

# **C1 Test Outline** — HM-only version

(to be used *in conjunction with* the C Standard, the HM and EV Rules and the D & C Pony Club Manuals)

## **\*\*Organizer – bring blacksmith tools, shoe bucket and longe attachments, lines and whips.**

Attire: “Competition Attire” - there is no more “Formal” and “Informal” riding attire. Have a PC pin, a medical armband or bracelet. Any color helmet. A single-color coat, including tweed and pinstripes, with either a stock tie, choker, tie, or stand-up collar. Real stock ties need a pin; optional on pre-tied. Any-color & design shirt with a collar and sleeves. White or light pants, with belt if pants have loops. Tall boots or matching paddock boots and leg piece. Gloves are recommended. Riding coat and neckwear can be taken off when riding – only required for Turnout. Wear a hair net plus braid and roll your hair into a bun if long or wear inside your helmet. Very clean, polished boots. Very clean horse (no baths during the cold months but tail must be well brushed out). If warm weather, no dandruff in mane or tail. Hooves picked & brushed out, eyes, nose, lips and dock clean.

**\*Do NOT wear loafers or tennies around the barn at any point during the test - barn boots only.**

**Tack:** Wear your very clean flat/dressage tack to Turnout **with a snaffle bit and cavesson noseband for parallel leading.**

**Needed items:** A letter from your DC stating that you have helped twice at an unmounted PC activity, **farrier tool box** with 6-7 tools, 3-4 **samples of shoes**, materials for **two standing wraps** – one for the left front and another for the off hind (see C 270-2) and your **Record Book** with **at least 6 months** of info including yearly shots, dental work, etc. If you have ridden two horses during that time, then bring two record books. Your record book must include all pages up thru the C1 level.

A **copy of this outline** for the tester if they don't have one, and a **STAPLED** copy of the **C1 Test** with just your **full** name written at the top of the **first** page plus your **first** name at the **bottom of every** page. Copies of the tests and the Record Book are available on the [www.ponyclub.org](http://www.ponyclub.org) web site after you obtain a password from the National Office to access PC materials or ask Peggi to email you with copies of both at [pfb5678@aol.com](mailto:pfb5678@aol.com). \*CB's Record book pages include sample sheets so best to use that copy. Blank medical armband forms and copies of the USEF dressage tests are available on our web site at [www.coveredbridgepc.org](http://www.coveredbridgepc.org) >Pony Club Forms. We are allowed to use the USEA medical form.

**\*Do NOT keep your test when finished** – give to one of the parents or tester who agree to bring/mail to Peggi.

**Turn Out** – see above notes for attire and tack. Present with both standing wraps applied.

**Identify tack on your horse and discuss its fit:** (D 273-296)

Snaffle has two wrinkles, cavesson noseband 1-2 fingers below cheekbone and snug enough that a flash does not pull it down in front; fist fits in throatlatch, browband not too tight, an extra hole for all pieces of the bridle. Must be able to lift the wither strap on a breastplate, straps on the chest must sit below the neck, girth strap must have couple inches of slack below the belly.

**Describe any three snaffle bits:** e.g. loose-ring jointed, eggbutt, the bit on your horse, etc. **Curb chain adjustment:** two fingers should fit between the chain and the chin groove. When reins pulled, bit shank should be at a 45 degree angle. Put extra links on the far curb hook first, then twist the chain until flat. The fly link should be in the center of the chin, and then put any extra links on the near curb hook followed by the link that gives the correct adjustment. Extra chain links should never hang down.

### **Standing Wraps - apply *with assistance* if needed for the C1 test (C 276-278)**

Apply one on the near front and the other on the off hind. Stable bandages are 9' or 12' long - 12' are easier to use for horses. The pad needs to reach from just under the knee to the bottom of the fetlock (level with the ergot). Pony's front legs usually use 10" tall pads, up to 14" tall for a very large horse. Most TBs use 12" in front and either 12" or 14" in the back. We will decide what sizes you need before the testing.

Note: *Wilker* brand quilted pads always meet standards but any pillows should be fine.

*No-Bow* brand is not acceptable. If you don't have materials, call Peggi. Practice!

**\*Important** - if the Velcro fastener does not end on the outside of the leg, fold the end back so it does end on the outside and secure with bandage pins or cover the Velcro on the inside with a patch of duct tape.

### **Effects of poor bandaging:**

- indentations in the wrap from fasteners **too tight** or fastening bandage with strings or tape in a **circle instead of spiraling** causes uneven pressure on the tendons
- pulling the bandage **forward** against the tendons can damage them
- wrapping **too tightly** with **too thin** padding can cause "cording" or "bandage bow"
- bandage **too loose** will fall around the feet and horse can get tangled in the wrap

### **Longeing (C 285-294)**

#### **Reasons for longeing:**

- to **exercise** your horse when you *can't* ride.
- to **settle** a fresh horse *before* you ride.
- **train** the horse to obey voice and body language.
- develop horse's **rhythm, balance and suppleness** (bending to the inside of the circle).

#### **Equipment –**

Horse: longe line, longe whip, longe cavesson or snaffle bridle, protective boots on all four legs plus bell boots in front.

Rider: a watch, gloves, helmet and riding boots

**Parallel longeing** is used when the horse is not responding to the aids or keeps falling into the circle so he needs to be closer to the person longeing him for better control. You must walk in a circle while longeing in order to keep the horse's circle large enough so he doesn't strain his muscles and ligaments.

**Demonstrate parallel leading** (C 284-285) – if doing this right after your turnout, remove the saddle and attach the longe line to the snaffle bridle with a cavesson noseband. Be sure to put your gloves on. Ask your horse to walk on a large circle 4 or 5 feet away from you on the longe line while following your voice commands. Carry a dressage whip in your hand that is closest to the horse to help hold him out on the circle. Step behind him if he turns toward you and tap his hindquarter to encourage him to go forward again. Ask him to stop with your voice and by lightly touching the line, using a vibration if he doesn't listen. After a couple of circles, change direction and repeat. See pictures in the manual.

## **Foot & Shoeing**

**Thrush** - (C 215) A bacterial infection in the frog caused by dirty, wet stalls or in the mud.

Keep stall clean, pick feet every day, disinfect hoof pick, use medication daily until cured.

### **Identify 6 farrier tools and their uses:**

- Rasp – used to level the hoof, smooth the edges of the wall and the clinches
- Shoe pullers – used to pry the shoe off and remove nails
- Hoof trimmers or nippers – flat head with sharp edges that trim the hoof wall
- Hoof knife – trim excess frog and sole
- Clinch cutter or buffer – buffer has a sharp end used to raise and cut the clinches
- Pritchel – spike used to hold a hot shoe and and make nail holes
- Clincher – bends and flattens nail ends into the hoof wall to form clinches
- Driving hammer – drives the nails

**Identify three types of shoes** – e.g. fullered or creased, heeled shoe, bar shoe, quarter clips, etc.

### **Describe 3 examples of bad shoeing:** (C 252-253)

- clinches rough & uneven
- toe dumped
- too much rasping of hoof wall
- shoe too small
- toe too long

## **Conformation & Unsoundness**

### **Leg conformation** - (C 324-331)

Bad conformation points – identify on a model horse and discuss three:

- base narrow, base wide, knock knees, toe in, toe out, etc.
- either too short or too long pasterns; either too straight or too flat pasterns
- sickle hock, post-legged, etc

**Five common unsoundnesses** - location and appearance: (C 333-340; attached *Unsoundness* sheet)

**Ringbone** - arthritis in the pastern joints. **High** ringbone appears as a bony lump on the **pastern** between the long and short pastern bones. **Low** ringbone is in the joint between the short pastern bone and the coffin bone inside of the foot.

**Curb** - lump on the **back of the hind leg** just below the hock

**Bowed tendon** - thickening of the tendons **behind the cannon bone**

**Sidebone** - cartilages in the **bulbs of the heels** harden into bone

**Splint** - bony lump on the splint bone on the **inside of the front leg, under the knee**

**Spavins** (in the **hock**) -

**Bone spavin** - a bony lump on the **lower inside** of the hock

**Bog spavin** - a soft swelling on the **front** of the hock

**Navicular** – various structures inside of the **hoof**

**Thoroughpin** - a soft swelling either inside or above the **hock**

## **Stable Management**

**Bedding:** one drainage and one absorbent- (C 122-125)

- Straw - **drainage** bedding so requires a clay (hard dirt) floor. Makes a dry, comfortable, and warm bed, but some ponies will eat it. Makes a large manure pile.
- Pine straw - **drainage** bedding that must be bedded deeply and can leave sap on the horse
- Shavings - **absorbent** bedding that is comfortable, not edible, and easy to clean but ask the supplier to be sure that there is no black walnut wood included, as this causes laminitis.
- Sawdust - **absorbent** bedding that is cheaper than shavings but is dustier. Ask the supplier to be sure that there is no black walnut wood included, as this causes laminitis.
- **Pelleted bedding** – **very absorbent** bedding that is easy to store since comes in bags.

**Putting a blanket on** - (C 126-129)

- Steps:
- 1) place folded blanket on pony's neck.
  - 2) buckle chest strap.
  - 3) pull blanket back over hindquarters
  - 4) buckle the surcingles and leg straps, crossing those so they don't rub his legs.

**Demonstrate proper adjustment of blanket:** be sure that blanket is smooth, has enough room at the shoulders and run the leg straps thru each other to prevent rubbing inside the hind legs.

**Types of clipping** - (C 125-126; *Quiz* “clipping” sheet)

Know **why** you would use a certain clip – need to know at least three for the test.

- **Strip** - pony keeps most of his winter coat - only the underside of the neck, the front of the chest and the belly are clipped. Used to help a pasture-kept pony cool out a little faster without the need for turnout blankets.
- **Trace** - a partial clip that includes the front of the neck and the whole chest, while the shoulders and belly are clipped about halfway up (sometimes includes the thigh of the back legs). This clips the parts that sweat the most, leaving long hair on the legs and body. This clip allows for turnout without a blanket on the milder days.
- **Blanket** - head, neck, full chest, belly & thighs are clipped; leaves a “quarter sheet” of coat. May need some blanketing.
- **Hunter** - used on field hunters who need protection from thorns and need warmth for their legs. Everything but the legs and a saddle patch is clipped. Requires blanketing.
- **Full** - the entire horse is clipped. Used for show horses. Requires warm blankets and maybe a hood.

**Parasites** –

- Two **internal** – Large and small strongyles, tapeworms, bot larvae, pin worms, roundworms.
- Two **external** – Lice, ticks, rain rot, flies

**Barn safety procedures** - (C 140-144)

- aisles swept, trash picked up and loose hay is not left in the aisles
- glass panes in windows are covered by bars
- feed room is securely locked
- A or ABC-type fire extinguishers are in several locations
- halters are removed when horses are turned out
- no smoking signs are posted and enforced

## **Stable Management - Barn safety procedures (con't)**

- faucet and hoses are in the barn aisles
- light bulbs are enclosed in cages
- manure pile is kept away from wooden structures
- brush and weeds are mowed around the barns
- no flammable liquids stored in the barn
- cross-ties in wash racks have panic snaps
- tacking up in the aisle way is not allowed

## **Travel Safety (C 260-270)**

**Five items from trailer safety checklist** to check before travel – (*Quiz “Travel Safety” p.1*)

- **hitch and ball**
- safety **chains**
- vehicle and trailer **brakes**
- **tire pressure** on both vehicle and trailer
- trailer **lights**
- **wasp nests**

**Two documents to carry if out of state:**

Current **Coggins test** and a **health certificate (CVD)** dated within 30 days.

## **Safe and comfortable travel -**

Need: - leather halter (or breakaway halter)  
- shipping boots/bandages or standing bandages with bell boots  
- tail bandage if short trip; tail guard if over two hours.  
- head bumper if the trailer is too short for the horse

Take: - full hay rack  
- water container & a water bucket  
- equine first aid kit  
- extra halters  
- chain-end shank for each horse on the trailer

\*If only one pony on the trailer, load on driver's side. Tie with quick-release knot or panic snaps. Open roof vents facing forward if warm weather - reverse if raining.

## **Nutrition**

**Water importance** – An average horse drinks 12 gallons a day. Without enough water, he will become dehydrated and could get impaction colic.

Two characteristics of **bad hay** – moldy and dusty

Importance of **good hay** – provides fiber for good digestion, energy, protein, vitamins and minerals. Hay should smell good, be green, leafy and cut early before the stems get course and woody.

## **Amount and type of feed for your own pony - (C 174-177)**

Know **your** barn's type of feed, e.g. 12% protein sweet feed with a grass-alfalfa mix hay. Look on the tag that is stitched to the feed sacks for the protein and fat levels. Ask your barn manager about your type of hay.

## **Nutrition** (con't)

### **Amount and type of feed for your own pony (cont)**

Know what size scoop your barn uses, usually a 2- or 3-qt. scoop. A full 13 oz. coffee can holds about a quart of grain, so pour 2 or 3 full cans into your scoop to check its capacity if it is not marked. Another way to measure is to pour a full scoop into a plastic bag and weigh it on the scale at the grocery. Know how many **lbs.** of grain and hay your pony eats per day. Ex. - "My horse gets 2 lbs. of 12% sweet feed twice a day plus 9 lbs. of grass/alfalfa mix hay at night. He has a round bale of orchard grass hay in his pasture during the winter for daytime turn-out."

## **Conditioning**

### **Definition:** (C 222)

The process of getting a pony fit so he can work **harder and faster** without getting tired. Fitness is accomplished through exercise that is **repeated and increased gradually** along with the right amounts of nutrition and rest. It is important because as the pony becomes stronger from conditioning, he is less likely to become injured. It is also very important to **warm up gradually and cool out carefully** to avoid injuries and illness.

**Acceptable ranges of TPRs for a mount at work:** see Supp. Material for C and up –  
"Conditioning Principles" from the USPC web site

Respiration – 80-100 breaths per minute

Pulse – 120-200 bpm.

Temperature – 101-103 F

### **Conditioning Principles:** (C 227)

- Long Slow Distance Work – walking, trotting and slow canter for increasing distances, not speed.
- Interval training - specialized training that is supposed to bring a horse's heart rate up to a certain level for a period of time followed by a rest period. Needs a heart monitor.
- Inversion – if a horse's respiration rate is higher than his pulse, he is inverted which is a dangerous situation and may need vet attention.
- Recovery rate – the amount of time it takes for the horse's TPRs to return to normal after a work session. As the horse get fitter, the time gets shorter.

### **Factors before starting conditioning:**

Age, soundness, conditioning history, previous injuries, breed and type

**Conditioning after month off:** start back with some LSD work to get his base of fitness back, then gradually add some hill work and trot sets to build him back up to the level of fitness that he was before the layoff.

## **Land Conservation**

### **Name two locations near you where land is used for 3 activities:**

- Long Run Hunt rides on crop land during the winter, turns horses out on pasture in the summer and has horse back riding year round.
- Spring Run is able to use parts of a private lawn for their horse trials, runs a riding stable all year and has a bed and breakfast on the grounds with hiking available.
- Brownsboro Trail System has been granted easements for hikers, hosts nature walks and allows horseback riding.
- Moserwood Farm allows deer hunting, horseback riding and hosts a horse rescue operation.

## **Health Care & Vet Knowledge**

### **Treatment of minor wounds - (C 218-220)**

- **first, stop the bleeding**, then hose or flush with sterile or bottled water
- gently clean with Betadine scrub (7%) or antibacterial soap and a piece of gauze.
- dry with a fresh piece of gauze
- if wound is on the body, spray with a protective powder (Wonder Dust or Alum spray)
- if wound is on the lower leg, dress with Furacin or Neosporin ointment, cover with gauze then sheet cotton. Cover with a stable bandage.

**Targeted Worming using fecal tests:** (C 187) - Research has shown increased resistance to our worming medicines from overuse, so it is now recommended to run frequent fecal tests on the herd to determine which horses actually need to be wormed and then only worm those that are “heavy” egg shedders (250 epg or up). Even low shedders need **twice a year – Ivermectin Plus** for bot larvae and tapeworms in the late fall, **Quest** in the late winter for encysted small strongyles. Add other classes of wormers in the summer for the heavy shedders.

### **Describe your pony's parasite prevention routine -**

What kinds of dewormers do you or your vet use? **Ivermectin, Strongid, Panacur, and Quest** are common brands used in a worming rotation. How often? Every three months is a typical schedule at barns that are still using **Rotational Worming** programs. What dosage level does your pony get? (based on his weight) What do *you* use to remove bot eggs? (bot knife or bot block?) (C 176)

### **Deworming new horses - (C 187,189)**

To prevent your pasture from becoming contaminated with worm eggs, worm new horses 72 hours before turning them out.

### **Prevent spread of communicable disease:**

If visiting a barn for a show, do not take water out of **their troughs** or let your horse **touch noses** with strange horses. Use your **own water buckets** with water straight from the faucet and do not let your horse **graze** or **touch the fencing** while he is there.

**Coggins Test** is done to determine if a horse has been exposed to Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA). This disease has no treatment or cure so it is very important to test all horses especially those traveling to shows and between states.

### **Colic** (N-Comm)

**Cause:** **Abdominal pain** from gas, impaction, twisted gut or blood clot from worm damage in intestinal arteries. Usually caused by poor management – overeating **grain** or **spring grass**, **spoiled feed**, **sudden** change of diet, hard **work** after a large grain meal, cold water to a hot horse, **sand** in intestines, **large strongyle damage** to intestines, **cribbing**, or **dehydration**.

**Signs:** Restlessness, pawing, repeatedly lying down and getting back up, looking at belly, rolling, stretching out as if to urinate, curling the upper lip, patchy sweating, raised pulse and respiratory rates, gums red or bluish.

## **Health Care & Vet Knowledge** (con't)

### **Laminitis** (N-Comm)

*Cause:* Caused by endotoxins and/or histamines in the blood that affect the circulation in the feet causing swelling, results in **damage to the sensitive laminae** that connect the coffin bone to the hoof wall. If the laminae let go of the hoof wall, the pull of the DDT causes P3 to sink down towards the sole. Some causes same as colic: overeating grain (grain founder), too much green grass (grass founder), cold water to a hot horse (water founder), & spoiled feed. Concussion (road founder), metabolic issues (EMS/Cushings), allergic drug reaction (releases histamines), stress, high fever, black walnut shavings.

*Signs:* Horse rocks back with hind legs under him and reluctant to move, feet are hot with strong digital pulse, horse in pain (sweats and blows), raised pulse and respiratory rates.

### **Heaves** - "equine asthma" is current label, COPD, emphysema (N-Comm)

*Cause:* **Allergies**; eating **dusty or moldy** hay; **fungal spores** from straw bedding and **dust** breathed in by stalled horses. Horses that live outside do not develop heaves unless only caused by allergies.

*Signs:* Chronic cough, esp. during exercise, lacks stamina, increased respiratory rate. Flanks lift twice to force air out so develops a "heave line" under ribs. Horse passes gas when coughing.

### **Teaching** (C 308-311)

**Bring a letter** from DC that you have helped twice at an unmounted activity.

#### **Do a safety and tack inspection of a D level rider or own mount if necessary -**

Rider - PC pin? Wearing an SEI helmet that fits snugly and is buckled securely (*see Safety section on p.12*; attached *Safety C heck*). Riding pants. Has safe footwear; a shirt with sleeves. No gum or jewelry except for stud earrings and a watch. Hair braided, in a pony tail or tucked under helmet. Show bows are allowed.

Saddle - pad is pulled up into the pommel and is attached to billets *above* the buckle guards. Pommel has 2-3 fingers clearance at withers. Leather and stitching are good. Safety bars are down or open. Stirrups are 1" wider than the boot. Girth fits, with at least one hole remaining down and **two holes remaining up on both sides** when tightened for riding.

Bridle - leather and stitching are good. One extra hole above each buckle; noseband is sitting 1" below the projecting cheekbone. A fist will fit between throatlatch and pony's cheek. Bit is ¼" wider than pony's mouth. The reins are not too long - the loop should not be down by the rider's foot.

Pony - Shoes tight (or feet trimmed if no shoes). Saddle and girth areas are clean with no sores. Legs are free from swelling or cuts. Pony is serviceably sound and fit enough for riding.

Martingale - a rubber ring (**donut**) at the chest; **rein stops** on the reins (if using a running type)

## **Teaching** (con't)

### **Know the reasons for each safety requirement:**

Correct helmet fit - protects head in a fall

Safe footwear - heel stops foot from sliding through the stirrup; waffle-soled shoes can catch in the stirrup.

Gum & candy - could choke

Dangling earrings, rings, jewelry - could catch on pony's mane or in the reins

Hair done – loose hair can get caught in the reins or other tack.

Scarves - could get caught in the tack

Riding pants with garters or pant clips - keeps pants from riding up and wrinkling around the knees, causing sores

Shirt with sleeves - sleeves are required when coats are waived; help protect skin in fall.

Pad pulled up in pommel - keeps pad from pressing down on the withers

Stitching - rotten stitching could suddenly break on leathers or girth ends

Stretched or torn holes in billets &/or leathers - they could break

Safety bars down - allows stirrup to slide off of saddle in case of fall so not dragged

Stirrups 1" wider than boot - allows boot to be removed from stirrup freely

Girth proper length - need at least two holes up on both sides so can tighten girth sufficiently after horse is warmed up, especially before going out on XC.

Reins correct length - too-long reins could get tangled around the rider's foot

Donut on martingale - stops the martingale from slipping down so far that the horse could step into the loop.

Rein stops on running martingale - stops the rings of the martingale from hooking on the bit, preventing the horse from raising his head, causing him to panic.

## **Equine Sports**

Eventing, Dressage, Show Jumping, Polocrosse, Polo, Tetrathlon, Gymkhana, Games

## **Rider Safety**

**Proper fit of helmet – 3 ways:** (HM rules Chap.19, pp.44-45)

1. harness is snug
2. when helmet brim is moved up and down, the eyebrows should move
3. the V of the harness should fit under the ear if that type of helmet
4. brim should sit ½'-1" above the eyebrows

**Helmet required – 3 places:** (HM rules Chap.3, Art.42)

When mounted, at jogs, turn out, longeing.

**Three signs of heat illness in the rider** (USPC Safety Booklet p.16)

1. nausea
2. cramps
3. vomiting
4. confusion
5. increased temperature
6. headache

## **Record Book** –

Ask for the **Record Book** and **Record Book Guidelines** files from Peggi or download the Record Book from the USPC site after you get a password to access the files. Print out all of the pages that refer to D1 through C1 including the final Finances page at the end. Fill out using relevant info from your record book if recent enough. Although only requires 6 months of info, fill out any yearly items such as dental work and due dates. Total pages in pencil so can keep adding to it. You do not need to use the copies sent along with the outline but include each topic in your record book – full size pages are available from the USPC website. If you have ridden two horses during that time, then bring two record books. Free to add in blank pages as needed. Put in a ring binder with topic dividers.

4/17/2021

# Clipping Sheet

## Care of the Horse

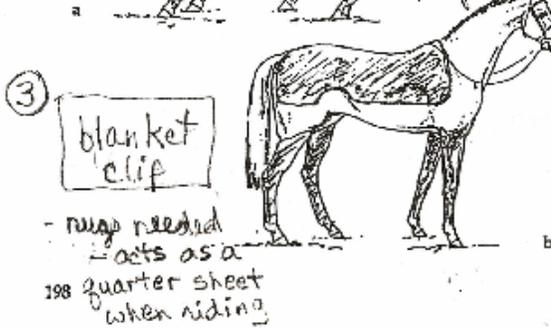
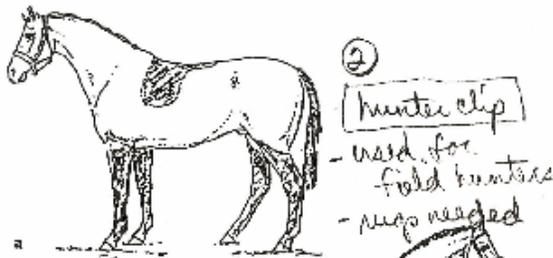
### ① TYPES OF CLIP (Fig. 85)

#### The Full Clip

The whole of the coat is removed. Rugs will be needed.  
*- used for show horses*

#### The Hunter Clip

As for the full clip, except that the hair is left on the legs as far as the elbows and thighs, and a saddle-patch is left on the back. The coat left on the legs acts as a protection against cold, mud, cracked heels and injury from thorns, while the saddle-patch saves a sore or 'scalded' back under the saddle. Legs may be carefully trimmed (see *Trimming the Legs and Head*, page 207). Particular attention should be paid to the position of the saddle-patch. With the saddle correctly in place, the unclipped hair should show 2.5cm (1 inch) round the outside edge.



## 20 Clipping and Trimming

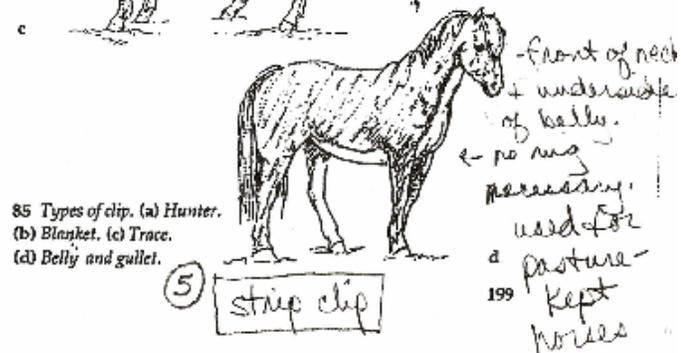
Many hunters are clipped right out the first time, and given a 'hunter clip' (with the legs and saddle patch left on) at the second clipping. On a common horse this has the advantage of making the legs appear less hairy than would otherwise be the case. Horses with a hunter clip will need rugs.

#### The Blanket Clip

The hair is removed only from the head, neck and belly and thighs patch corresponding in size to that of a blanket being left on the body. This is a useful clip for horses with fine coats who might otherwise feel the cold. Rugs will be needed.

#### The Trace Clip

The trace clip is a compromise between clipping fully and not clipping at all, and is useful for horses and ponies kept out at grass all day. The hair is removed from the belly, shoulders, front of neck, thighs. *- rugs sometimes when very cold*



85 Types of clip. (a) Hunter. (b) Blanket. (c) Trace. (d) Belly and gullet.

Unsoundnesses

2 sid

lump on the back of the leg below the point of hock - a sprain



curb

bony lump on the inside of the leg under the knee, usually the front leg.



splint

thickening of the large tendons behind the cannon.



bowed tendon

bony lump on pastern.



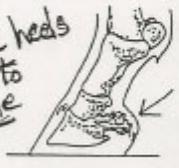
\* high ringbone

bony lump inside coronet band.



low ringbone

flexible heads turn to bone.



sidebone

bony lump on lower inside of hock.



bone spavin

soft swelling on front of hock.



bog spavin

soft swelling above hock.



thorough pin

see back →

Front leg ailments.



Carpitis: arthritis in carpal joint



Osselet: arthritis at front of fetlock joint



Bucked shin: periostitis, or inflammation of periosteum (bone covering) on front of cannon bone



(a) Sprained tendons. (b) Sprained suspensory ligament.