

C1 Test Outline – HM-only version

(used in conjunction with the C Standard, the HM and EV Rules, 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, matching paddock boots w/leg piece or just paddock boots with garters. Gloves are required for parallel leading. Riding coat and neckwear can be taken off when riding – only required for Turn Out. 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, 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-together** copy of the **C1 HM and Riding Phase Tests** if doing both 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 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. *CB’s Record book pages include sample sheets but don’t include them in the folder. Blank medical armband forms and copies of the USEF dressage tests are available on our web site at www.coveredbridgepc.org >Pony Club Forms. Allowed to use the USEA medical form. ***Do NOT keep your test when finished** – give to a parent or bring/mail to Peggi.

Turn Out & Tack – see above notes. Present with both standing wraps applied.

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

Snaffle has 1-2 wrinkles, cavesson noseband 1-2 fingers below cheekbone and snug enough that a flash does not pull it down in front but a finger can fit under; fist fits in throatlatch, browband not too tight, an extra hole for all pieces of the bridle, breastplate has slack at the withers, girth strap must have couple inches of slack below the belly. Boots correctly placed and snug; bell boots fit.

Name any three snaffle bits: e.g. loose-ring, eggbutt, the bit on your horse, etc.

Name a curb bit and how it works differently from a snaffle i.e. leverage bit e.g. Kimberwick

Curb chain adjustment: two fingers should fit between the chain and the chin groove.

When reins are 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 & Qtr horse's front legs usually use 10" tall pads. 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 recommended. 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)

Discuss 3 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 –

4 items **Rider must have**: a watch, gloves, helmet and riding boots

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

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. Longeur 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, with stirrups still run up, 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 straight line 4 or 5 feet away from you on the longe line while following your voice commands. Push his head away if he tries to turn towards you. Step back 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. Turn and come back to the tester. See pictures in the manual.

Foot & Shoeing

Discuss thrush - (C 215) A bacterial infection in the frog caused by dirty, wet stalls or muddy pastures.

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

Identify 6 farrier tools and their uses: (C 249)

- 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 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.
(C 255-257)

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

- shoe too small
- toe too long
- clinches rough & uneven
- toe dumped – toe trimmed back to fit the shoe
- too much rasping of hoof wall

Conformation & Unsoundness

Discuss 3 bad points 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

Describe these 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**

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

Stable Management

Discuss Beddings: 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.

Discuss 3 important areas to check for **proper adjustment of blanket:**

Blanket is smooth and straight, has enough room at the shoulders and the leg straps are run thru each other to prevent rubbing inside the hind legs.

Name 2 safety concerns when putting on or removing a blanket:

1. Always have a halter on in case he moves around so you can control him
2. Undo back straps before unbuckling front straps so blanket can't slip back and pinch him

Describe 3 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** - entire horse is clipped; used for show horses. Needs 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

Discuss 5 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
- faucet and hoses are in the barn aisles
- light bulbs are enclosed in cages

Stable Management - Barn safety procedures (con't)

- 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)

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

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**
- **wasps nests**

*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.

Ex. 1200 lb horse needs one gallon per 100 lbs = 12 gallons.

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.

Name:

- 1 **legume** hay – alfalfa, red clover
- 1 **grass** hay – fescue, timothy, orchard grass

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.

Conditioning Principles – 2 types: (C 227)

- Long Slow Distance Work – walking, trotting and slow canter for increasing distances, not speed. Forms the base of fitness for additional training types.
- Hill work – working up and down hills builds muscle strength, balance and cardiovascular fitness.

Two signs of improved fitness –

1. Recovery time improves. The amount of time it takes for the horse's heart rate to return to normal after a work session. As the horse get fitter, the time gets shorter. (C 229)
2. Less fatigue during work.
3. Better muscle tone

Describe 3 factors to consider before starting conditioning: (C 226)

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

Land Conservation

Name two locations near you where land is used for 2 activities:

- 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)

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)

Health Care & Vet Knowledge (con't)

Three health concerns before bringing a **new horse on the farm** (C 198)

1. Check vaccination records or start new series if unknown
2. Do a fecal count to see if needs to be wormed. Keep off pastures for 72 hours after.
3. Isolate for 2 weeks to prevent spread of disease

Three things to prevent spread of **communicable disease**: (C 200-1)

1. If visiting a barn for a show, do not take water out of **their troughs**. Use your **own water buckets** with water straight from the faucet
2. Don't let your horse **touch noses** with strange horses.
3. Have your horse's vaccines up to date

Reason for Coggins Test - 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. (C 205)

Colic (N-Comm) (C 207-8)

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

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,.

Laminitis (N-Comm) (C 210-11)

Cause: Toxins (poisons) in the blood that affect the circulation in the feet causing swelling resulting in **damage to the sensitive laminae** that connect the coffin bone to the hoof wall like Velcro.

If the laminae let go of the hoof wall, the coffin bone sinks down towards the sole. Some causes same as colic: overeating **grain** (grain founder), too much **green grass** (grass founder), **spoiled feed**. Add **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.

Choke (N-Comm) (C 212-3)

Cause: Hay or feed gets stuck in the esophagus. Coarse hay, pelleted feed, chunks of apple or carrot. Old horses with bad teeth and greedy eaters are in danger.

Signs: Horse stops eating, drools, chewed food comes out of the nostrils.

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 Check*). Riding pants. Has safe footwear; a shirt with sleeves. No gum or jewelry except for stud earrings and a watch. Hair braided, in a ponytail 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 1/4" 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)

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.

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

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, our web site has the pages 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 C1 including the final Finances page at the end – add to your D1-D3 pages. 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.

8/24/2024

BASIC TRAINING

Snaffle Bits

SORTING OUT SNAFFLES

"Just keep it simple" could be this veteran Grand Prix rider's motto. "There are no quick fixes" could be another.

By CAROL LAVELL with PAT PAYNE

CHOOSING THE RIGHT SNAFFLE bit for your horse is a decision that can have a real effect on his training. Despite the wide variety of snaffles available, though, choosing a bit doesn't have to be complicated. In this article, I'll explain how I decide which bit to use — and, if a training problem arises, how I determine whether bit type, size, or fit is causing it or the source of the problem lies elsewhere. I'll also tell you how to adjust your horse's bit and bridle properly. Finally, I'll tell you how I identify and address the bit-related problems I see most often in my clinics.

But first, an important note: Resistance and other performance problems usually are training-related, not bit-related. Many times, it's the way riders use their hands that creates the problem, not the bit at the other end of the reins.

SNAFFLES GALORE?

What bits do I have on my tack-room wall? When I was eventing, I had quite a few. But today, as a dressage rider, I have only the kinds that are legal in competition — no copper-mouths or rollers. I feel very strongly about this: As a competitor, I don't want to school in a bit I can't use in the show ring.

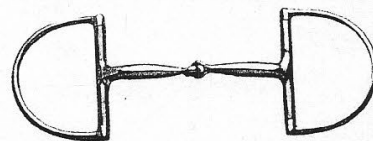
Still, even the legal bits act on horses' mouths differently. Before you can choose the right one for your horse, you need to

understand a few basic principles about the ways each one works.

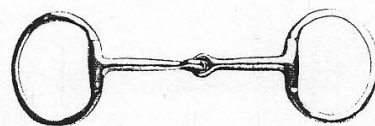
All snaffle bits are designed to work on the corners of the horse's mouth. The way a snaffle sits on his tongue can affect what he does with his mouth. (Some people think the snaffle acts on the bars of the mouth — the natural spaces between the teeth. But a snaffle acting on the bars means the tongue is trapped behind the bit, a situation the horse will try to escape by putting his tongue out to the side or over the bit — both undesirable reactions.)

Fixed-rings. A fixed-ring bit, such as a D-ring snaffle, tends to be "dead" and heavy in the horse's mouth. Many trainers put a racehorse in a D-ring snaffle because the horse can take hold of it and push on it. Of course, that's not what you want in dressage (unless your horse is hesitant to seek contact with the bit, in which case a D-ring snaffle could be useful).

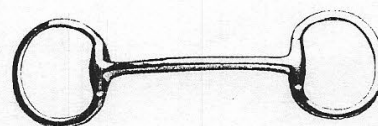
With most horses, though, the last thing we want them to do is hold on to the bit! Fixed-ring snaffles, such as D-rings and eggbutts, don't have the mobility in the mouth that loose-rings do. So if you are retraining an older horse — or even a seven- or an eight-year-old — who's locking his poll or boring on the bit, make sure you don't use a fixed-ring bit. He's better off in a loose-ring mouthpiece that slides, allowing you to mobilize his poll; if he



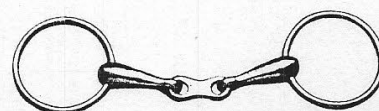
D-RING



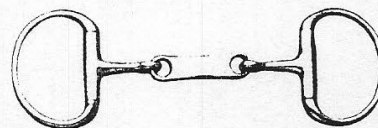
EGGBUTT



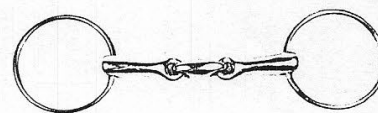
EGGBUTT MULLEN-MOUTH



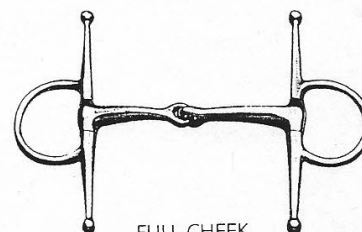
LOOSE-RING FRENCH-LINK



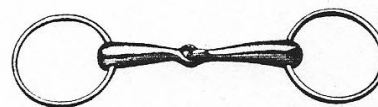
EGGBUTT DR. BRISTOL



LOOSE-RING KK



FULL-CHEEK



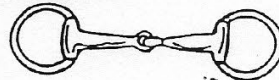
LOOSE-RING

Bit Actions

Direct Pressure

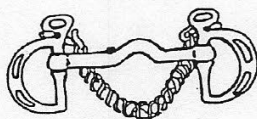
- one oz. pressure on reins = one oz. on bit

A snaffle bit works by direct pressure on tongue, lips and bars of the mouth.



Fit? 2 wrinkles for jointed bits

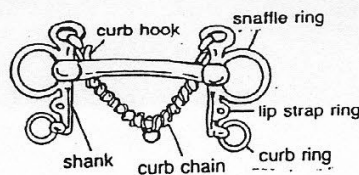
Kimberwicke bit with rein slots (uxeter)



A kimberwicke bit acts like a mild curb bit, squeezing the mouth between the bit and the curb chain.

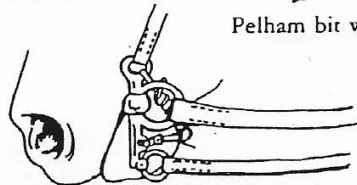
Fit? one wrinkle for unjointed bits

A pelham is a double-action bit. The top rein acts as a snaffle and the bottom rein acts as a curb bit.

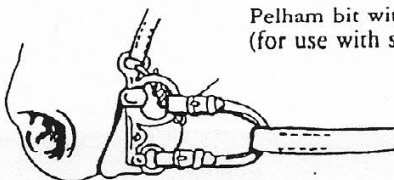


Fit for curb chain? 2 fingers fit under

Pelham bit with double reins



Pelham bit with bit converter (for use with single rein)



Leverage Bits

- squeezes the mouth between bit + curb chain.
- Multiplies the pressure of the reins.

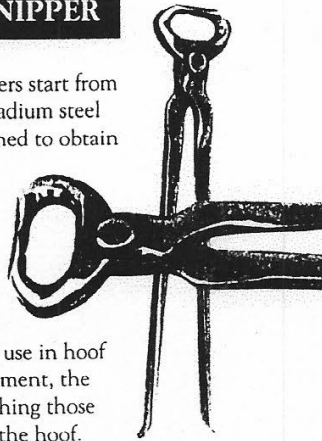
Blacksmith Tools

(hoof-trimmers)

RAIN-ROUND NIPPER

G.E. Half-Round Nippers start from drop-forged chrome vanadium steel and are precision machined to obtain the correct bevel to the cutting edge. Extensive time is put into each nipper by our skilled craftsmen in the alignment and sharpness of the nipper.

Designed originally for use in hoof wall work and clip placement, the tool is excellent for reaching those hard-to-get-at places in the hoof.

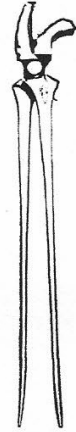


CLINCHERS

G.E. Clinchers are drop-forged from chrome molybdenum steel. The teeth are heat treated to hold their bite longer under heavy use.

Perfectly balanced for a comfortable grip and better control for a better clinch.

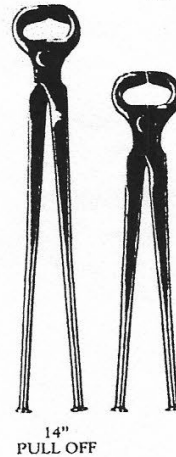
CURVED JAW



(shoe pullers)

PULL OFFS

G.E. Pull Offs are drop-forged from chrome vanadium steel with knobs on the handles for easy identification. They are used in the removal of shoes and can also cut nails without damage to the blades. Available in two sizes: 14" & 12"

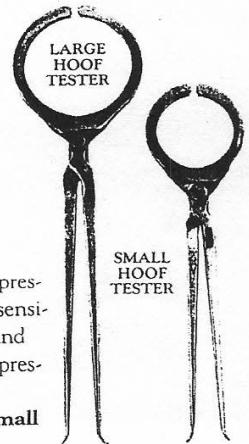


12" PULL OFF

HOOF TESTERS

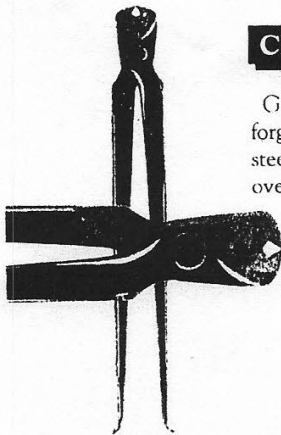
G.E. Hoof Testers can apply ample pressure to any part of the foot to locate sensitive areas. Jaws open to 6 1/2" wide and close to under 1/2". Small tips allow pressure in hard-to-reach spots.

Two sizes are available: Large & Small



CREASE NAIL PULLER

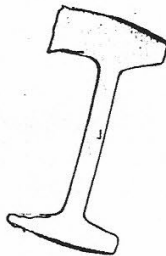
G.E. Crease Nail Pullers are drop-forged from chrome molybdenum steel. The jaws are designed to lock over the nail head and along its taper to remove a single nail from creased, swedged or fullered shoes.



CLINCH CUTTERS

G.E. Clinch Cutters are drop-forged. The cutting edge is beveled on both sides for easier use; both the cutting edge and pritchel are heat treated for durability.

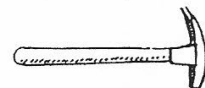
(buffer)



rasp



driving hammer



pritchel



hoof knife
or drawing knife

Clipping Sheet

Care of the Horse

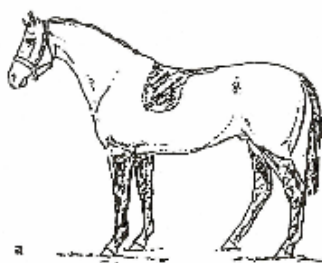
① TYPES OF CLIP (Fig. 85)

The Full Clip

The whole of the coat is removed. Rugs will be needed.

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.



②

hunter clip

- used for
- field hunters
- rugs needed

③

blanket clip

- rugs needed
- acts as a
198 quarter sheet
when riding



b

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.

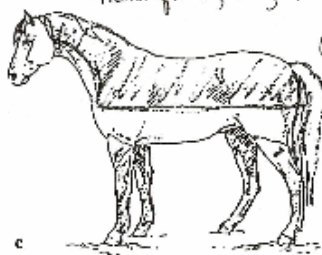
The Blanket Clip

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,

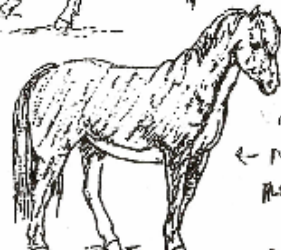
front of neck, thighs, - rugs sometimes when very cold



④

trace clip

- rugs
needed when
very cold



- front of neck
+ underside
of belly.
← no rug
necessary

used for
pasture-
kept
horses

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

⑤

strip clip

199

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 heds
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



thoroughpin

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.

Safety Check List – detach and bring to testing

- Armband with medical release or approved bracelet
- Hair net; long hair braided and rolled under in a bun or tucked inside helmet
- Helmet fits snugly with SEI label – moves forehead skin when brim pulled
- Helmet straps adjusted correctly around ears
- Collared shirt with sleeves
- Jewelry - no hoops, rings, necklaces, bracelets; piercings are close to body
- No candy or gum
- Proper footwear – paddock or tall boots
- Bridle fit:
 - Noseband one-two fingers down from projecting cheekbone and snug
 - Brow band not pulling on the back of the ears
 - One adjustment hole for all parts of bridle
 - Bit adjusted correctly (1-2 wrinkles for snaffles; none for leverage bits)
 - Bit has at least ¼ inch room on one side of the mouth; not too wide
 - Throatlatch adjusted correctly – fist fits between cheek and strap
 - Curb chain attached correctly – not dangling and two fingers fit inside
 - Flash is on correctly – buckle on left, above mouth and has a runner
 - All stitching is good and no cracked leather
 - Reins not too long so loop hangs by rider's foot (check when mounted)
- Breastplate and Martingales:
 - “donut” or rubber martingale ring at chest
 - Running martingale has rein stops on reins
 - Couple fingers slack at top of wither strap and slack under belly
 - Fist fits between breastplate and chest
 - Standing martingale (Ds only) - strap reaches up to the throat
 - Running martingale - rings reach close to withers
- Stirrup bars open
- Pad tabs attached above the buckle guards
- Check stitching on both sides of the stirrup leather buckle
- Check stitching on both sides of the girth buckles
- Billets not cracked or stretched out
- Stirrups large enough for rider (1" room on one side)
- No cracks in rubber bands on peacock stirrups
- Stirrup pads not too worn
- Girth tight with two holes left up on both sides; one down on girth
- Pad pulled up into the pommel
- Splint boots fitted snugly and cover the whole side of the fetlock
- Bell boots fit the pastern correctly and cover the horse's heels

Veterinary and Health Information (D-3 and up)

Veterinarian: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Veterinary and Health

Routine Veterinary Care (D-3 and up)

Include annual wellness checkup, vaccines, Coggins test

Date mo/day/yr	Procedure (vaccines & Coggins test)	(H-B and up) Manufacturer and Lot #	Due Again	Cost

**Totals can be penciled in for Certifications

Total \$ 0

Additional Veterinary Procedures (C-1 and up)

Includes: Lameness, illness, x-rays, medications, etc. Does not include vaccination, deworming or floating

Date mo/day/yr	Procedure	Diagnosis & Treatment	Cost

**Totals can be penciled in for Certifications

Total \$ 0

USPC D Manual:
•p. 222-227

USPC C1-C2 Manual:
•p. 341-344

Extra Veterinary Visits

Includes: lameness, sickness, x-rays, medications, etc.
*does not include vaccinations, worming, floating

Date	Description	Diagnosis & Treatment	Cost
3/13/13	Lame Left Front; Hot to touch	Abscess; soak in Epson salts 20 min 2 x day; pack w/ betadine & cotton	\$45.00
4/02/13	Temp. 102.2, Sweaty, Lethargic	Reaction to shots; Cold hose to lower temp, 10cc Banamine, keep an eye on	\$70.00

Total \$: 115.00

- When presenting your record book at a testing, or if you wish to keep a running total as the year progresses, be sure to write the totals in pencil. At the end of the year, when the record book is completed, the totals can be written in pen.
- This section is for veterinary visits that are not part of routine care. If routine care overlaps with an extra veterinary visit, try to divide the charges accordingly. This way there will be no duplicated costs.

Conditioning

Activity	Specifications	Minutes	Times/week

**** Check TPR and Recovery weekly on _____ after brisk exercise set.**

Temp:@rest:	Pulse:@rest	Resp:@rest

Recovery at 10 mins:	Pulse:	Resp:
----------------------	--------	-------

	Date mo/day/yr	Activity	Feed Changes	TPR Changes
Change From:				
Change To:				
Change From:				
Change To:				
Change From:				
Change To:				
Change From:				
Change To:				

Conditioning Schedule

Conditioning Schedule for an average week:

Activity	Specifications	Average Minutes	Times/ Week
Dressage	Training & 1 st level practice (45 min) + 15 min hack	60	2
Trot Sets	3, 10 min trots w/ 3 min rests incorporate hills when possible	45	2
Jumping	Rotate show jumping courses, grid lines and cross country school	40-60	1
Gallop	2, 10 min trots w/ 3 min rests 2, 3 min gallops @ 450 mpm	45	1
Hack	To follow each gallop day Hand walk or walk for 45 min	45	1

**USPC D
Manual:**

•p. 209-213

**USPC C1-C2
Manual:**

•Chapter 7

**USPC HB-A
Manual:**

•Chapter 12

Temperature: @rest: 100.2
@work: 102.9

Pulse: @rest: 38
@work: 72

Respiration: @rest: 12
@work: 60

Conditioning Changes

Date	Change From:	Change To:	TPR Changes
4/03/13	3, 10 min trots	3, 12 min trots	-
4/04/13	2, 3 min gallops @ 450	3, 3 min gallops @ 450 mpm	80 P, 72 R 103.1 T
5/11/13	3, 12 min trots	3, 15 min trots	-
5/12/13	3, 3 min gallops @ 450	3, 3 min gallops @ 500 mpm	100 P, 76 R 103.2 T
6/1/13	3, 3 min gallops @ 500	3, 3 min gallops @ 520 mpm	120 P, 80 R 103.2 T
9/2/13	Gallop sets	No gallops during off season; resume in Feb '01	-

7

- This section may only be necessary at the C-3 level and up.
- When doing conditioning work, it is important to keep records on the horse's temperature, pulse and respiration rates' after strenuous work. This, along with the recovery rate, will help to determine the condition of the horse.
- This page can be used in correlation with the feeding page. Changes to the conditioning schedule will often coincide with changes to the feeding schedule.

Lessons, Clinics, Competitions, etc.

**Totals can be penciled in for Certifications

Total \$ 0

Activities (lessons, clinics, competitions, etc.) <i>* Anything outside of normal lessons</i>			
Date	Activity	Comments	Cost
January '13	Dressage lessons w/ Sivan 1x per week	Progressed on sitting trot; medium trot, transitions	(\$40 each) \$160.00
2/5-6/13	Clinic w/ Denny Emerson	Day 1: Grid Work Day 2: Cross Country	\$290.00
2/19/13	PC jump lesson; course work w/o stirrups	Nashville was very good- work on better canter	\$25.00
5/1-3/13	High Prairie H.T.	3 rd place Jr. OT 0 XC jump; 5 stadium	\$210.00
6/12-13/13	Eventing Rally	2 nd H.M., 1 st Overall Tack needed oiling	\$185.00
7/2/13	C-3 Prep Clinic	Work on shipping bandage; good switches	\$75.00
8 and 9			Total \$: <u>945.00</u>

•Use this section to record shows, lessons, camps, clinics, competitions, rallies, s or any other horse related activities.

Feed and Board Expenses

Expenses and Income

Total \$ 0

Feed and Board Expenses		
Date	Item	Cost
1/1/13	January Board (full care)	\$575.00
2/1/13	February Board	\$575.00
3/1/13	March Board	\$575.00
4/1/13	April Board	\$575.00
5/1/13	May Board	\$575.00
6/1/13	June Board	\$575.00
7/1/13	July Board	\$575.00
8/1/13	August Board	\$575.00
8/6/13	50 lb. bag bran, salt block (10 lb)	\$23.00
9/1/13	September Board	\$575.00
10/1/13	October Board	\$575.00
11/1/13	November Board	\$575.00
12/1/13	December Board	\$575.00
		Total \$: <u>6,923.00</u>
11		

•When presenting your record book at a testing, or if you wish to keep a running total as the year progresses, be sure to write the totals in pencil. At the end of the year, when the record book is completed, the totals can be written in pen.

Other Expenses

**Totals can be penciled in for Certifications

18 ©2019
18 ©2019

Other Expenses

Includes: travel, tack, equipment, insurance, etc.

Date	Item	Cost
2/2/13	Equipment: Heavyweight Rhino blanket	\$208.00
3/4/13	Extra Bedding (2 bags shavings @ \$5.50)	\$11.00
5/3/13	High Prairie: Trailering and Hotel expenses	\$250.00
5/25/13	Tack: New leathers, rubber reins	\$180.00
7/12/13	Blankets: wash and repair tears	\$45.00
9/3/13	Trailer Serviced: Repack bearings, grease axles	\$357.00
10/15/13	Insurance premium	\$770.00

Total \$: 1,821.00

•When presenting your record book at a testing, or if you wish to keep a running total as the year progresses, be sure to write the totals in pencil. At the end of the year, when the record book is completed, the totals can be written in pen.

Financial Summary (C-1 and up)

Expense Summary

**Totals can be penciled in for Certifications

Year to Date Totals		Cost
Vaccines		
Dental		
Parasite Prevention		
Additional Veterinary Care		
Farrier		
Activities		
Feed & Board		
Other Expenses		
	Total Expenses \$	0
Income	Total Income \$	
Net (expenses minus income)	Net \$	0

Pony Club
Where it all begins

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