Countdown Chapter 6
Equine Science

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Equine Science
Horse Breeds

In this activity you will:
• become familiar with horse breeds.

1. This breed originated in Kentucky and comes in many colors. It is known for its great style and animation, under saddle and in fine harness. ________________________________

2. The ancestors of this breed originated in Fergana, Central Asia. Colors are most often variable over the loin and hips with dark spots. Eyes are typically encircled by white, their skin is mottled, and hooves have vertical stripes. ________________________________

3. This breed originated in Arabia. Typical colors include bay, gray, and chestnut, and their skin is always dark. They are known for their refined heads, great endurance, and gay way of going. ________________________________

4. Originating in Belgium, this breed is predominantly sorrels and chestnuts, often with flaxen mane and tail. They do not have feathers. ________________________________

5. This breed originated in the United States. Their body is usually a shade of yellow, with dark brown, black, red, or flaxen points. Red, grulla, or those with white points must have a dorsal stripe. ________________________________

6. Originating in Austria, this breed are usually sorrel with flaxen manes and tails. They are between 50 and 59 inches tall. ________________________________

7. This breed originated in the United States, New England area. They usually come in bay, brown, black, or chestnut but do not often have extensive white markings. They are known to be easy keepers and have docile temperaments. ________________________________

8. Originating in the United States, this spotted horse is a combination of white and any other color. There are usually two distinct color patterns, but animals with Appaloosa characteristics or breeding are not allowed in the registry. ________________________________

9. This breed originated in the United States and is known to be well muscled and powerfully built. Chestnut, sorrel, bay, and dun are the most common colors. Others can be registered though excessive white is a disqualification. ________________________________

10. Originating in Tennessee, these horses come in all colors. White markings on the face and legs are common. They have a unique way of moving called a running walk. ________________________________

11. This breed originated in England and is often used in racing or jumping. They come in many colors, though roans and grays are less common. White markings are common. They are known for their fineness of conformation and long straight, well-muscled legs. ________________________________

12. This pony originated in Wales and can be any color except piebald or skewbald. Often used as a children’s mount, this pony is very versatile and can be shown under saddle on the flat or jumping, or can be shown in harness. ________________________________

Reference: 4-H 172, Basic Horse Science, pp. 6–9; and Horse Learning Laboratory Kit. The Horse Learning Laboratory Kit contains breed photos, trait descriptions, and breed name labels which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.
Prepared by: Cheryl Porr, State Equine Extension Associate, Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, OSU Animal Sciences Student
Equine Science

Horse Breeds

Read the descriptions and fill in the blanks with the breed names.

1. This breed originated in Kentucky and comes in many colors. It is known for its great style and animation, under saddle and in fine harness. American Saddlebred

2. The ancestors of this breed originated in Fergana, Central Asia. Colors are most often variable over the loin and hips with dark spots. Eyes are typically encircled by white, their skin is mottled, and hooves have vertical stripes. Appaloosa

3. This breed originated in Arabia. Typical colors include bay, gray, and chestnut, and their skin is always dark. They are known for their refined heads, great endurance, and gay way of going. Arabian

4. Originating in Belgium, this breed is predominantly sorrels and chestnuts, often with flaxen mane and tail. They do not have feathers. Belgian

5. This breed originated in the United States. Their body is usually a shade of yellow, with dark brown, black, red, or flaxen points. Red, grulla, or those with white points must have a dorsal stripe. Buckskin

6. Originating in Austria, this breed are usually sorrel with flaxen manes and tails. They are between 50 and 59 inches tall. Haflinger

7. This breed originated in the United States, New England area. They usually come in bay, brown, black, or chestnut but do not often have extensive white markings. They are known to be easy keepers and have docile temperaments. Morgan

8. Originating in the United States, this spotted horse is a combination of white and any other color. There are usually two distinct color patterns, but animals with Appaloosa characteristics or breeding are not allowed in the registry. Paint Horse

9. This breed originated in the United States and is known to be well muscled and powerfully built. Chestnut, sorrel, bay, and dun are the most common colors. Others can be registered though excessive white is a disqualification. Quarter Horse

10. Originating in Tennessee, these horses come in all colors. White markings on the face and legs are common. They have a unique way of moving called a running walk. Tennessee Walking Horse

11. This breed originated in England and is often used in racing or jumping. They come in many colors, though roans and grays are less common. White markings are common. They are known for their fineness of conformation and long straight, well-muscled legs. Thoroughbred

12. This pony originated in Wales and can be any color except piebald or skewbald. Often used as a children’s mount, this pony is very versatile and can be shown under saddle on the flat or jumping, or can be shown in harness. Welsh Pony

Reference: 4-H 172, Basic Horse Science, pp. 6—9; and Horse Learning Laboratory Kit. The Horse Learning Laboratory Kit contains breed photos, trait descriptions, and breed name labels which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.

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Equine Science
Horse Parts

Beginner level: Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Point of Shoulder 1
Forearm 2
Chestnut 3
Gaskin 4
Hip 5
Elbow 6
Chin 7
Chest 8
Stifle 9
Back 10
Knee
Point of Hip
Fetlock Joint
Heartgirth
Arm
Hoof
Face
Withers
Poll
Hock
Cannon

Reference: 4-H 175, Light Horse Selection
Prepared by: Cheryl Porr, State Equine Extension Associate, Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, OSU Animal Sciences Student
Equine Science
Horse Parts

Beginner level: Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:
• learn the parts of a horse.

Reference: 4-H 175, Light Horse Selection
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In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a horse.

Reference: 4-H 175, Light Horse Selection

Prepared by: Cheryl Porr, State Equine Extension Associate, Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, OSU Animal Sciences Student
In this activity you will:
- learn the parts of a horse.

1. **Point of Shoulder**
2. **Chest**
3. **Arm**
4. **Elbow**
5. **Forearm**
6. **Knee**
7. **Hoof**
8. **Ergot**
9. **Ankle**
10. **Cannon**
11. **Chestnut**
12. **Heartgirth**
13. **Barrel Area**
14. **Abdomen**
15. **Flank**
16. **Pastern**
17. **Coronet**
18. **Fetlock Joint**
19. **Hock**
20. **Gaskin**
21. **Stifle**
22. **Hip**
23. **Buttock**
24. **Point of Hip**
25. **Croup**
26. **Loin**
27. **Back**
28. **Withers**
29. **Shoulder**
30. **Crest**
31. **Neck**
32. **Poll**
33. **Forehead**
34. **Face**
35. **Bridge/Nose**
36. **Nostril**
37. **Muzzle**
38. **Upper Lip**
39. **Lower Lip**
40. **Chin**
41. **Throatlatch**

Reference: 4-H 175, Light Horse Selection
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Equine Science

Horse Feet and Leg Structure

In this activity you will:

Identification

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.

On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.

Side view of the rear legs:
A. Ideal
B. Sickle Hocked
C. Camped Out

Front view of the front legs:
D. Ideal
E. Knock Knees
F. Pigeon Toed
G. Splay Footed

Rear view of the rear legs:
H. Base narrow
I. Cow Hocked
J. Bow/Bandy Legs

Reference: 4-H 175, Light Horse Selection; and Horse Learning Laboratory Kit. The Horse Learning Laboratory Kit contains breed photos, trait descriptions, and breed name labels which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.

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Equine Science
Horse Feet and Leg Structure

In this activity you will:

Identification—Key

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Side view of the rear legs:
A. Ideal
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Front view of the front legs:
D. Ideal
E. Knock Knees
F. Pigeon Toed
G. Splay Footed

Rear view of the rear legs:
H. Base narrow
I. Cow Hocked
J. Bow/Bandy Legs

On the blanks, write the letter of the term that corresponds to the diagram below.
Equine Science
How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the questions.

| FEED TAG: |
| 50 lb. (22.7 Kg) |
| Net Wt. |
| GENERIC NUTRITION |
| PERFORMER-10 SWEET HORSE FEED |

Description/Use: A textured horse feed, formulated to be fed to horses over 2 years old when their forage (hay or pasture) is over 50% alfalfa or clover.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

| CRUDE PROTEIN, MINIMUM | 10.00% |
| CRUDE FAT, MINIMUM | 4.50% |
| CRUDE FIBER, MAXIMUM | 7.00% |
| CALCIUM (Ca), MINIMUM | 0.20% |
| PHOSPHORUS (P), MINIMUM | 0.60% |
| MAGNESIUM (Mg), MINIMUM | 0.20% |
| ANANSE (Mn), MINIMUM | 60 ppm |
| IRON (Fe), MINIMUM | 200 ppm |
| COPPER (Cu), MINIMUM | 50 ppm |
| ZINC (Zn), MINIMUM | 120 ppm |
| SELENIUM (Se), MINIMUM | 0.5 ppm |
| VITAMIN A, MINIMUM | 5,000 IU/lb. |
| VITAMIN D, MINIMUM | 500 IU/lb. |
| VITAMIN E, MINIMUM | 70 IU/lb. |
| THIAMINE (B-1), MINIMUM | 7 MG/lb. |

INGREDIENTS

Crimped Oats, Heat Processed Flaked Corn, Cracked Corn, Wheat Middlings, Maize Distillers Dried Grains, Dried Whey, Cane Molasses, Vegetable Oil, L-Lysine, DL-Methionine, Calcium Phosphate, Calcium Carbonate, Salt, Magnesium Oxide, Manganese Oxide, Ferrous Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Zinc Oxide, Polysaccharide Complexes of Iron, Copper, Zinc, and Manganese, Cobalt Sulfate, Ethylenediamine Dihydriodide, Sodium Selenite, Vitamin A Supplement, Vitamin D-3 Supplement, Vitamin E Supplement, Thiamine Mononitrate, Riboflavin Supplement, Niacin Supplement, Biotin, D-Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride, Vitamin B-12 Supplement, Folic Acid, Ascorbic Acid.

See Back of Bag for Feeding Directions

SOMEBWHERE, OH 99999

1. What is the main ingredient (or group of ingredients) in this feed?

2. What is the 4th main ingredient (or group of ingredients) in this feed?

3. What is the minimum % of Crude Protein in this feed?

4. What is the minimum % of Crude Fat in this feed?

5. Does this feed contain salt?
**Equine Science**

**How to Read a Feed Tag**

Use the feed tag below to answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEED TAG:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 lb. (22.7 Kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Wt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENERIC NUTRITION**

PERFORMER-10 SWEET HORSE FEED

Description/Use: A texturized horse feed, formulated to be fed to horses over 2 years old when their forage (hay or pasture) is over 50% alfalfa or clover.

**GUARANTEED ANALYSIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Minimum/Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRUDE PROTEIN</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUDE FAT</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUDE FIBER</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM (Ca)</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOSPHORUS (P)</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGNESIUM (Mg)</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANGANESE (Mn)</td>
<td>60 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRON (Fe)</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPPER (Cu)</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZINC (Zn)</td>
<td>120 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELENIUM (Se)</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITAMIN A</td>
<td>5,000 IU/lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITAMIN D</td>
<td>500 IU/lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITAMIN E</td>
<td>70 IU/lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIAMINE (B-1)</td>
<td>7 MG/lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INGREDIENTS**

CRIMPED OATS, HEAT PROCESSED FLAKED CORN, CRACKED CORN, WHEAT MIDDINGS, MAIZE DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS, DRIED WHEAT, CANE MOLASSES, VEGETABLE OIL, L-lysine, DL-METHIONINE, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SALT, MANGANESE OXIDE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, MANGANESE SULFATE, FERROUS SULFATE, COPPER SULFATE, ZINC OXIDE, POLYSACCHARIDE COMPLEXES OF IRON, COPPER, ZINC, AND MANGANESE, COBALT SULFATE, ETIENNEBIAMINE DIHYDROIODIDE, SODIUM Selenite, VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN D-3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, THIAMINE MONONITRATE, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, NIACIN SUPPLEMENT, BIOTIN, D-CALCIUM PANтоTHENATE, CHOLINE CHLORIDE, VITAMIN B-12 SUPPLEMENT, FOLIC ACID, ASCORBIC ACID.

See Back of Bag for Feeding Directions

SKILLATHON FEED

SOMEBWHERE, OH 99999

1. What is the main ingredient (or group of ingredients) in this feed?
   - **Crimped Oats**

2. What is the 4th main ingredient (or group of ingredients) in this feed?
   - **Wheat Middlings**

3. What is the minimum % of Crude Protein in this feed? **10%**

4. What is the minimum % of Crude Fat in this feed? **4.5%**

5. Does this feed contain salt?
   - **Yes**