

STANISLAUS COUNTY
4-H HORSE PROJECT STUDY GUIDE

LEVEL 3

March 2010

Use this study guide with the

CERTIFIED HORSEMANSHIP ASSOCIATION
Composite Horsemanship Manual

STANISLAUS COUNTY HORSE PROJECT STUDY GUIDE LEVEL 3

HORSE BEHAVIOR:

You will be more successful in _____ and _____ horses if you use what you know about horse psychology. Horses are easier to handle if they are trained _____ and consistently. If your instructions are _____ or _____ your horse will not know what you want and may become stubborn, _____ or difficult.

All horses possess a strong _____ instinct. An untrained horse _____ leave the group unless he has to. Another way horses show their _____ instinct is to _____ other horses. If one _____, _____ or _____, they may all want to. When you are training a young horse, if you ride with a steady, well trained horse, the young horse might _____ the older horse.

All horse groups have a _____ order with a _____ horse at the top. The _____ horse is the _____ and gets to _____ and _____ first. Horses decide their place in the herd by bluffing, making _____ of biting and _____ and sometimes they actually fight. When horses are being ridden and handled, they should respect humans like they are the _____ horse. Never let a horse get away with _____ you. If a horse is trying to boss other horses while being _____ or _____, the rider should put the _____ horse under control and keep him _____ from the horse he is trying to pick on.

A horse remembers _____ and _____ he got a reward. He can also remember things that were _____, hurtful or _____.

Horses always go more willingly _____ the barn than _____ from the barn because they have a strong _____ instinct. For this reason, it is important that your horse _____ when returning to the barn. A horse that is allowed to _____ to the barn can be difficult or _____ to handle.

Horses have a natural _____ to run from danger. They may use their defenses such as kicking, _____ and striking with their front legs if they feel they are _____ or _____ threatens.

The _____ response is one of the horse's strongest _____. This means his first way of protecting himself is to _____. Remember this when riding or handling a horse around something that might _____ him. To overcome this instinct, the horse must have _____ in his rider.

Horses have a very strong sense of _____. They like to do things over and over the _____ way. If your horse does something _____ or _____ times, he is most likely on the way to forming a _____ or _____ habit. For example, if you always stop at the gate to _____, your horse may form a _____ of _____ at the gate and _____ to move. He is hoping you will get off! To break this habit, you should _____ at different places and make him go past his favorite _____ place.

Horses can also be very _____. For this reason, it is not a good _____ to bother him when he is eating his _____.

Horses like to do things the _____ way because most of them are a little _____. They may find ways to _____ when the work is hard or _____. They are also very _____ and will often _____ their riders even if they are _____ or _____. Horsemen call this kind of courage _____.

READING HIS EARS:

You can tell a lot about a horse's emotions (feelings) by paying attention to his _____. Some good tips to watch for are:

Ears _____ but _____. He is interested in what's in front of him.

Ears turned _____ but _____. He is listening to what is behind him or to his rider.

Ears pointed stiffly _____. He is nervous or _____ about what is ahead.

Ears pointed _____ and _____. He is paying _____ to both _____ and is _____.

Ears pointed stiffly _____. He is worried or annoyed (bothered) by what is _____ him. This is also a sign that he might _____.

Droopy ears mean the horse is _____ or may be _____.

Ears flattened against his _____. He is angry or in a fighting _____. He may _____, bite or _____.

Other signs you should watch for and notice:

Tucking his _____ down tightly.

_____ his tail.

Droopy _____ and resting a _____ leg. He may be dozing, be careful not to wake him up by _____ him.

_____ his head and wrinkling up his _____. This is usually a gesture of an _____ or bossy horse. Watch out for biting or _____.

Review the pictures in the CHA Manual to help you better understand the different ways a horse uses his ears to tell you how he feels.

HORSES' SENSES:

Horses have very developed _____. They use touch to examine _____ objects. They will look, _____ and then _____ things with their _____ and _____. Their sense of touch is also very _____. We use this sense of _____ in most riding and _____ by applying and _____ pressure.

Horses also have a keen sense of _____. They can detect odors that _____ can not. They can also detect things with a slightly different _____. For this reason, horses may refuse to eat _____ in their feed or drink _____ that tastes or _____ different. Some of the horse's homing _____ may also be the ability to _____ scents from a great distance.

Horses also have excellent _____. They can swivel their _____ to seek out _____ in any direction. Because they have such good hearing, it is not necessary to _____

_____ at them. They also understand your _____ of voice and know if you are _____ or _____ with them.

Horse's eyes affect the way they behave. The eyes are set on the _____ of his face. Because of this he sees a _____ picture out of each _____. He can also see _____ back to his tail, but can not see directly _____ him or right under his _____. The horse sees primarily with _____ eye. He only has a small range of binocular _____ where he can see things with both eyes. To see far away, he will _____ his head and stick his _____ out. To see something close, he _____ his nose to the ground.

HORSE FEEDS AND FEEDING:

Horses were intended by nature to be _____ animals. For this reason good _____ is the most natural diet for horses. Horses need _____, _____, _____ and sometimes _____. Horses drink an average of _____ gallons of water a day. They may need _____ in _____ weather or when they are worked hard. However, a horse should not have clean water available at all times when they are _____ because gulping cold water can cause colic!

As horses sweat they lose _____. This is a vital _____ and must be replaced. _____ can be given in _____ or _____ and added to the feed.

Roughage refers to _____, _____ and certain forms such as pellets or cubes. These can supplement, or be the main feed, if good _____ is not available.

There are different kinds of hay such as _____, _____, _____ and _____. Regardless of the type of hay you are feeding, the hay should be _____, _____, and sweet _____. Dusty or _____ hay can make a horse _____ or cause the horse to _____. Hay is usually measured by the _____. As a rule, the average horse should receive around _____ to _____ pounds of food per day.

Hay that is ground and pressed into shapes such as _____ or _____ can be used where hay is expensive or hard to obtain. Another type of hay substitute is _____ and is sometimes used for horses that are allergic to hay dust or need to _____ weight.

Concentrates are primarily _____. They are called concentrates because they have more nutrients per pound than _____. Concentrates should be fed carefully because horses can become very _____ from overeating them. Some common horse feed grains include _____, which can be rolled, crimped or whole, _____, which is usually rolled or processed and has more calories per pound than other feeds, _____ feed which is _____ mixed with molasses for a _____ taste or _____ feed which is pelleted and has _____ mixed with _____. Grain is usually fed in _____ or _____ small feedings per day. Any changes in feed, especially _____ should be made over a week or two to prevent upsetting the horse's digestion.

Different horses need different _____ of feed to stay in good condition. Feeding should be done on a _____ schedule and the feed should be of _____ quality. _____ or _____ feed can make a horse _____ or even _____ him.

Never feed horses _____ right before they _____ or right after _____. Doing this can cause _____.

Ideally, horses should be fed at _____ because they naturally put their _____ down to eat. This helps them keep a clear _____. You should keep the feed from being contaminated by _____ or _____.

Changes in a horse's _____ can be a sign that he is _____. For this reason, it is important to note a horse's _____ habits and watch for any _____.

You should also be very careful to keep _____ and _____ locked up so that a horse cannot get into them. Horses can literally _____ themselves to _____ on these types of feed.

As part of your Level 3 assessment, you should be prepared to identify several different types of hay and feed that are commonly used.

EQUIPMENT:

_____ are used to communicate with and control the horse using _____. Different _____ work in different _____. It is _____ to know how the _____ you are using works so that you can _____ your horse without _____ him.

The simplest bits are _____ bits. They pull _____ or sideways on the _____ or nose. With this type of bit, the horse will feel two ounces of _____ on his mouth or nose if you use two ounces of _____ on the reins.

The most common direct _____ bit is the _____ bit. It is made up of _____ rings joined by a mouthpiece. The mouthpiece can be _____ or jointed. The _____ bit is often used on _____ horses or by _____ riders. It is usually _____, but it can be made _____.

_____ bits multiply the pressure the rider uses on the _____. If the rider only puts two ounces of _____ on the reins, the horse might feel _____ or _____ ounces of pressure. _____ bits should be used on horses that have been _____ to understand and _____ pressure. They should also be used by riders with _____, sensitive _____.

The most common _____ bit is the _____ bit. It puts _____ on the tongue, _____, palate and chin groove. The longer the _____ and the tighter the _____ strap, the more _____ it is. For this reason, a _____ bit should be used with a _____ and release method and a light or _____ rein.

The parts of the _____ bit are the _____, port, purchase, _____, (the long side pieces), rein rings and the _____ strap or _____ chain. The ratio between the purchase and the _____ determines the amount of leverage.

In most cases, both the _____ bit and the _____ bit should be adjusted to the corners of the horse's _____ to form a slight _____ in the _____.

A _____ Bit is a combination between a _____ and a _____. This bit requires _____ reins. One set of reins is used for a _____ action and the other set for a _____ action. These bits work well for _____ and are often used in _____ and for good English horses that need a little more _____.

The Kimberwicke Bit is a variation of the _____ bit. It looks like a _____, has a _____ chain, a port mouthpiece and upper rings. However, it has _____ rings instead of _____. This bit has only _____ set of reins so it is easier to handle for _____ or for riders jumping who don't want to use _____ reins.

OTHER EQUIPMENT:

A _____ is a _____ bridle. It is made of a _____ loop or braided rawhide. The loop is positioned at the end of the _____ bone and works by direct _____. It is used with _____ reins. It is primarily used on young _____ horses.

The _____ is a _____ bridle. It is used for training _____ horses or for horses that have injured or _____ mouths.

A _____ noseband prevents a horse from _____ his mouth to evade the _____.

The _____ hackamore acts like a _____ bit and works on the nose and _____. It is a _____ type and can be _____.

To control the position of a horse's head during _____, speed riding or for a horse with a bad _____ of _____ tossing, you can use a _____ or a tie-down. For horses that toss their heads, you should _____ all physical possibilities first that might be causing the problem.

The standing _____ attaches to the _____, runs between the _____ legs and up to the _____. If the horse raises his head too high, it puts _____ on his _____. If it is _____ properly, it does not bother the horse when his head is in a _____ and _____ position.

The Western version of an English standing _____ is called a _____ - _____. It attaches, and should be fit, the same way as a standing _____.

A _____ martingale also has a strap that attaches to the girth and runs between the _____ legs, but splits into _____ straps with a _____ at the end of each strap. The _____ are run through the _____. It works by pulling _____ on the reins and the _____ when the horse _____ his head. It should be used by riders with _____ hands to keep from hurting the horse's _____. It should only be used with a _____ bit and should have _____ - _____ to keep the rings from catching on the reins or _____.

Breast _____ and breastplates keep the _____ from _____ back. Whether it is an English or a Western type the fit is the _____. It should not be too _____ because it will interfere with the horse's _____ movement. It should also not be too _____ because it will make the horse _____.

CARE OF EQUIPMENT:

The four words you should remember when caring for your tack are:

_____, _____, _____ and _____.
_____ means put your tack away when you are through using it.

_____ your tack so it will stay _____ and _____.
_____ your tack because allowing it to stay _____ will cause it to
mildew or _____. After riding you should _____ down your _____
and place it so that _____ can get to the underside. Put your _____ or blanket over a
rail or _____ to dry with the _____ side out. DON'T put _____
next to a heater because it can _____ out and _____.
_____ your tack to help it retain its natural _____.

As part of your Level 3 assessment, you will be demonstrating the proper way to clean and care for your tack. Detailed instructions for cleaning your tack are included in this study guide, along with a copy of the judge's checklist, to help you prepare.

In Level 3, you are also expected to know how to trailer your horse safely. Since this information is not included in the CHA Manual, please review the information on trailering that is included as part of this study guide. The judge's checklist is included to help you prepare.

HOW TO CLEAN TACK

Equipment:

- ✓ Saddle or glycerin soap
- ✓ Sponge
- ✓ Towel for removing mud
- ✓ Soft rag for drying leather
- ✓ Stiff brush
- ✓ Metal polish
- ✓ Neat's foot oil, castor oil, Leola, or something similar
- ✓ Toothpicks
- ✓ A bucket of warm water
- ✓ Saddle stand and bridle hook

Tack must be cleaned regularly to prevent drying, rotting or breaking and should be cleaned after each use. While going through the basic cleaning process, watch for signs of wear such as pulled or broken stitching; buckles that bend; billets, girth and bridle parts that are cracked and dry. All tack that is not in storage should be sponged regularly with a glycerin saddle soap which not only cleans, but leaves a protective coating on the leather. Depending on how frequently you use your equipment and how dirty it gets, the saddle and bridle should be taken apart completely for a thorough cleaning. To do this, disassemble the saddle; remove the girth(s), the fenders and stirrup leathers, and the stirrups. Put the bit and the stirrups (if they are metal) in a bucket of warm water to soak.

Begin cleaning by damp-sponging, or brushing with a coarse towel, all mud from the saddle and bridle. If the saddle has a sheepskin or serge lining, go over it thoroughly with a stiff brush. If the cinch is washable, brush it out and soak it in a bucket of cool water with a mild soap.

After the mud has been cleaned from the leather parts, dry them with a soft, absorbent cloth and set them aside to dry. Be sure not to put them in direct sunlight or near other direct sources of heat as the leather will dry out and become brittle.

Once the saddle is dry, if the leather seems dried out, apply a light coat of Neat's foot oil, Lexol or a similar type of oil. Do not use oil if the leather feels soft and pliable. Over applying oil can make the tack sticky and unpleasant to touch or ride. Finish the saddle off with an application of saddle soap. Barely dampen a sponge or soft cloth and rub the soap onto the leather. If it lathers, the sponge is too wet. Wring the sponge out before proceeding.

Once you have finished applying the saddle soap, take a wooden toothpick and poke it through the holes to remove any remaining dirt or saddle soap. Buffing the leather will make it shine.

Remember to take the metal bit and stirrups out of the water you were soaking them in and scrub off any remaining mud or crust. Dry and then polish with a metal cleaner. Take the cinch out of the water, rinse thoroughly and allow it to dry before reattaching it to your saddle.

Don't forget, proper care and cleaning of your tack will help protect it and keep it useful for a long time.

LEVEL 3 DEMONSTRATION

CLEANING TACK DEMONSTRATION

- _____ 1. Explained why tack should be cleaned regularly. (To prevent dryness, rotting and breaking.)
- _____ 2. Had knowledge that the saddle should be disassembled entirely, removing girth, billets, fenders, stirrup leathers and stirrups.
- _____ 3. Had knowledge that the bridle should be disassembled and bit placed in water to clean.
- _____ 4. Brushed off cinch with stiff brush. Noted that cinch can also be soaked in cool water with mild soap to clean.
- _____ 5. Cleaned saddle lining with stiff brush.
- _____ 6. Demonstrated cleaning by damp sponging or brushing with a towel removing all mud from saddle and bridle.
- _____ 7. Alert to wear and tear, broken buckles or stitches, cracked and dry leather while sponging or brushing saddle and bridle.
- _____ 8. Explained when to use oil. Demonstrated how to apply saddle soap or comparable product.
- _____ 9. Buffed after applying saddle soap to shine leather.
- _____ 10. Cleaned and dried bit. Applied metal polish, if needed, and buffed.

- _____ Total number of items checked (10 possible)

TRAILERING THE HORSE SAFELY

At some time or another, you will need to trailer your horse. The following information should help you trailer your horse safely.

Check the trailer: Before you take a trip with your horse, make certain your trailer is safe.

Be sure the ball you are using is the proper size for the hitch. If the ball is too small, the hitch may bounce off. Check to see if the lock over the ball has closed properly. Cross and connect both safety chains. Connect the trailer lights and check to see if they are all working properly. Replace any bulbs that are burnt out. As you are connecting the trailer and checking the lights, you should also be checking for rust. The side walls of the trailer can rust to the point that a horse could put a leg through while kicking or scrambling.

Check the tires for dry rot, especially if your trailer has been stored for a while. Look closely at the sidewalls and check for any cracks. Your trailer is carrying a heavy load and the sidewalls must be strong for the tires to support the load. While you are inspecting the sidewalls, check the tire pressure. The most common cause of sway when towing, and uneven tire wear, is improper or unequal tire pressure. Keeping the tires properly inflated will maximize tire life and tread wear. Be sure to check the pressure when the tires are cold and inflate them according to the manufacturer's guidelines for the load.

Periodically, the tread of the tires must be checked. The California Vehicle Code states that tires must have at least 2/32" of tread depth in all major grooves. You can check the depth by using a Lincoln head penny. Hold the penny with the head pointing down into the tire groove. If the tire tread reaches the top of Lincoln's head, you have 2/32" remaining. If you can see the space between the top of Lincoln's head and the edge of the penny, the tire needs to be replaced.

When you are certain that the trailer is properly connected, walk in and check the manger (if your trailer has one) to make sure there is no moldy feed left in it. You should also check the manger for rust. A panicked horse may climb into the manger with its front legs trying to escape and could put one or both of its legs through the bottom if it is badly rusted. Look around the inside for any exposed wiring or light bulbs and replace or tape any broken windows. As you check the inside, look for any wasp or hornet nests. If your trailer has mats, take the time to check under them for rot in the wood flooring. To do this, use a knife. If the wood is soft and splintering it's time to replace the boards. If you are having trouble getting a horse to load, it could be that the flooring is weak. Horses are much heavier than we are and will feel the floor give as they walk on it much sooner than we humans do! To give your flooring longer life, the manure and urine should be hosed out every time you use the trailer. Park the trailer so that the water will drain out. Ideally, you should remove the mats and clean the floorboards with soap and water twice a year. Allow the floor to dry completely before replacing the mats.

Protect your horse's legs: Even for short trips, it is a good idea to protect your horse's legs with a set of shipping boots or leg wraps. Horses may get cuts and bruises while scrambling to keep their balance in a trailer. Leg wraps are generally less expensive, but less convenient, than shipping boots. You may choose to use either one. Below are some guidelines to follow for choosing and putting on a leg wrap or shipping boot.

The padding may be foam, fleece, fabric or cotton. It should be at least as thick as four sheets of cotton. Insufficient padding will do little to protect the horse's legs.

Size of the wrap is also important. It is important to cover both the front and hind feet entirely. Wrapping just the cannon bone leaves the coronary band and heel exposed and these areas are also vulnerable to injury.

Bell boots can be used with leg wraps for protection. It is not as easy to protect the knees and hocks and still allow the horse freedom of movement, but these joints should be covered as much as possible.

Shipping boots are usually fastened with buckles or Velcro. Velcro closures should always be located on the outside of the leg and should be long enough and wide enough to hold securely. Buckles are not as convenient as Velcro, but may hold more securely. Buckles should also be located on the outside of the legs. If you are using leg wraps, they should be secured with string ties or safety pins. A wrap of adhesive tape can also be added to the wrap for added security.

Before putting on the shipping boots or leg wraps, make sure the horse is securely tied. Be quiet and gentle and use a calming voice to reassure your horse. A horse that is not used to wearing protective wraps may shy away from them. Be extra cautious when you untie and lead your horse with them on.

Leg wraps that are well padded and properly designed should not cause damage when fastened snugly. A wrap that is not properly padded can be adjusted so tightly that it can interfere with circulation in the horse's leg and cause serious injuries. You should consider having an experienced person check your wraps to be sure they are not too tight and that they are not pinching your horse until you become confident using them.

Protect your horse's head: A horse can cut or bruise its poll or forehead by rearing or raising its head too high when backing out of the trailer or if he becomes very nervous in transit. You can protect the horse's head with a leather head bumper or head guard that is thickly padded. These can be found at your local tack store or ordered online. A head guard should be considered an essential item if your horse panics when backing out of a trailer. You should also consider using a head guard when transporting young or inexperienced horses and horses that are nervous in the trailer.

Protect your horse's tail: A horse can injure its tail in a trailer by sitting against the side or door and rubbing the outside of the tail raw. If the rear door is low enough, he may also hang his tail over the top of the trailer door, clamp it against the door and rub it raw underneath. These types of injuries to your horse's tail can easily be prevented by wrapping the tail with a protective wrap. You may also wish to wrap your horse's tail to maintain a neat appearance for arrival at your destination.

You can purchase a commercial tail wrap made of Neoprene or Velcro, or use a track bandage or gauze. In either case, be sure to cover the entire tail bone and secure it so it does not slip off. If you are using gauze or a track bandage, start wrapping at the top of the tail on the hair side, not on the underside (hairless) side. After three to five wraps, pull a strand of hair from the center at the bottom edge of the wrap and fold it up over the portion you have already wrapped. Take another turn to secure the hair and proceed. This will help prevent the wrap from slipping. You may wish to do this one or two more times as you are wrapping if your horse's tail is very slippery. Be sure to cover the entire tail bone.

As with leg wraps, tail wraps should fit snugly to prevent slipping, but they should not be so tight that they cause damage due to poor circulation. Removing the tail wrap as soon as possible helps to prevent injury.

Blanketing your horse: Many people blanket their horses when trailering regardless of the outside temperature. Horses are more comfortable than we are at cooler temperatures and they can work up quite a sweat trying to balance in a moving horse trailer. In most weather conditions in California, two horses in a two horse trailer that is completely enclosed will generate enough heat to keep them warm and make blankets unnecessary. High temperatures and poor ventilation are more likely to be a problem than cold weather conditions. Dark colored trailers and closed trailers will have warmer inside temperatures than light colored or open trailers. Be sure to take this into consideration when trailering, especially if you will be stopping along the way. Even a short stop in the summer heat can turn your horse trailer into an oven for your horse. A trailer with

plenty of vents and windows will give you more control in all weather conditions by allowing you to adjust the airflow as needed.

Tying your horse: Should you tie your horse while trailering? In most cases, the answer is yes. Be sure to use a quick release knot if you are tying with the lead rope. Another choice is to use a panic snap so that the horse can be freed quickly, if necessary. In either case, be sure not to tie your horse too short. The horse uses his head for balance and may feel panicked if he is tied up too short in the trailer. You should also take care not to leave the trailer tie so long that he can turn his head and neck all the way around.

Some horses are more comfortable in a trailer if they are not tied. If you are using a two horse side-by-side, and hauling two horses, the partition between them must extend far enough to keep them from nipping or fighting with one another. If you are using a stock trailer, it should have a gate to separate the front of the trailer from the back. A single horse untied and confined to the front of the trailer should travel well. If the gate is not closed, the horse may walk back and forth between the front and back causing load shifts that could be very dangerous for the driver. If you are hauling two horses in a stock trailer, the gate should be closed and you should be certain that they will not fight over the gate.

Loading and unloading your horse: In the best interest of safety, the following sequence should be used when loading. 1) Load the horse. 2) Fasten the butt bar or chain (if your trailer has one). 3) Close the door. 4) Tie the horse. Why tie the horse last? If the doors are open, the butt bar or chain is down and the horse has already been tied, if the horse panics and pulls back, his hind legs could easily slip out of the trailer and he could become seriously injured while fighting the trailer tie.

When unloading, the best sequence to follow is: 1) Untie the horse. 2) Open the door. 3) Unfasten the butt bar or chain. 4) Unload the horse. If your horse tries to back out of the trailer before you are ready, work on training your horse to stand still until you give the command to back out. It will be much safer for both of you!

Even the most seasoned and easy to load horse may become difficult to load if trailering is an unpleasant experience. Following these suggestions, and keeping your horse safe and as comfortable as possible, should help insure your travels together are safe and pleasant for both of you.

LEVEL 3 DEMONSTRATION

TRAILERING DEMONSTRATION

PART 1 – PREPARING THE HORSE

TAIL WRAP:

- _____ 1. Horse tied safely with proper knot. (Approx. 18” length)
- _____ 2. Explained purpose of wrapping the tail.
- _____ 3. Stood facing horse’s rear placing tail over shoulder with tail bone resting on shoulder.
- _____ 4. Began wrapping at top of tail as close to body as possible using gauze or track wrap.
- _____ 5. Held starting edge of wrap on hair side at 45°, wrapped around to starting edge, folded down beginning corner and wrapped again to secure folded edge.
- _____ 6. After 3-5 wraps, pulled a strand of hair from center and folded up against previously wrapped area to prevent slipping.
- _____ 7. Continued wrapping to end of tail bone and back up.
- _____ 8. Secured wrap properly.
- _____ 9. Maintained even pressure. Wrapped smoothly and evenly with no creases, taking care not to wrap too tightly.
- _____ 10. 4-H'er was aware of horse's behavior and applied wrap in a safe manner.

SHIPPING BOOTS:

- _____ 11. Explained purpose of shipping boots.
- _____ 12. Checked legs and hoofs for cleanliness.
- _____ 13. Inside of boots checked for foreign materials.
- _____ 14. Boots were put on correctly, covering bulb and coronet band.
- _____ 15. Boots were put on in order. (Left front, left hind, right front, right hind OR left front, left hind, right hind, right front.)
- _____ 16. Closures fastened on outside of legs.
- _____ 17. Boots fastened tight enough to stay on. Care taken not to fasten too tightly.
- _____ 18. 4-H'er did not kneel on ground while applying boots.
- _____ 19. 4-H'er was aware of horse's behavior and applied boots in a safe manner.
- _____ 20. Boots were removed in same order as they were put on.
- _____ Total number of items checked (20 possible)

LEVEL 3 DEMONSTRATION

TRAILERING DEMONSTRATION

PART 2 – CHECKING THE TRAILER, LOADING AND UNLOADING

CHECKING THE TRAILER:

- _____ 1. Checked the ball and hitch to make sure they were the proper size and locked properly.
- _____ 2. Checked the safety chains to make sure they were crossed and attached properly.
- _____ 3. Connected the lights and made sure they were in good working condition.
- _____ 4. Looked for signs of rust on outer walls.
- _____ 5. Checked tires carefully for sidewall cracks and checked tire pressure.
- _____ 6. Explained why and how to check tread depth.
- _____ 7. Checked inside for moldy hay in manger, signs of rust in floor of manger, wasp nests or hornet nests.
- _____ 8. Checked inside for any exposed wires and bulbs.
- _____ 9. Checked for broken windows.
- _____ 10. Checked flooring for rot.

LOADING AND UNLOADING:

- _____ 11. Trailer prepared for loading; escape door open, butt chain unhooked, gate(s) open, and rear door open, as applicable for trailer type .
- _____ 12. Loaded horse safely and correctly into trailer.
- _____ 13. Horse loaded safely so as not to bump head, legs or sides.
- _____ 14. If horse was difficult to load, 4-H'er remained attentive to safety while persuading horse to load.
- _____ 15. Fastened butt chain or closed gate(s) as applicable for trailer type.
- _____ 16. Closed escape door and/or manger door, if applicable.
- _____ 17. Closed rear door and checked locking mechanism to insure door was secured.
- _____ 18. Tied horse with correct knot and at correct length.
- _____ 19. Untied horse, opened rear door, unhooked butt chain or opened gate(s) as applicable and unloaded horse in a safe manner.
- _____ 20. 4-H'er was able to explain procedure and answer questions for different trailer types.
- _____ Total number of items checked (20 possible)

LEVEL 3 PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

Letter	Directions	You are scored on
1. A X C	Enter at walk Halt, pause 5 seconds Continue at sitting trot or jog Track to the right	Position, seat Aids and control Halt without roughness Ability to sit trot
2. M B X	Posting trot on correct diagonal Western balance position at jog Turn right across arena Circle right, width of arena (Posting trot on correct diagonal)	Correct diagonal Position, seat Accurate turn and circle Not breaking gait
3. X E	Circle left, width of arena (change diagonals) Turn left along rail	Position, seat Diagonal change Accurate circle
4. K A	Sitting jog or trot Canter or lope, left lead	Aids for transition Correct lead
5. B	Circle width of arena at canter or lope on left lead Continue along rail to C	Correct lead Not breaking gait Seat in canter, aids
6. C H-X-F X	Sitting trot or jog Change directions on diagonal Halt. Pause 5 seconds Continue at sitting trot or jog	Seat, aids while sitting the trot Accuracy of change of direction Not breaking gait, not cutting corners Halt without roughness
7. A	Canter or lope, right lead	Aids for lope or canter Correct lead
8. E	Circle width of arena at canter or lope, right lead Continue along rail to C	Seat in canter or lope Correct lead, not breaking gait Accurate circle
9. C-A	Three loop serpentine Sitting trot or jog	Seat, aids in trot Accurate turns Not cutting corners
10. A X C	Turn down center line Halt, pause 5 seconds Continue to walk on loose rein Track to right along rail Walk along rail to exit at A	Accurate turn Halt with control and without roughness Calmness and quietness of walk on loose rein Seat, aids

LEVEL 3 – RIDING PATTERN

