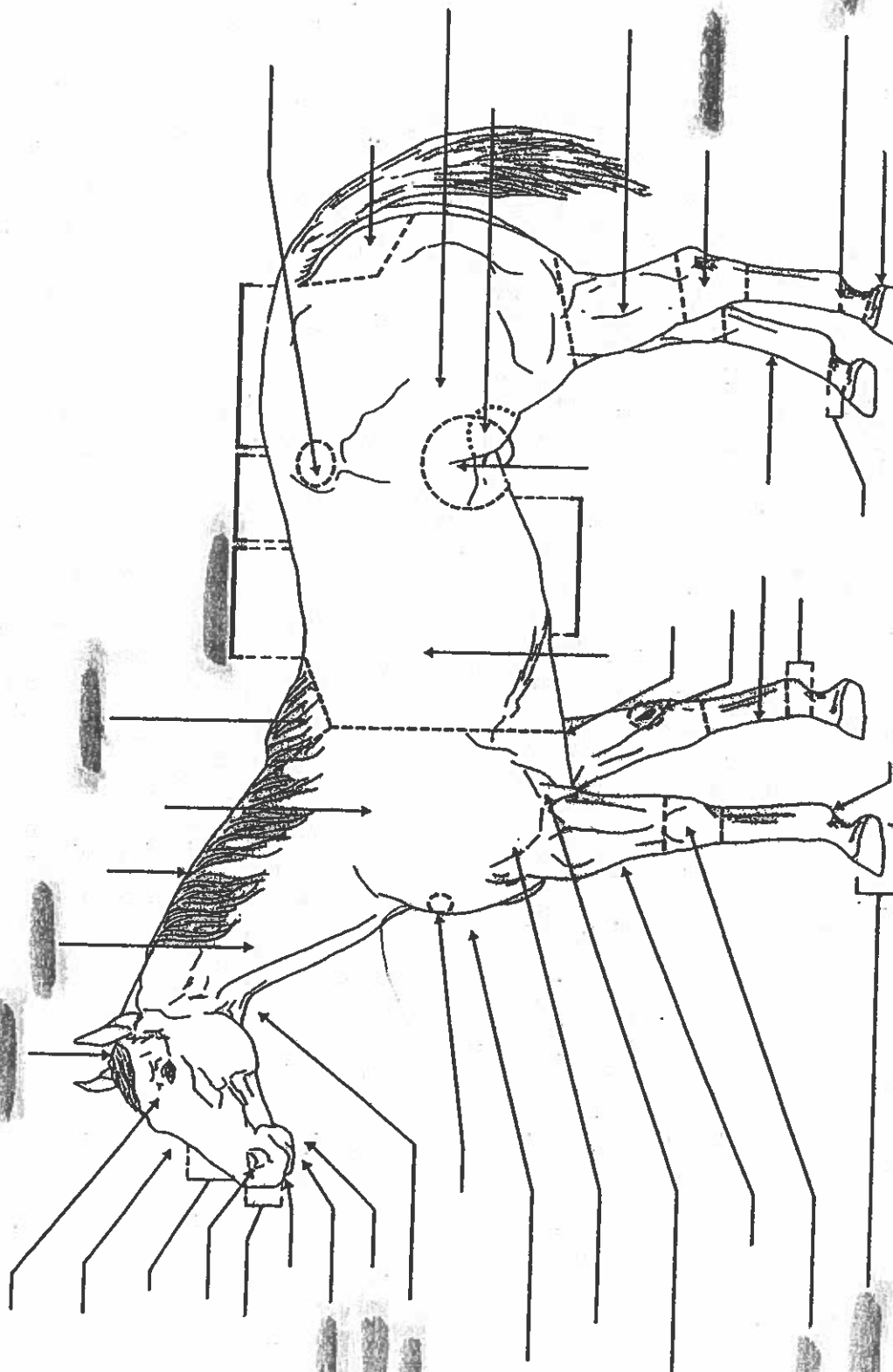
## **Parts**

**Juniors**

**(You only have to know the highlighted parts.)**

Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy - Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Horse identification tags.

# Parts of a Horse



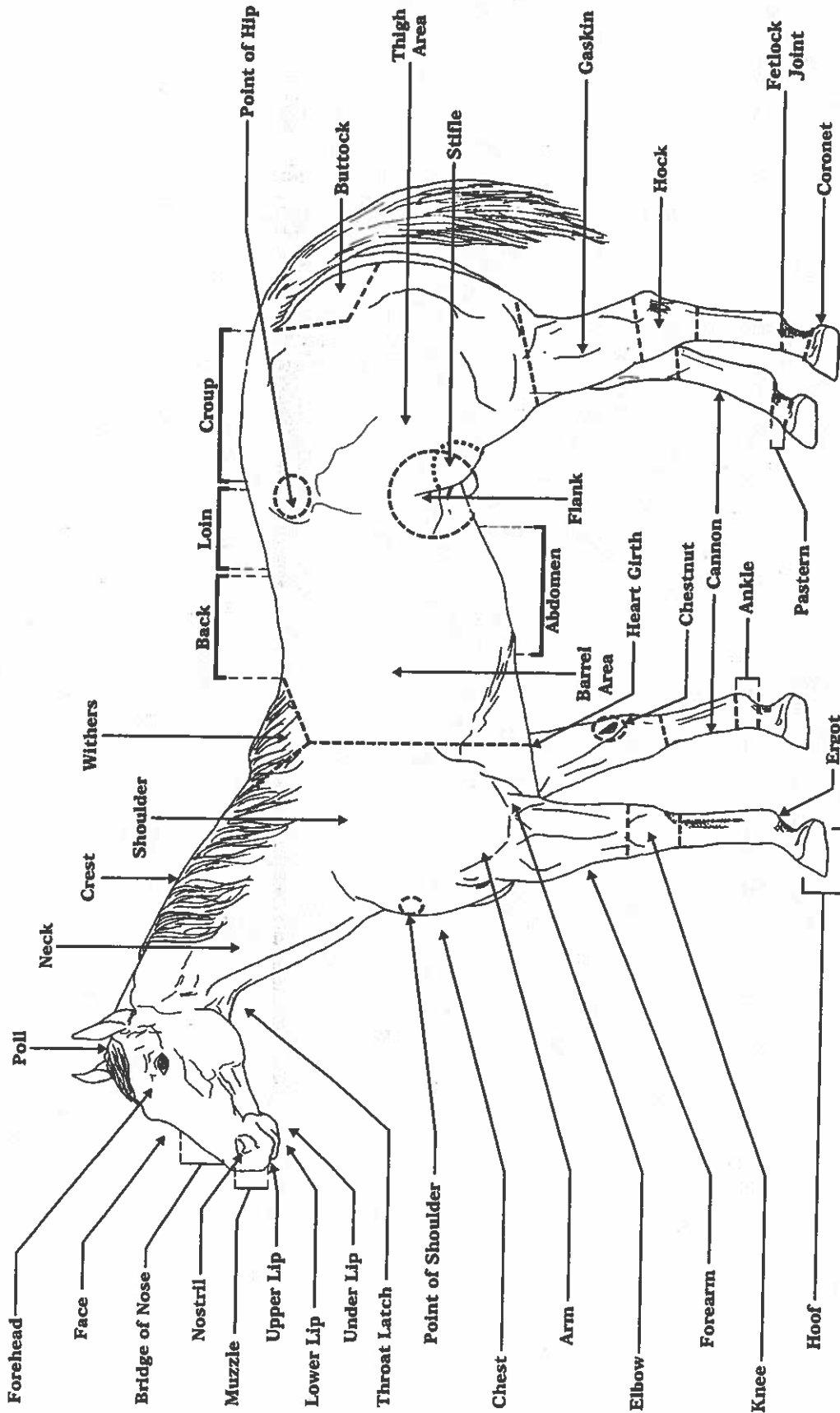
**HORSE**  
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

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Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy - Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Horse identification tags.

# Parts of a Horse



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# **Station 2**

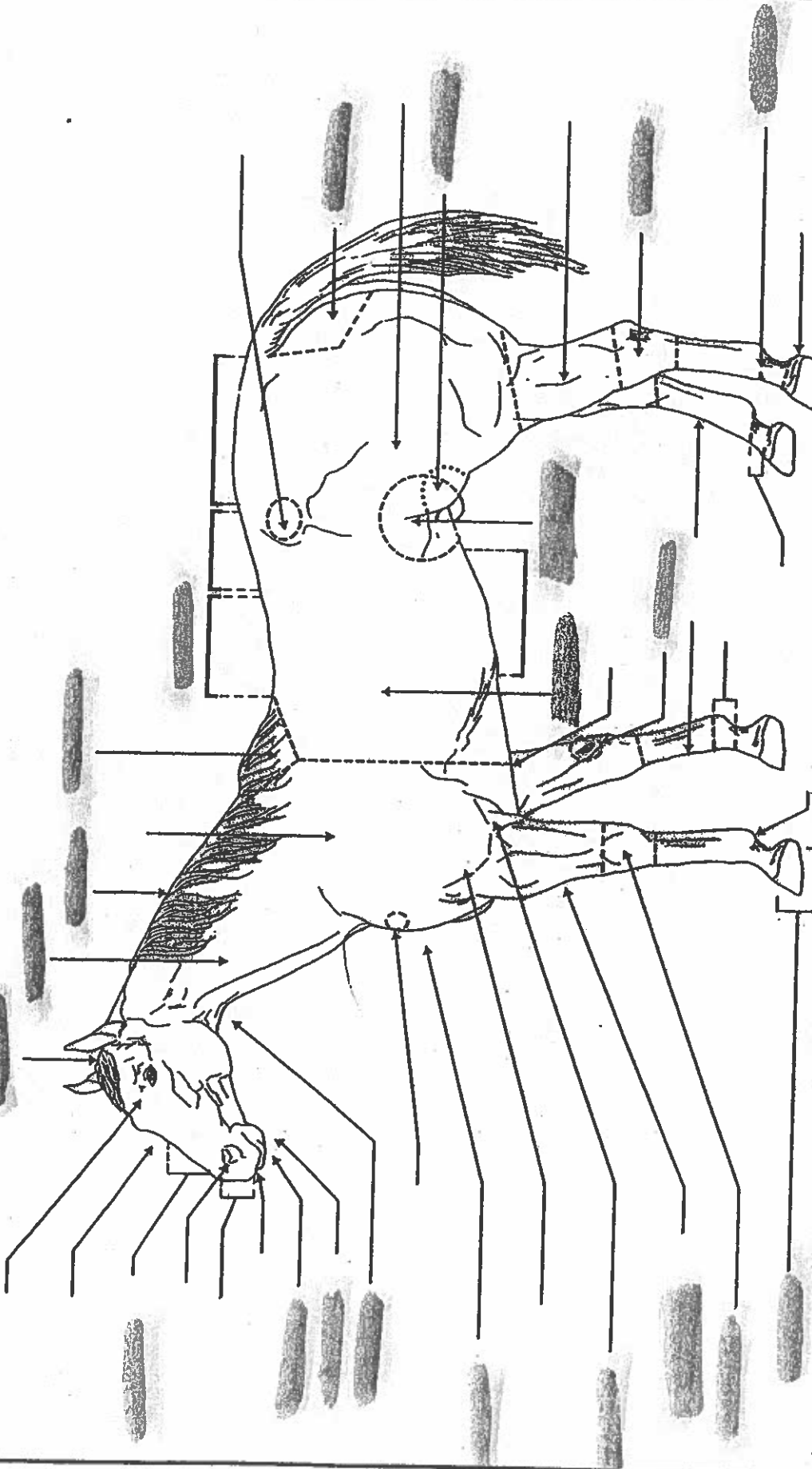
## **Parts**

### **Intermediates**

(You only have to know the highlighted parts.)

Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy - Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Horse identification tags.

# Parts of a Horse



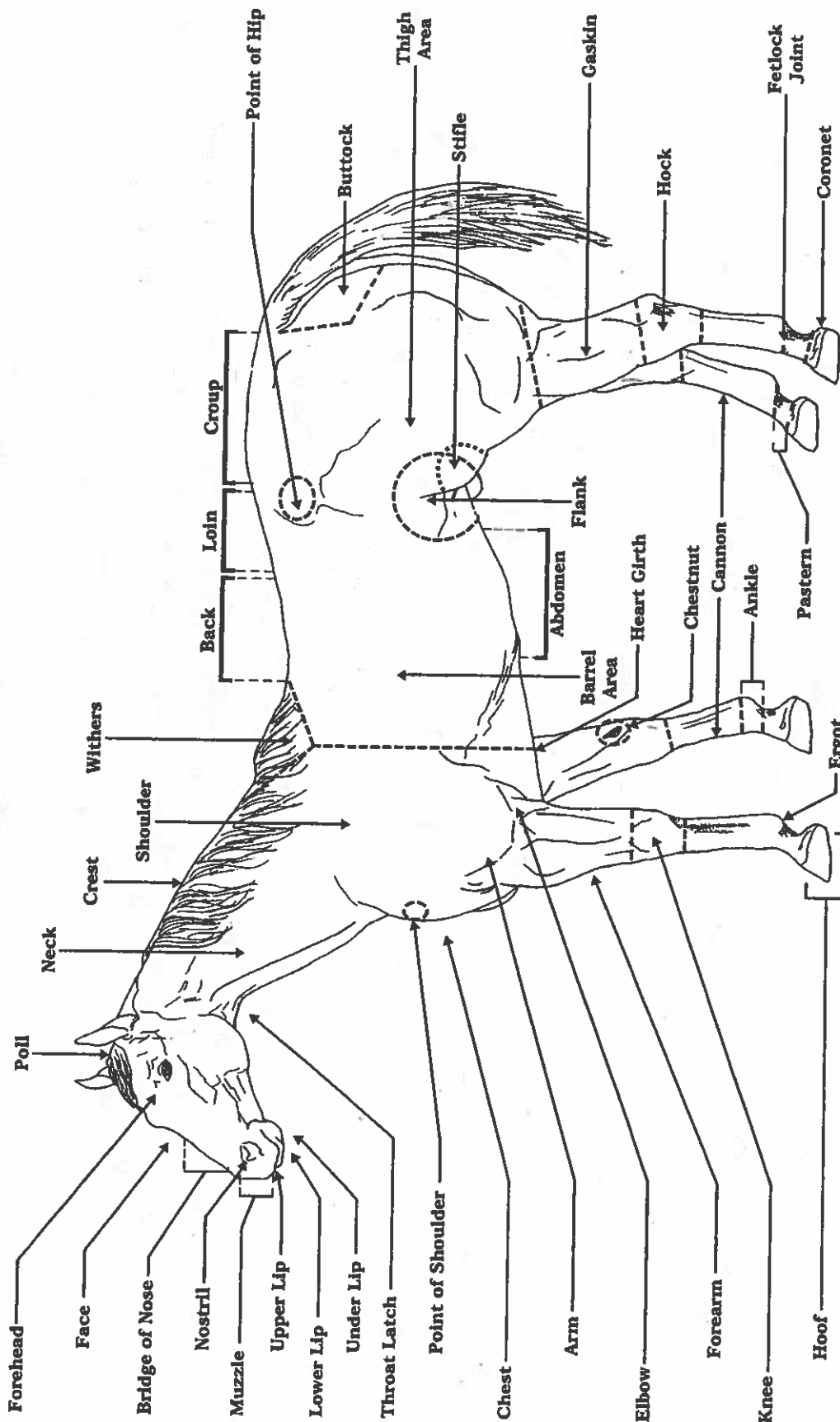
**HORSE**  
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Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy - Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Horse identification tags.

# Parts of a Horse



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# **Station 2**

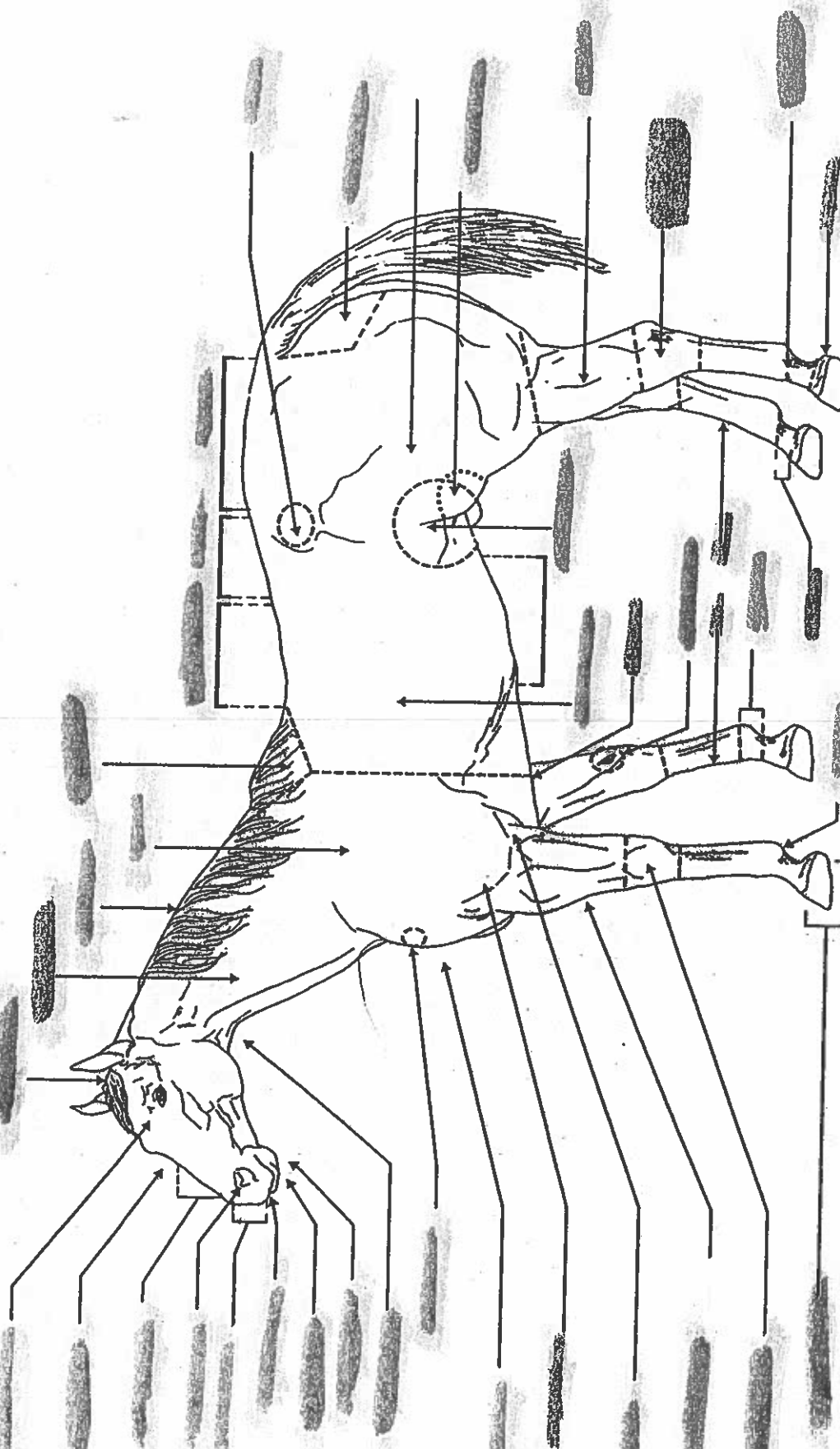
## **Parts**

**Seniors**

**(You only have to know the highlighted parts.)**

Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy - Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Horse identification tags.

# Parts of a Horse



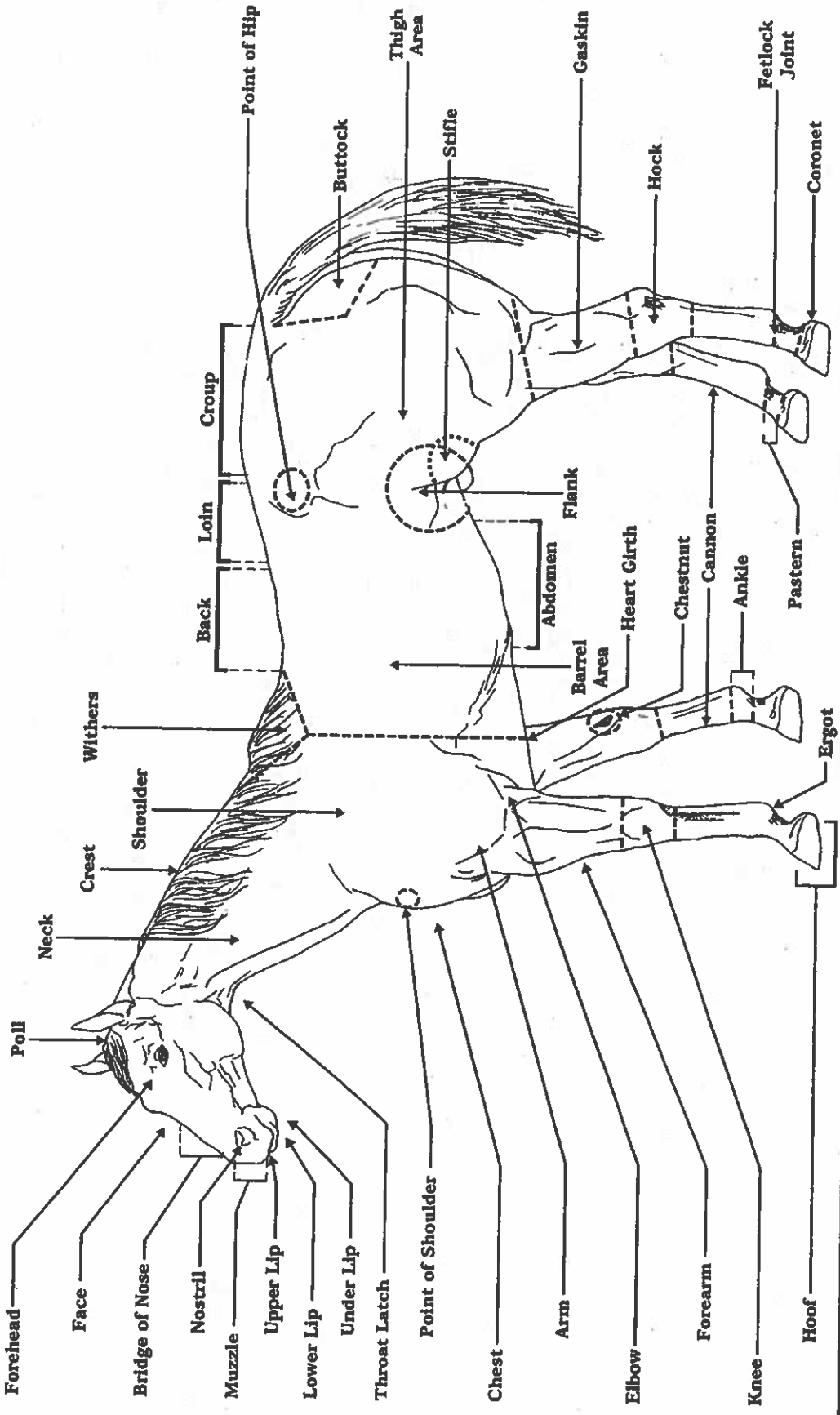
**HORSE**  
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

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Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy - Match the correct part names with their locations on the diagram situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Horse identification tags.

# Parts of a Horse



**HORSE**  
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

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# **Station 3**

## **Parts of English Saddle**

**Juniors, Intermediates &  
Seniors**

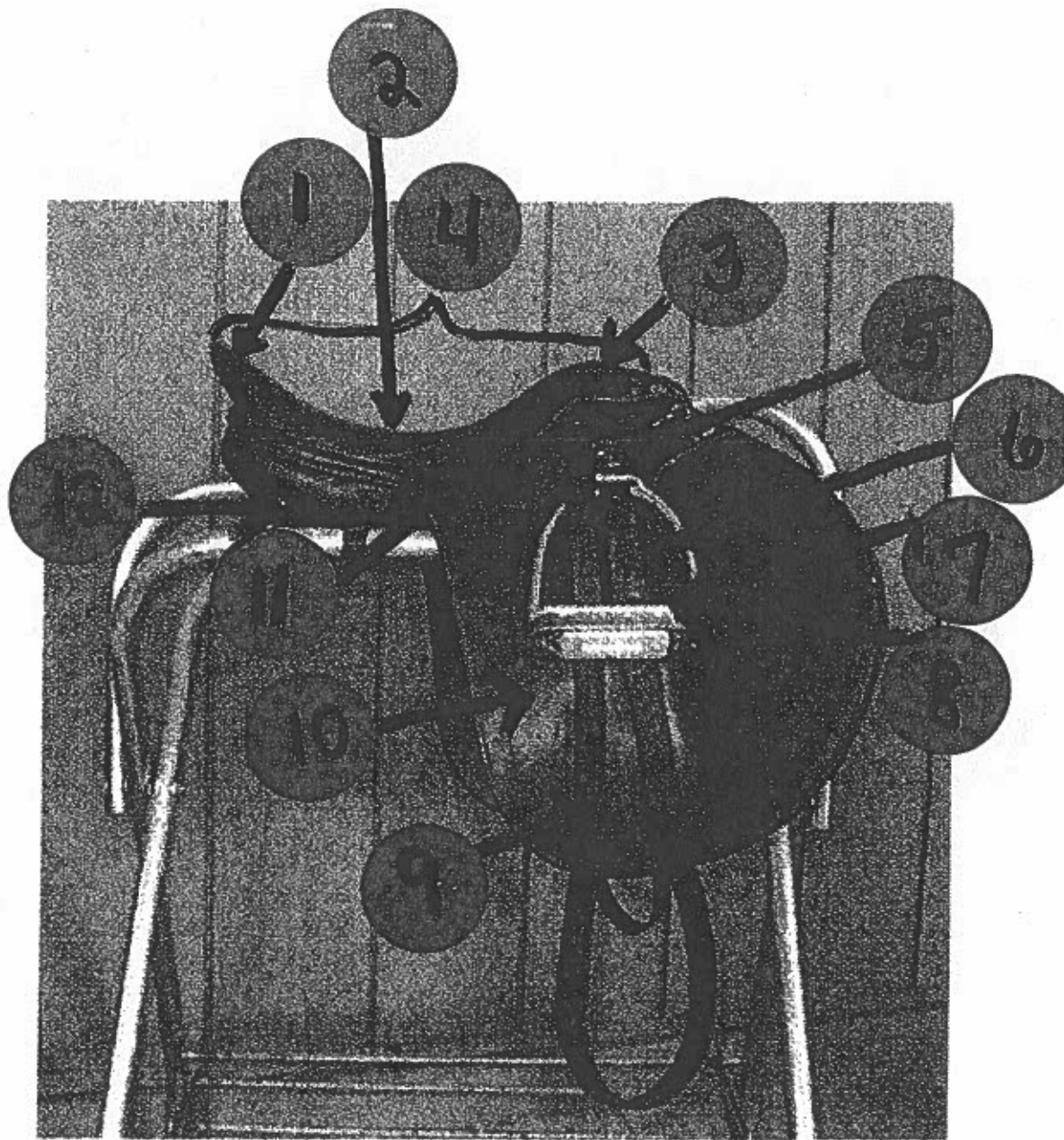


Figure 9. Parts of an English saddle.

1 = Cantle; 2 = seat; 3 = pommel; 4 = length of seat; 5 = stirrup bar; 6 = stirrup iron; 7 = knee roll; 8 = stirrup tread; 9 = stirrup leather; 10 = flap; 11 = skirt; and 12 = panel.

# **Station 3**

## **Parts of Western Saddle**

**Juniors, Intermediates &  
Seniors**

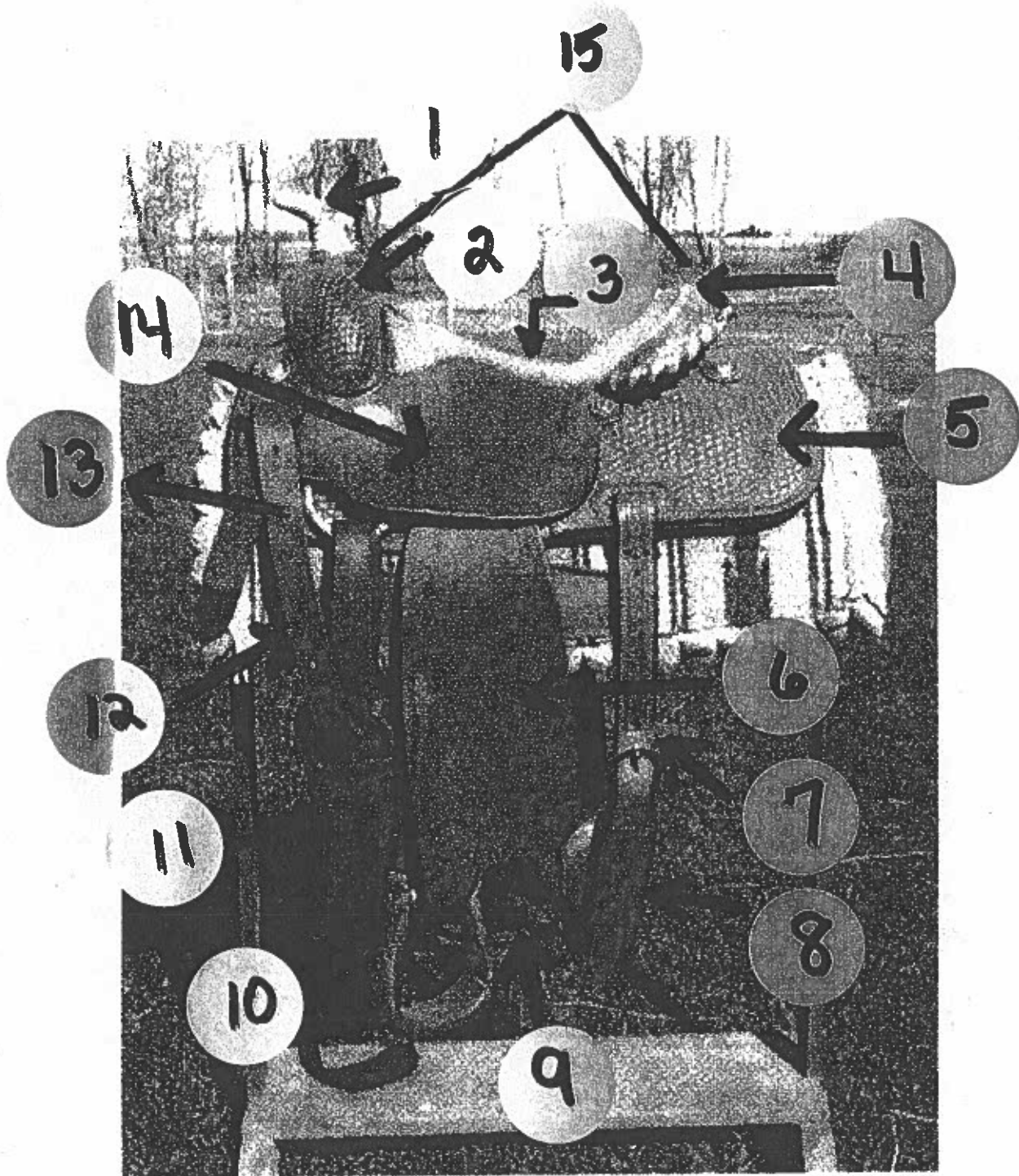


Figure 8. Parts of a Western saddle.

1 = Horn; 2 = pommel; 3 = seat; 4 = cantle; 5 = skirt; 6 = fender or sudadero; 7 = rear cinch billet; 8 = back girth; 9 = back cinch connector; 10 = stirrup; 11 = girth; 12 = front cinch strap or latigo; 13 = dee ring; 14 = seat jockey; 15 = length of seat.

# **Station 4**

## **Safety True & False**

**Juniors, Intermediates &  
Seniors**

## **Horse Safety Junior**

1. Playing tug-of-war with your horse is fun and you will always win because you are smarter and can figure out a winning plan.
2. You should always wear a hard toe boot when working around horses.
3. Grooming is an activity that lets you bond with your horse.
4. A red ribbon in a horse's tail means that it is decorated for a parade or some other festive event. These horses are very friendly so feel free to pet him/her.
5. Helmets are required when riding or driving a horse at a 4-H event.
6. When leading a horse, it is best to wrap the lead rope around your hand so the horse can't get away from you.
7. You should stand directly in front of the horse to halter or bridle it.
8. Beginner riders should be taught to ride in enclosed areas.
9. Horses have a quicker reaction time to things happening around them than people do.
10. Always approach the horse at the shoulder then go to the point you wish to groom.

## **Horse Safety Answers**

1. False- playing tug-of-war with your horse is dangerous and you will lose because your horse is stronger than you.
2. True
3. True
4. False- a red ribbon means the horse is known to kick.
5. True
6. False- it is dangerous to wrap the lead rope around your hand. If your horse runs, he/she would drag you along.
7. False- you should stand to the side.
8. True
9. True
10. True

## **Horse Safety Intermediate**

1. You should always leave at least one horse length between your horse and another horse.
2. You should be able to place your whole hand between the chain and the horse's chin.
3. You only need to tighten the girth once.
4. It is best to tie your horse at wither height or higher.
5. Helmets are required when riding or driving a horse at a 4-H event.
6. A quick-release knot should never be used on a horse because it allows the horse to get away from you quickly.
7. When riding at night, you should wear reflectors and carry a flash light.
8. In the show ring, slow horses should stay toward the center of the ring.
9. Horses have a quicker reaction time to things happening around them than people do.
10. When grooming a horse, start at the back and work your way to the front.

## **Horse Safety Intermediate Answers**

1. True
2. False- you should be able to place two fingers.
3. False- when riding you should check it frequently.
4. True
5. True
6. False- a quick release knot is good to use because it does allow for times when your horse needs to get away quickly.
7. True
8. False- slow horses should stay on rail.
9. True
10. False- you should start at the shoulder.

## **Horse Safety Senior**

1. You should always wait for all riders to mount when going on a group ride.
2. Sitting on the ground to groom your horse's legs is okay.
3. If you tie a horse with a neck rope, you should always use a bowline knot.
4. It is okay to mount your horse in a stall because you will be able to catch yourself if you start to fall off.
5. Helmets are required when riding or driving a horse at a 4-H event.
6. Halters should be left on your horse at all times.
7. When riding at night, you should wear reflectors and carry a flash light.
8. In the show ring, faster horses pass on the rail.
9. Horses have a quicker reaction time to things happening around them than people do.
10. Teaching a horse to let you mount from either side is okay.

## **Horse Safety Senior Answers**

1. True
2. False- you should stand and bend to groom your horse's legs.
3. True
4. False- you should never mount your horse in a stall.
5. True
6. False- halters should be taken off when your horse is in the stall or the pasture to avoid getting caught in fence or some other obstacle.
7. True
8. False- slow horses should stay on rail.
9. True
10. True

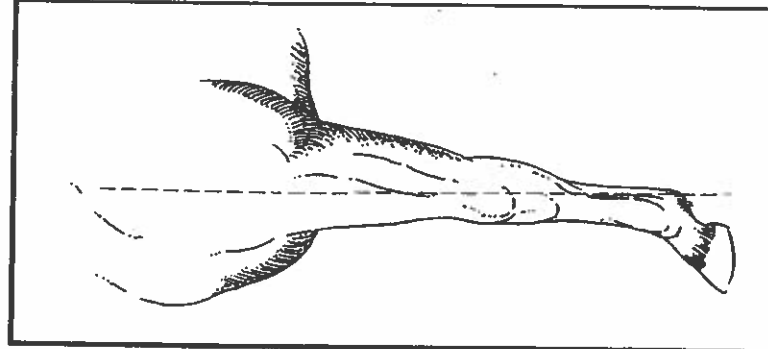
**Station 5**  
**Confirmation**  
**Front & Rear Legs**

**Intermediates & Seniors**  
**Only**

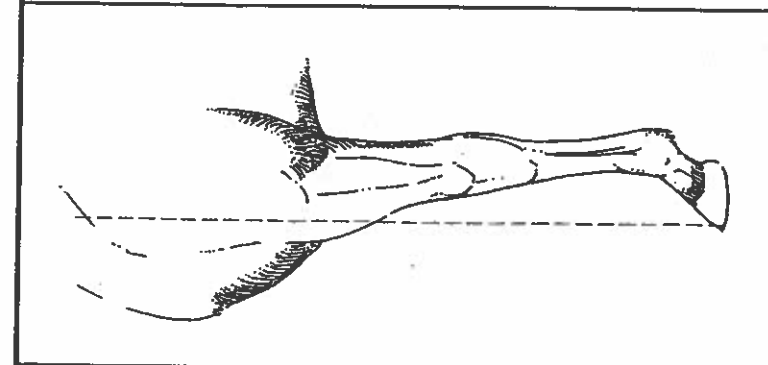
Use this poster in conjunction with Conformation - Identify the structural variations of the front legs from the side situation/task statement and/or Conformation (Front Side View) identification tags.

# Conformation

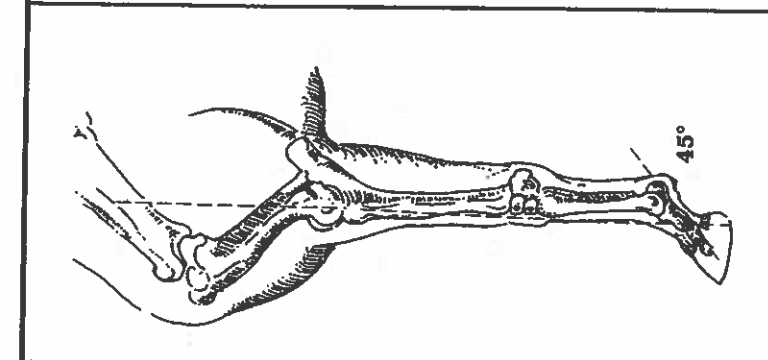
## (Front Side View)



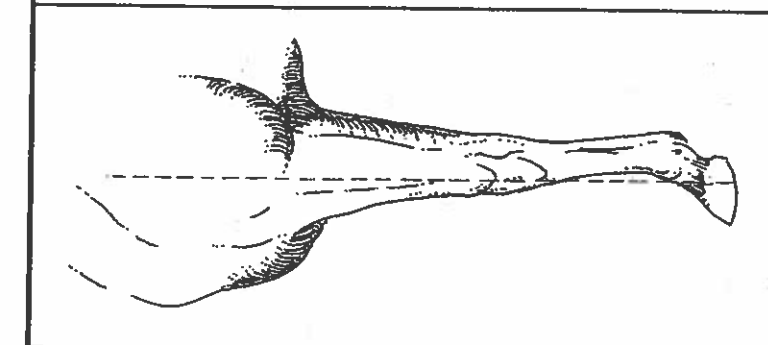
**Camped Out**  
(stands too far out)



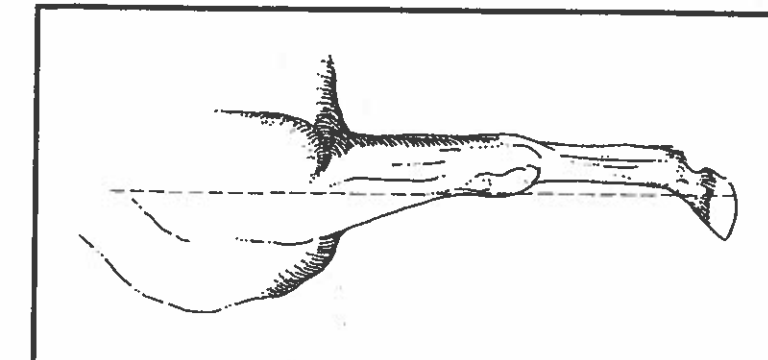
**Camped Under**  
(stands too far under)



**Ideal Position**  
(correct conformation)



**Buck Kneed**  
(knees sprung)



**Calf Kneed**



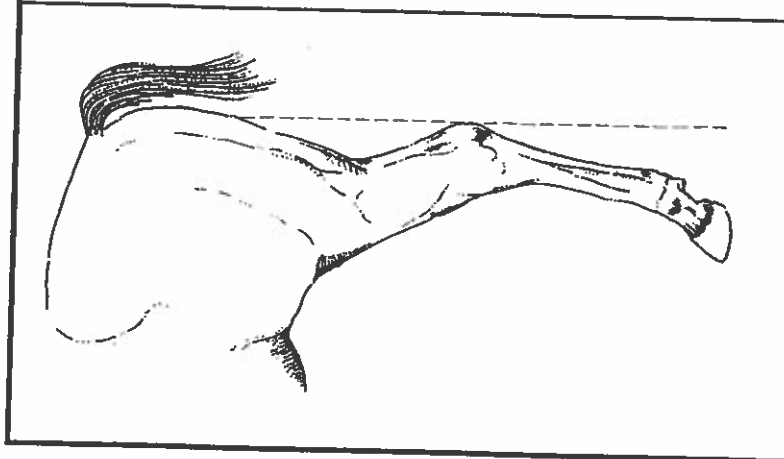
### Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

This component adapted from materials found in *Light Horse Selection*, (Ohio State University Extension 4-H/Youth Development, 1998).  
Graphic used courtesy of Section of Communication and Technology, Ohio State University Extension.

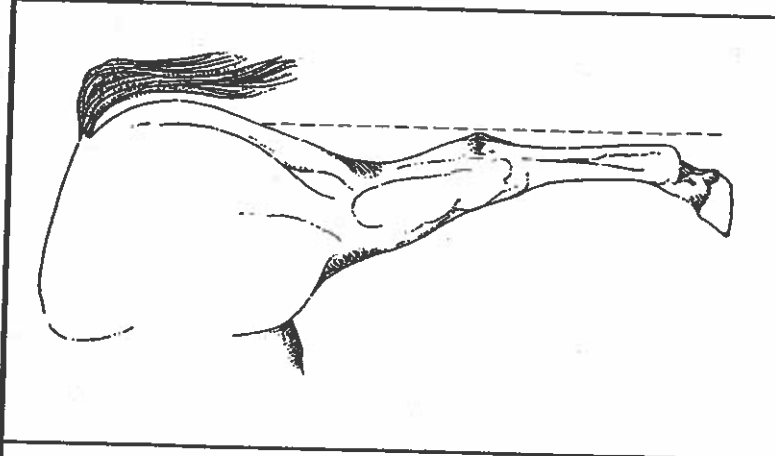
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Use this poster in conjunction with Conformation - Identify the structural variations of the rear legs from the side situation/task statement and/or Conformation (Rear Side View) identification tags.

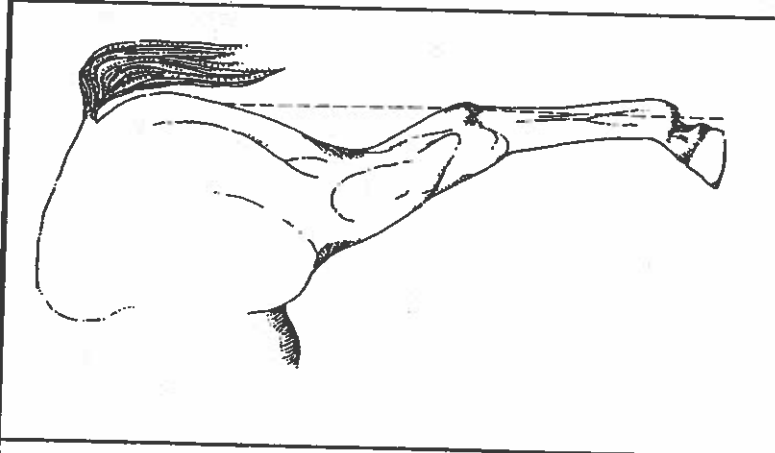
# Conformation (Rear Side View)



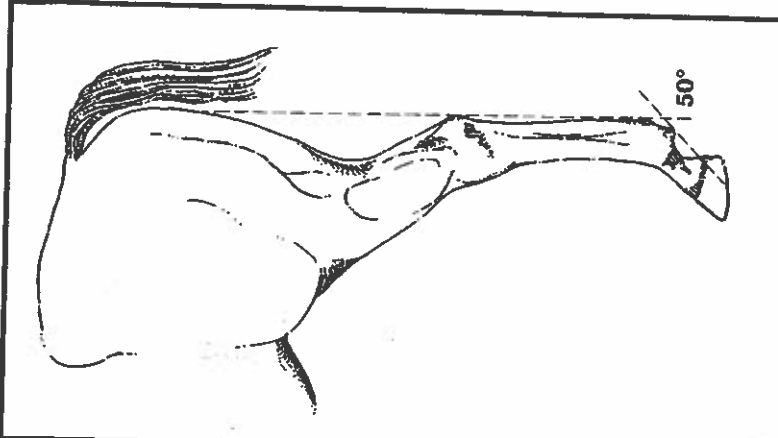
**Sickle Hocked**  
(stands under or camped under)



**Post Legged**  
(posty legged, stands too straight, or leg too straight)



**Camped Out**  
(stands too far back)



**Ideal Position**  
(correct conformation)

## Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

This component adapted from materials found in *Light Horse Selection*, (Ohio State University Extension 4-H/Youth Development, 1988).  
Graphic used courtesy of Section of Communication and Technology, Ohio State University Extension.

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**Station 7**  
**Trip Around the**  
**Fairgrounds**  
**& Turn in Book**

All Ages

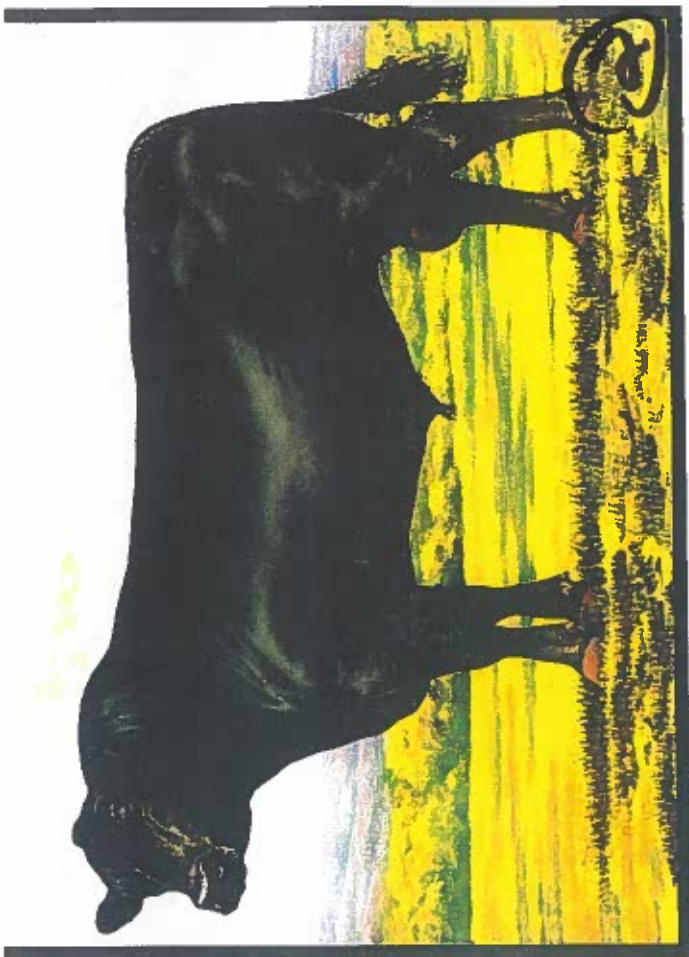
## **Trip Around the Fairgrounds**

In this Skill-A-Thon station, you will be taking an imaginary walk around the Jefferson County Fair. On this walk, you will see many of the animals that you would actually see at the fair.

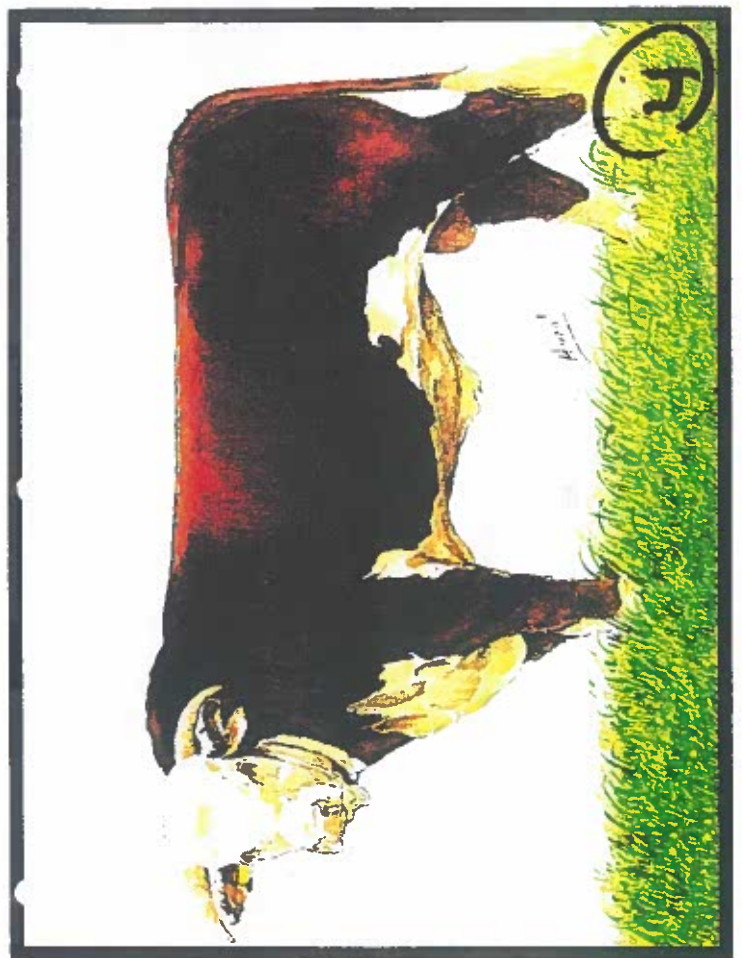
Your job is to identify eight of the animals you see. On your score sheet, you will have a list of 24 blank spaces. Identify the animal by putting the name of its breed on the correct number on the sheet.

You can only identify eight and you won't get any extra credit if you name more.

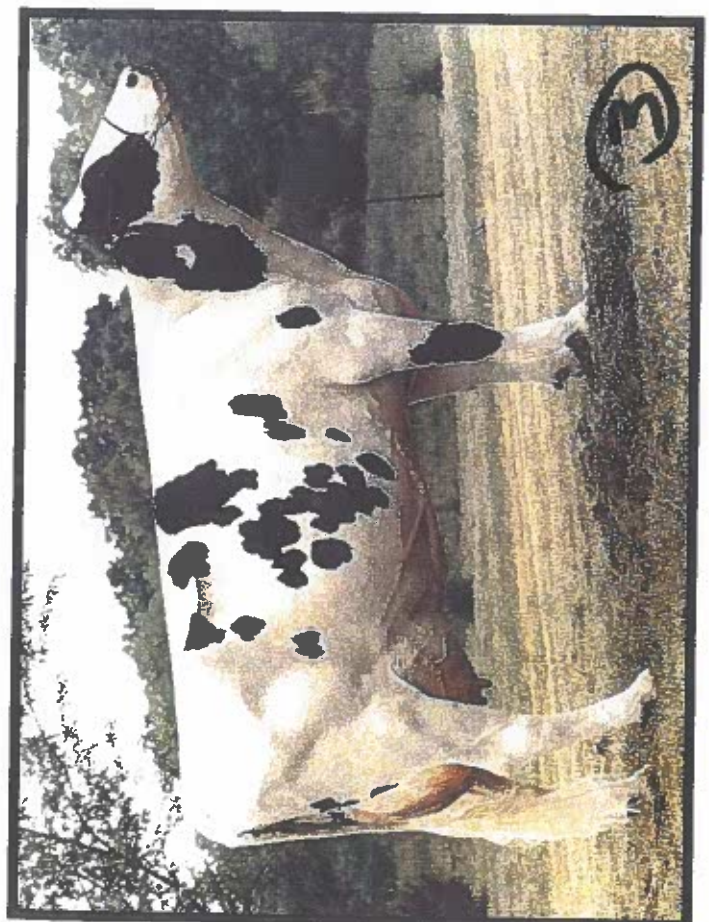
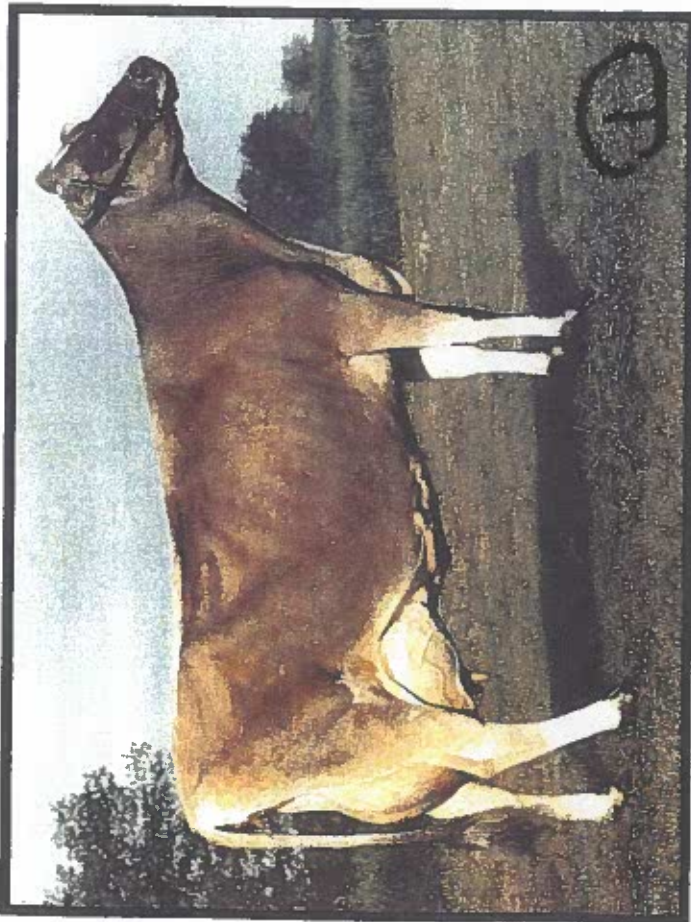
Good luck!



202



194



### **Holstein**

This breed is the most popular of the dairy cows and also the largest. They are black and white, but may be red and white. They are known for producing the most milk of all the dairy breeds.

### **Hereford**

This breed was developed in England and brought to the United States. They have red bodies with white faces.

### **Jersey**

These dairy cows are the smallest cows in size and produce milk that is the highest in fat and protein. They are fawn colored with or without white markings.

### **Angus**

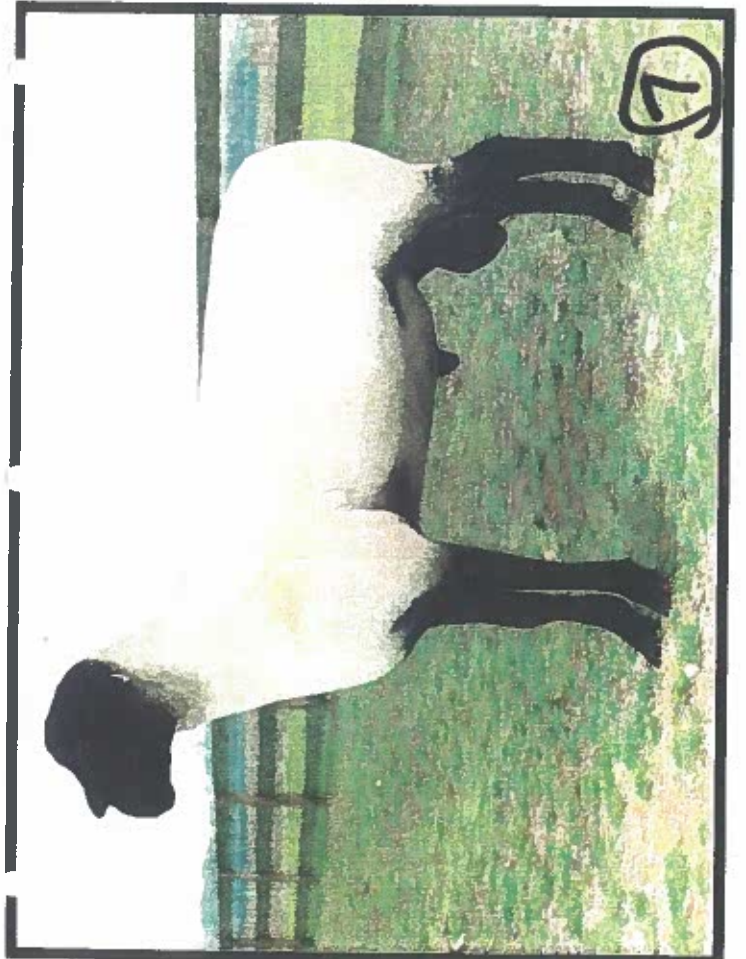
This breed originated in Scotland. They are polled with a black, smooth coat.



249



24



7

**Suffolk**

This polled breed with black head and legs has the most number of purebred registrations in the U.S.

They grow quickly and are known for their meatiness.

2

**Paint**

This breed of horse originated in the United States. The name refers to its spotted or two-tone pattern- white with one additional color. They are used as stock, pleasure, race, or show horses.

8

**Boar**

This breed is known because of their sturdy legs which allow them to move easily through rugged terrain and to withstand a wide range of climatic conditions.

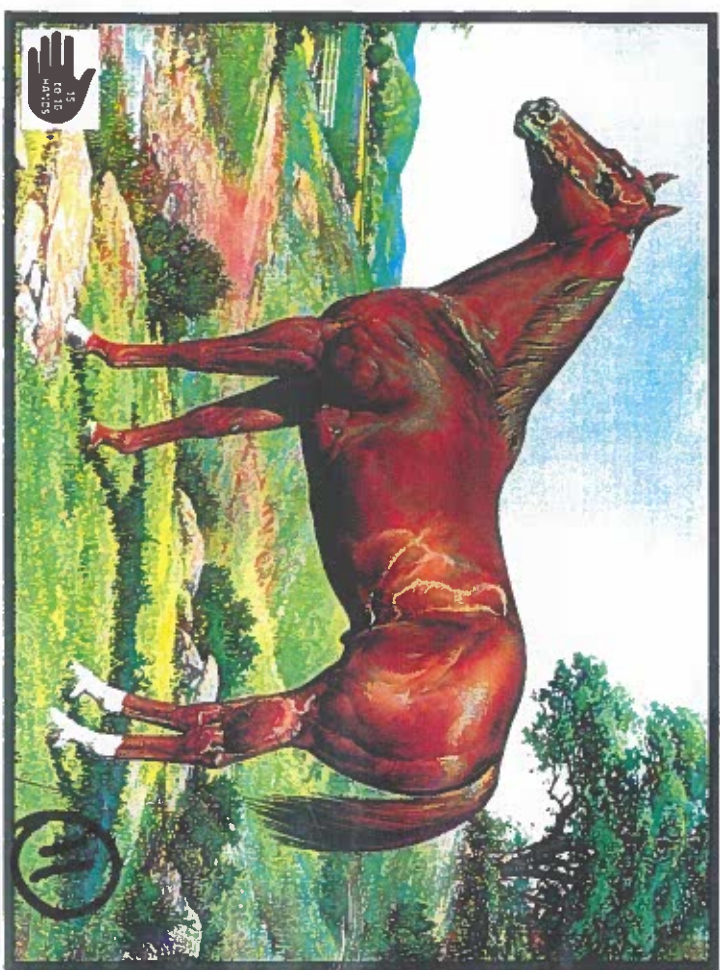
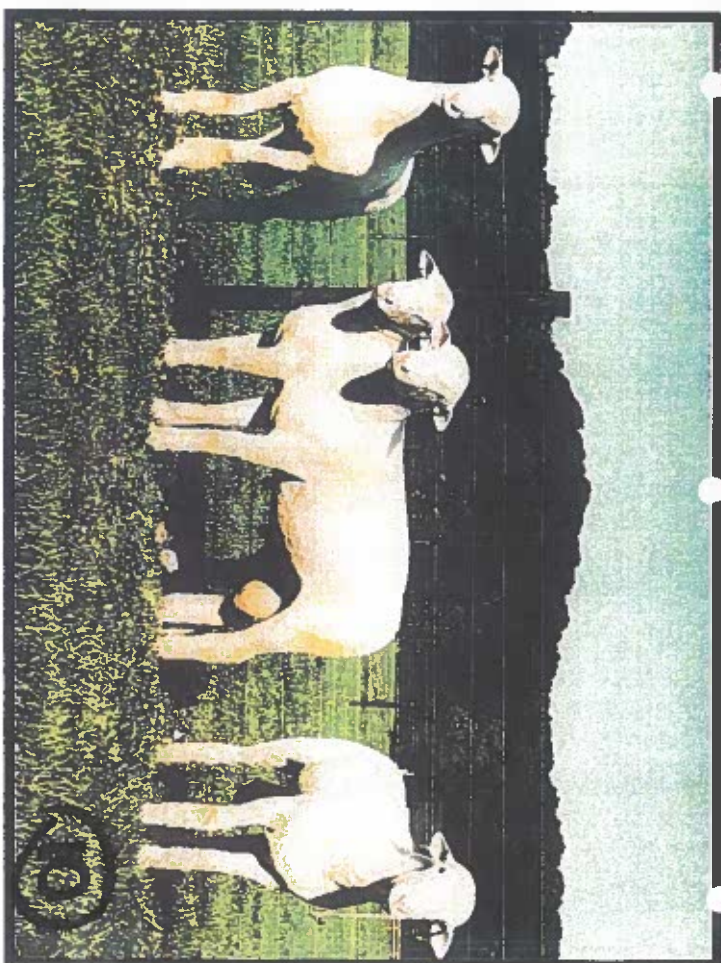
9

**Pygmy**

This dwarf breed of goat originated in Africa and the Caribbean. They are only 16-22 inches tall. They can be white caramel, caramel, gray agouti, black agouti, and charcoal agouti.



72



11

### **Quarter-horse**

This breed originated in the United States and was named for its quarter-mile racing speed. They can be chestnut, palomino, black, brown, gray, or roan. They are powerfully built and quick on their feet.

12

### **Yorkshire**

These animals have long, large-framed white bodies with erect ears. They produce large litters and are good mothers.

13

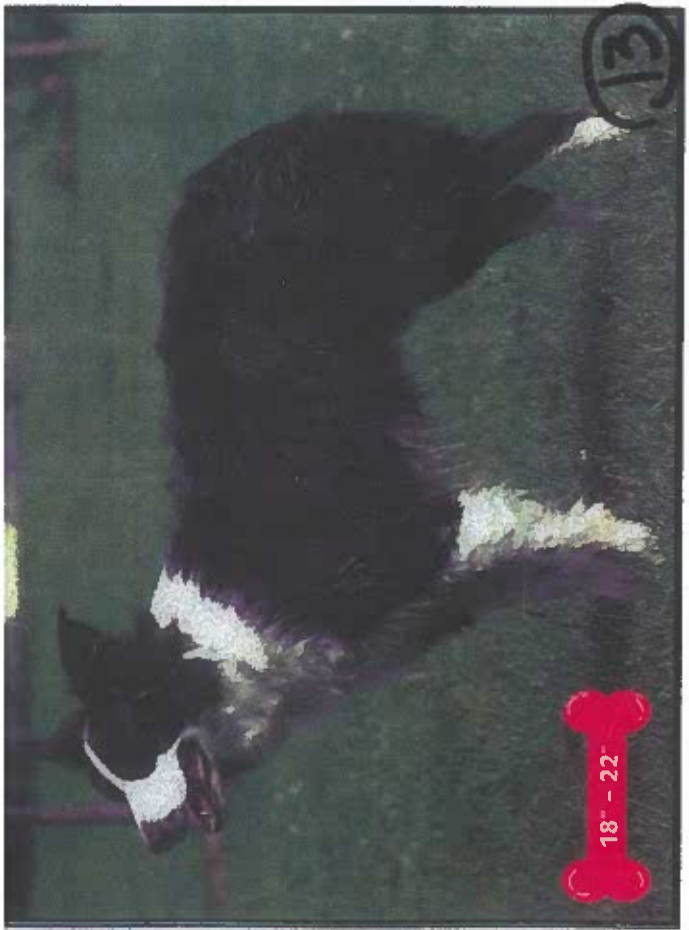
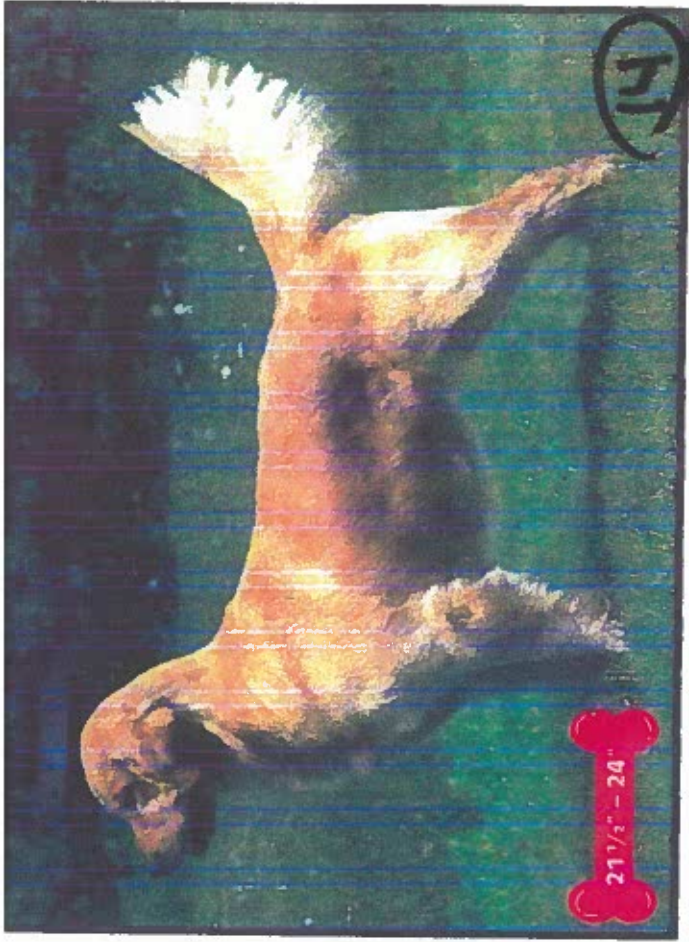
### **Hampshire**

These animals have black bodies with a white belt around the shoulders and both front legs. They have erect ears and heavy muscles.

14

### **Dorset**

This breed of sheep can be polled, scurred, or horned and are known for producing more than one lamb crop per year.



12

### **Cornish**

This breed of chicken originated in England. Comb, wattles, and earlobes are bright red. Beak is short, stout and curved. Skin is yellow and plumage is white

13

### **Border Collie**

This herding breed is black and white with or without tan points. They are 18 to 22 inches tall at the withers. They have an athletic build. They are intelligent, alert, and affectionate.

14

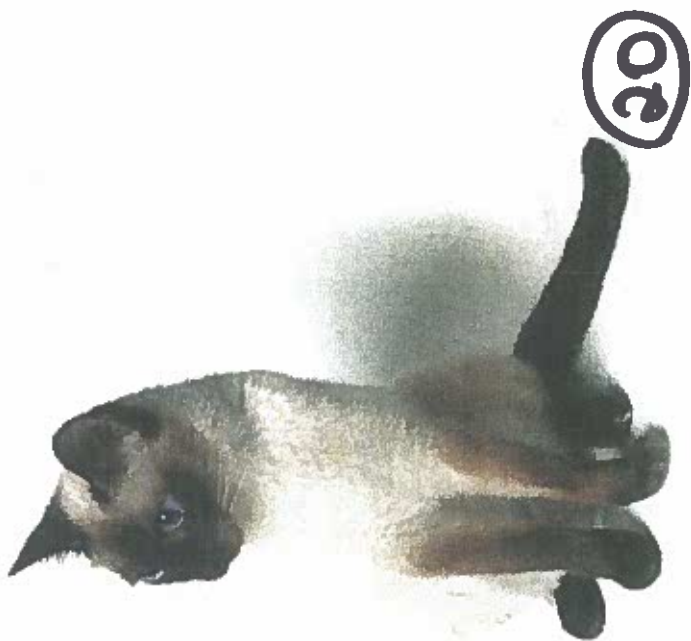
### **New Hampshire**

This breed of chicken shows off its comb, wattles, and earlobes which are all bright red. They are competitive and can be aggressive. Skin is yellow and plumage is chestnut red.

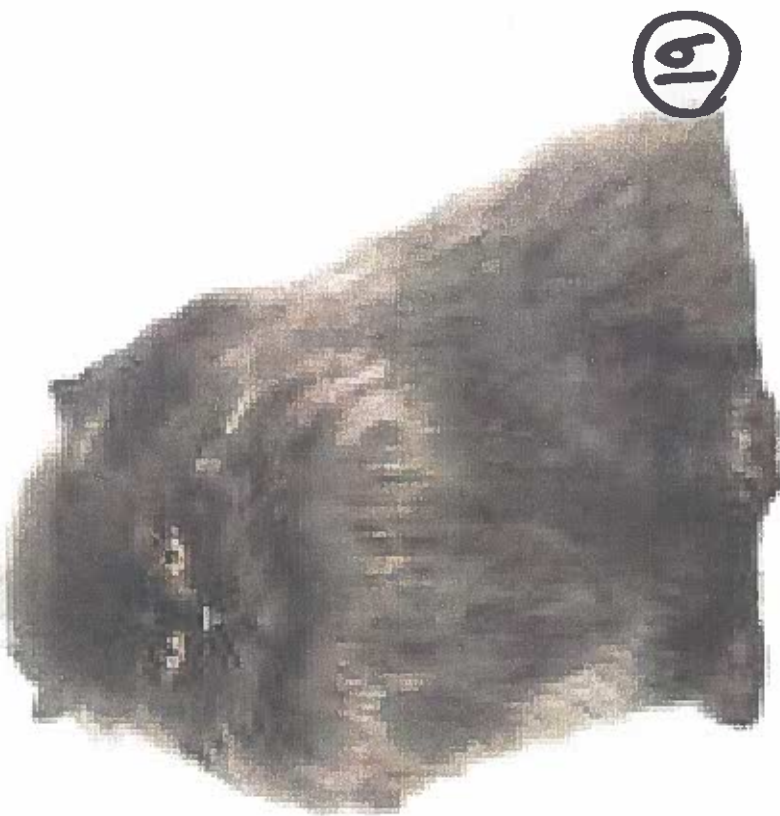
15

### **Golden Retriever**

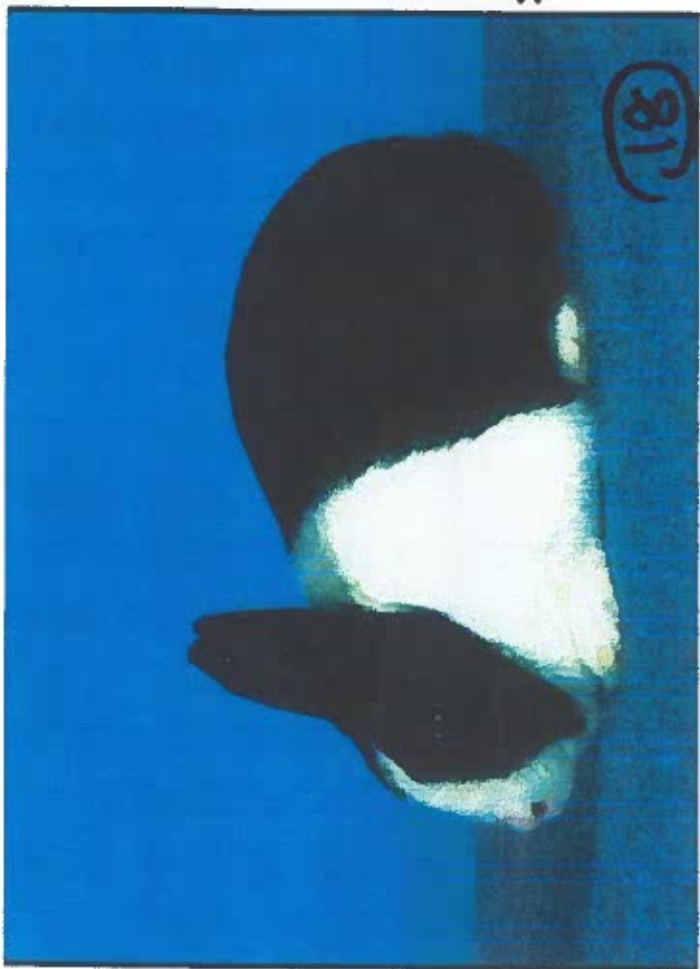
This sporting breed originated in England. The coat is rich, lustrous gold of various shades. They are gentle and loyal and serve as great pets. They are often used as guide dogs for the blind.



20



19



18



17

18

### **Persian**

The Persian is a long-haired cat characterized by its round face and shortened muzzle. It has been the most popular breed of cat in the United States for many years.

50

### **Siamese**

This is one of the most recognized of all the Oriental cats and the most popular of all short-haired cats. They have long slender bodies, a triangular face and are known for their blue eyes.

14

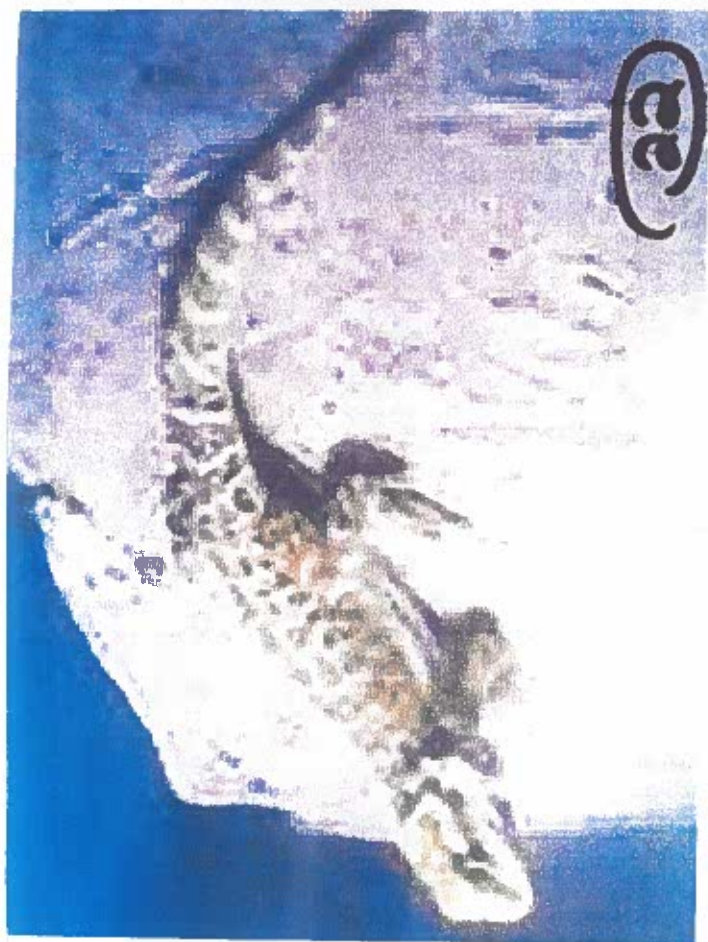
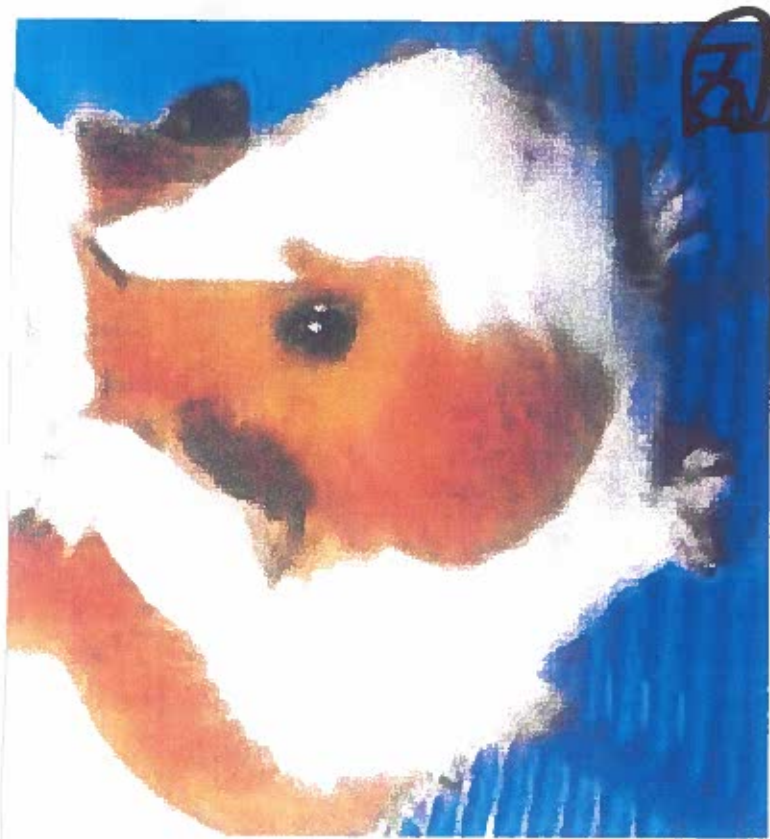
### **Holland Lop**

This small breed has a massive head with long ears and a flat nose. They are small with a mature weight of only 3 to 4 pounds.

18

### **Dutch**

This breed is usually black and white with a white blaze going from the ears to the nose. Mature weight is 3 ½ to 5 ½ pounds. They are exhibition use.



### **Chinchilla**

Chinchilla are about the same size as a small to medium-sized rabbit. They can live 10-15 years. They are not very cuddly but they will jump on you if in the area you are in. They are nocturnal- up all night and sleep all day.

### **Guinea Pig**

Guinea pigs are also called cavyes. They are rodents, not pigs. They are popular as household pets and are very easy to care for. Guinea pigs may wheek (whistle), purr, whine, squeal, chirp or chatter. They are considered fun as pets.

### **Garter Snake**

The garter snake is one of our most common snakes. They can grow up to four feet long. Their color patterns vary, but they almost always have three yellow stripes and a checkerboard pattern between the stripes. They are harmless to humans.

### **Bearded Dragon**

These are great lizard pets. They don't get too large, eat a wide variety of foods, are active during the day, and are gentle pets. They are inexpensive and readily available.

