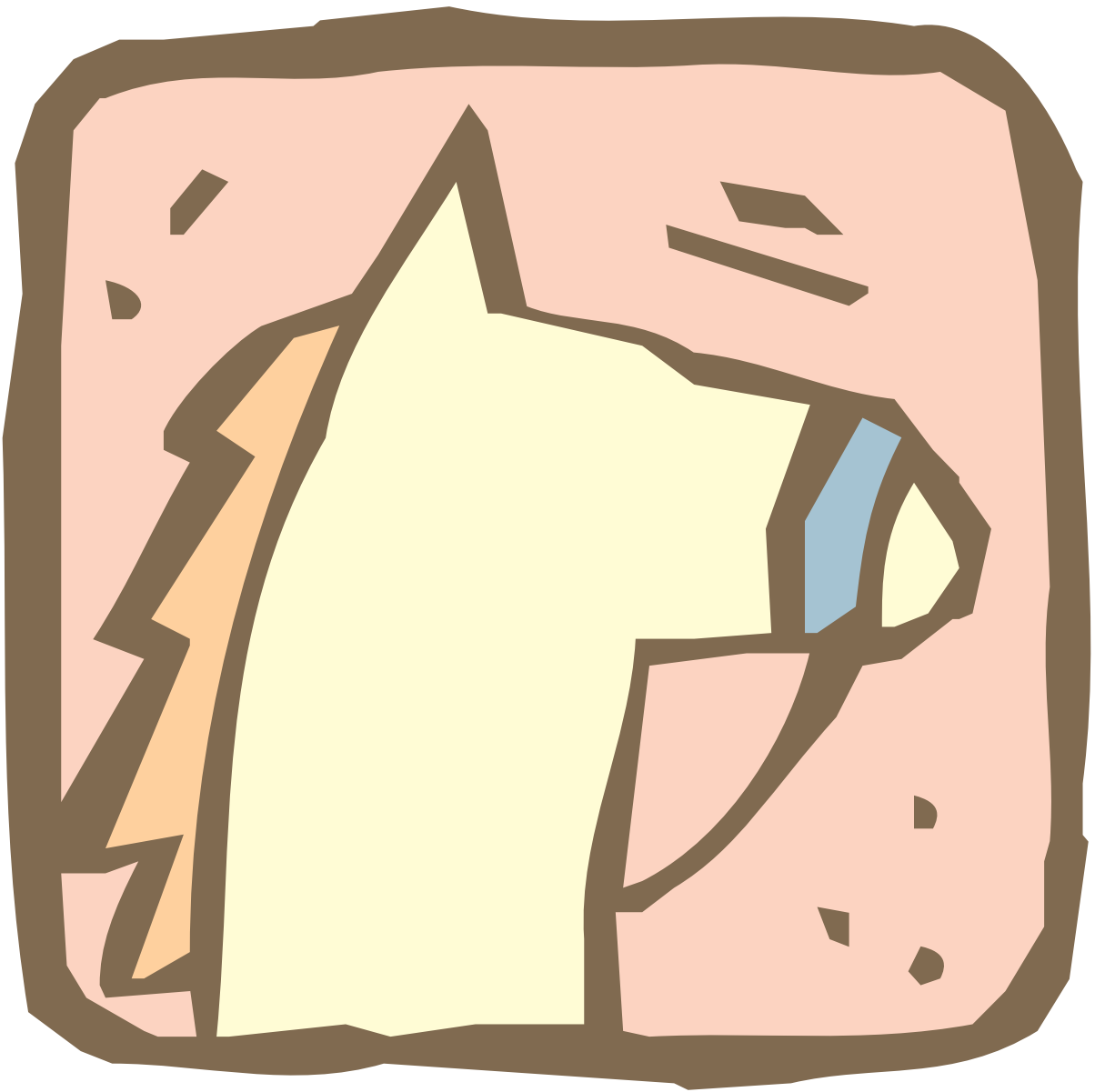


Countdown Chapter 6

Equine Science



Countdown Chapter 6

Equine Science

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How to Read a Feed Tag.....	9

Equine Science

Horse Breeds

Fill in the Blanks

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with 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. _____
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

Fill in the Blanks—Key

In this activity you will:

- become familiar with 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.

Prepared by: Cheryl Porr, State Equine Extension Associate, Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, OSU Animal Sciences Student

Equine Science

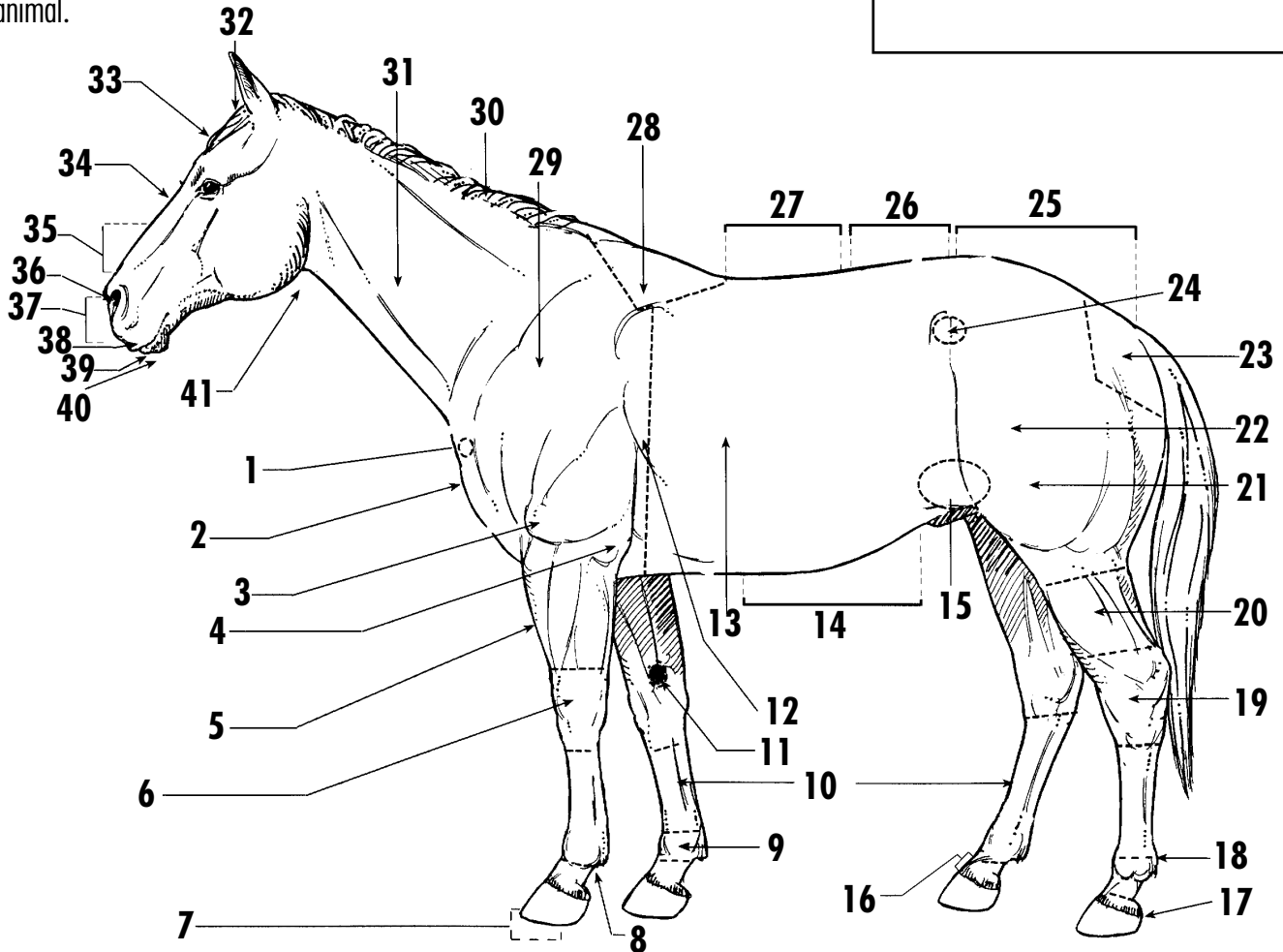
Horse Parts

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

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a horse.



- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| _____ | Point of Shoulder | _____ | Point of Hip | _____ | Knee | _____ | Muzzle |
| _____ | Forearm | _____ | Fetlock Joint | _____ | Loin | _____ | Coronet |
| _____ | Chestnut | _____ | Heartgirth | _____ | Ergot | _____ | Forehead |
| _____ | Gaskin | _____ | Arm | _____ | Abdomen | _____ | Flank |
| _____ | Hip | _____ | Hoof | _____ | Neck | _____ | Crest |
| _____ | Elbow | _____ | Face | _____ | Bridge/Nose | _____ | Nostril |
| _____ | Chin | _____ | Withers | _____ | Ankle | _____ | Shoulder |
| _____ | Chest | _____ | Poll | _____ | Throatlatch | _____ | Croup |
| _____ | Stifle | _____ | Hock | _____ | Lower Lip | _____ | Upper Lip |
| _____ | Back | _____ | Cannon | _____ | Barrel Area | _____ | Buttock |
| | | | | | | _____ | Pastern |

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

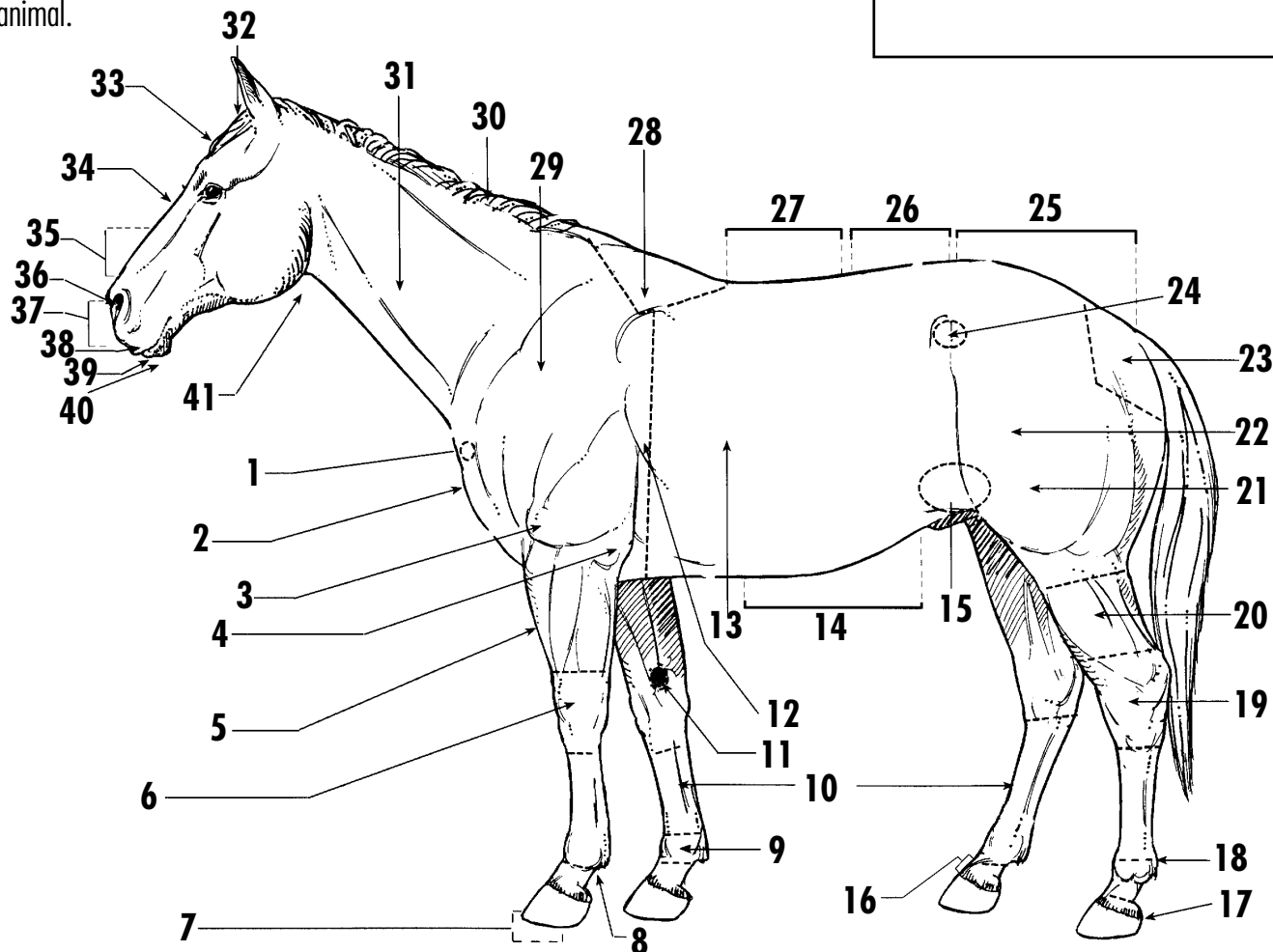
Horse Parts

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.



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

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

Advanced level: Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

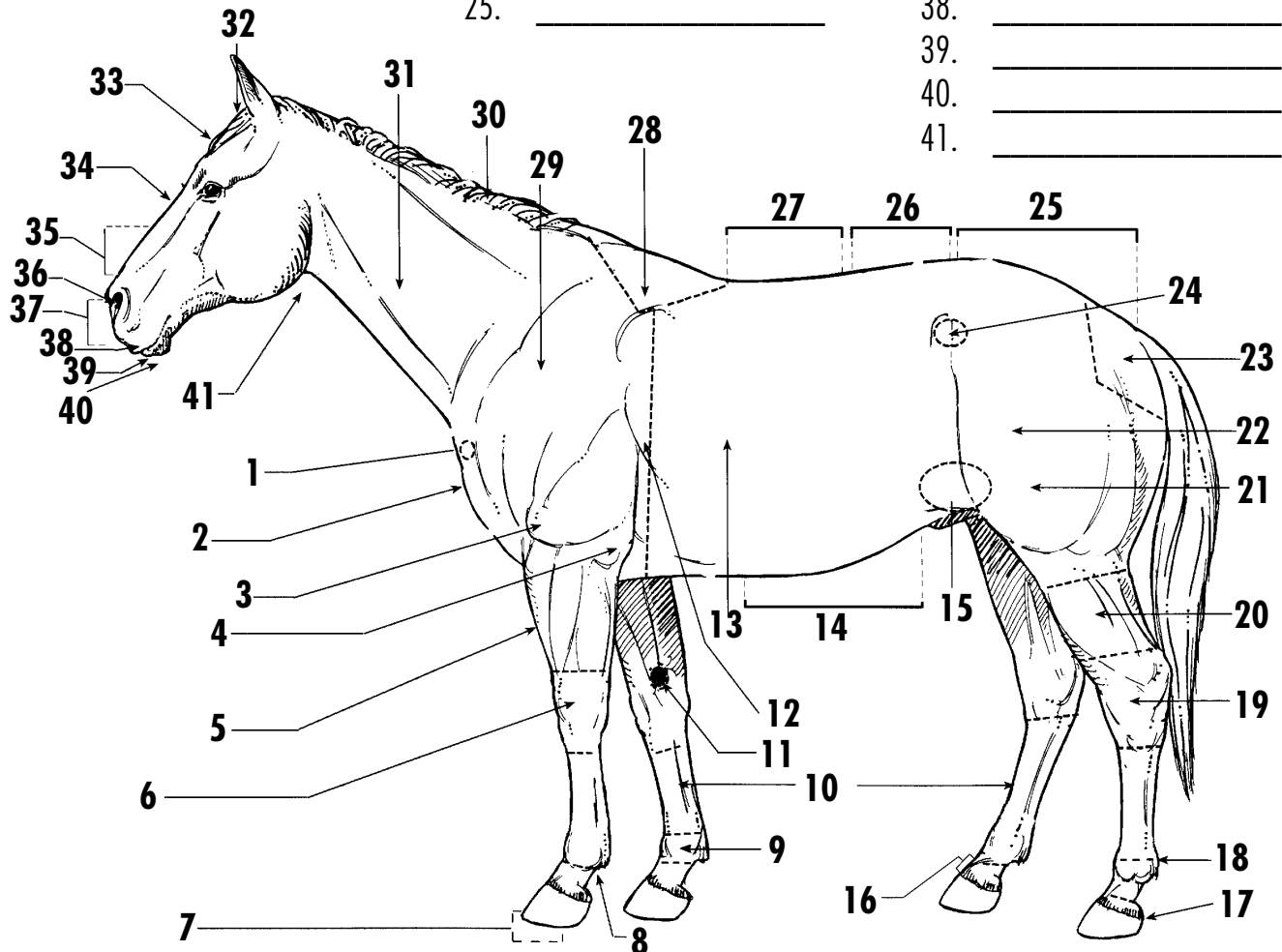
In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a horse.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____

26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____
34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____
41. _____



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

Advanced level: Write in the name that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

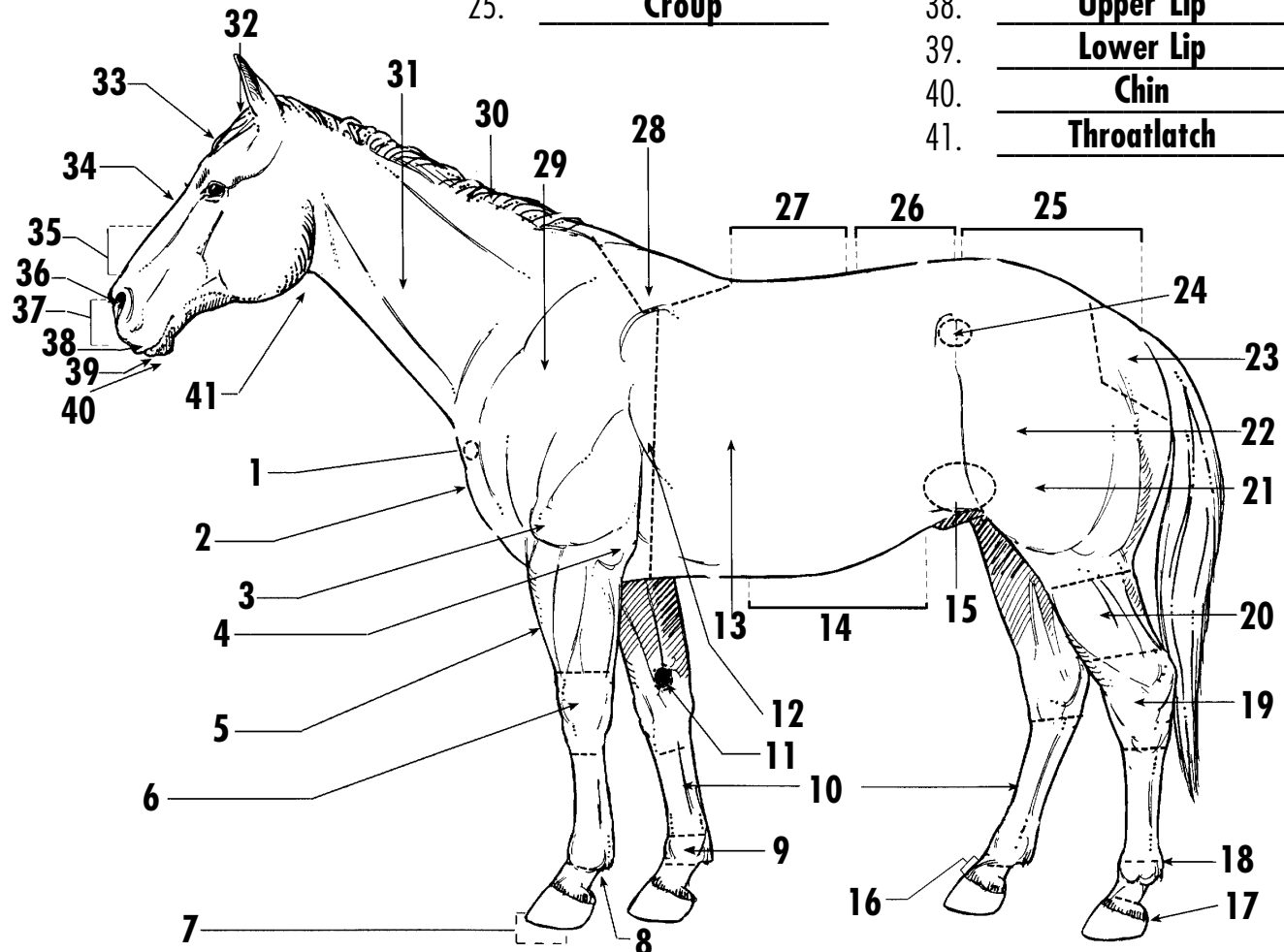
1. Point of Shoulder
2. Chest
3. Arm
4. Elbow
5. Forearm
6. Knee
7. Hoof
8. Ergot
9. Ankle
10. Cannon
11. Chestnut
12. Heartgirth

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

Identification—Key

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

Equine Science

Horse Feet and Leg Structure

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

Side view of the rear legs:

- A. Ideal
- B. Sickie Hocked
- C. Camped Out

Front view of the front legs:

- D. Ideal
- E. Knock Knees
- F. Pigeon Toed
- G. Splay Footed

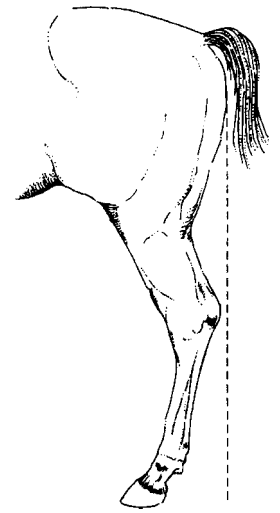
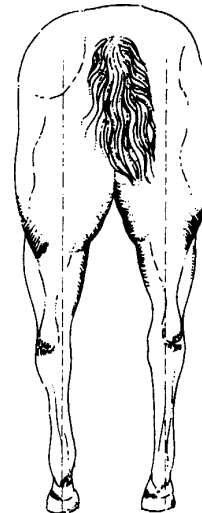
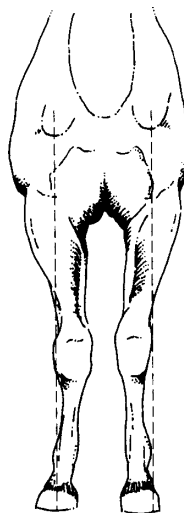
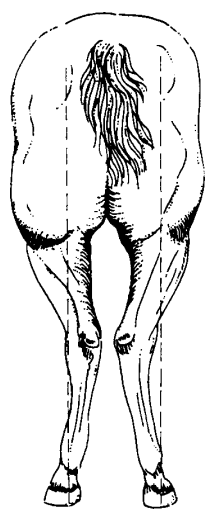
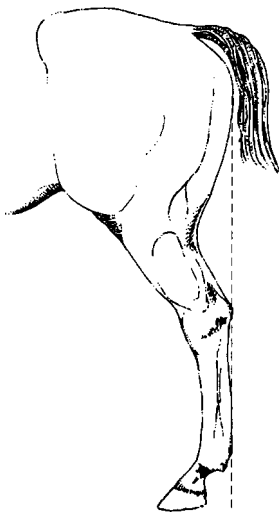
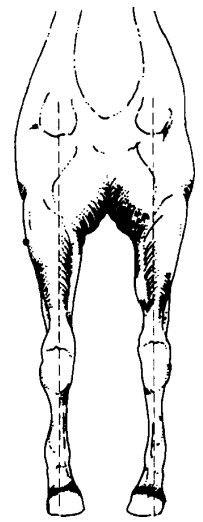
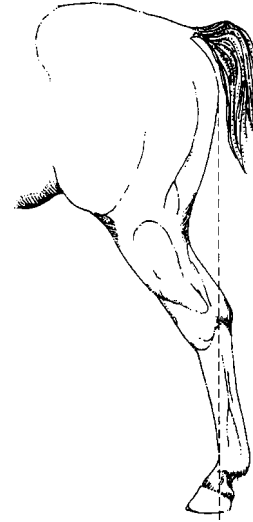
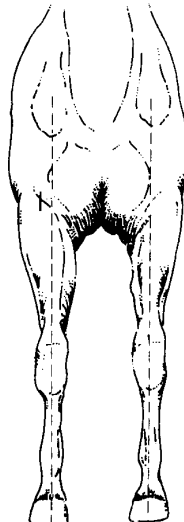
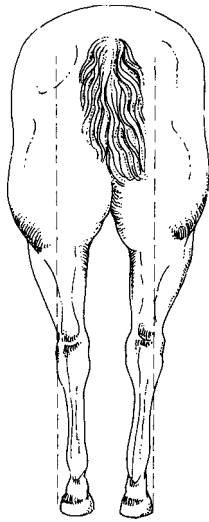
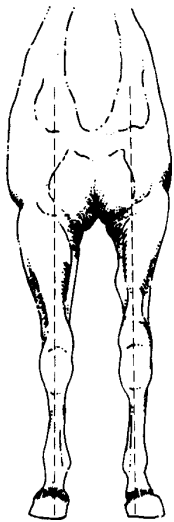
Rear view of the rear legs:

- H. Base narrow
- I. Cow Hocked
- J. Bow/Bandy Legs

Identification

In this activity you will:

- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.



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.

Prepared by: Cheryl Porr, State Equine Extension Associate, Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, OSU Animal Sciences Student

Equine Science

Horse Feet and Leg Structure

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

Side view of the rear legs:

- A. Ideal
- B. Sickie Hocked
- C. Camped Out

Front view of the front legs:

- D. Ideal
- E. Knock Knees
- F. Pigeon Toed
- G. Splay Footed

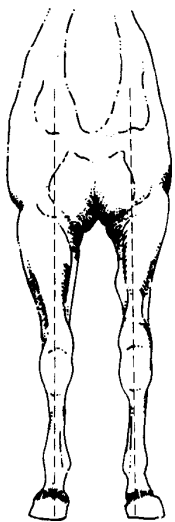
Rear view of the rear legs:

- H. Base narrow
- I. Cow Hocked
- J. Bow/Bandy Legs

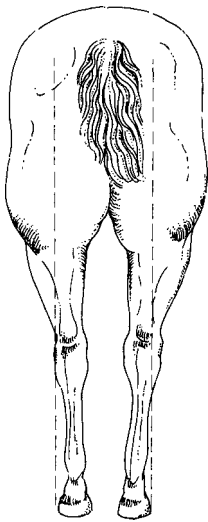
Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

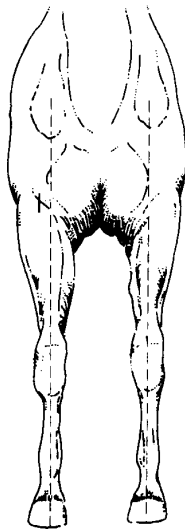
- identify the various feet and leg structure diagrams.



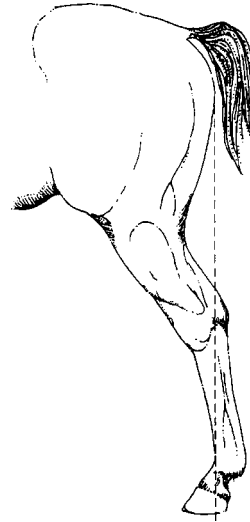
G



H



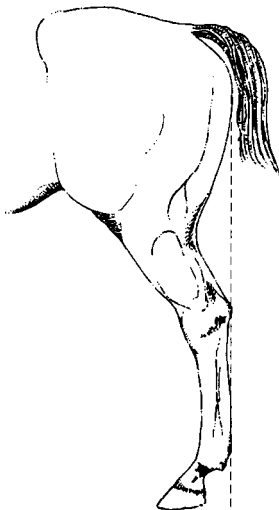
D



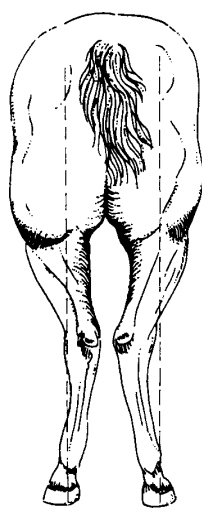
C



F



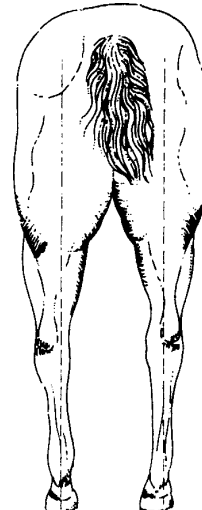
A



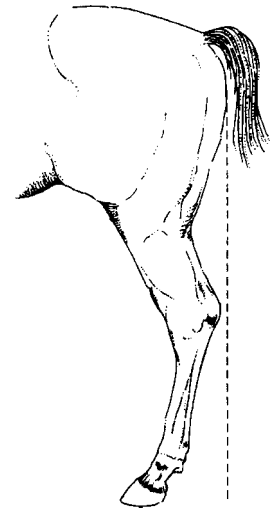
I



E



J



B

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.

Prepared by: Cheryl Porr, State Equine Extension Associate, Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, OSU Animal Sciences Student

Equine Science

How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

FEED TAG:
50 lb. (22.7 Kg)
Net Wt.

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

CRUDE PROTEIN, MINIMUM		10.00%
CRUDE FAT, MINIMUM		4.50%
CRUDE FIBER, MAXIMUM		7.00%
CALCIUM (CA), MINIMUM	0.20%	MAX. 0.60%
PHOSPHORUS (P), MINIMUM		0.60%
MAGNESIUM (MG), MINIMUM		0.20%
MANGANESE (MN), MINIMUM		60 ppm
IRON (FE), MINIMUM		200 ppm
COPPER (CU), MINIMUM		50 ppm
ZINC (ZN), MINIMUM		120 ppm
SELENIUM (SE), MINIMUM		.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 MIDDINGS, MAIZE DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS, DRIED WHEY, CANE MOLASSES, VEGETABLE OIL, L-LYSINE, DL-METHIONINE, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SALT, MAGNESIUM OXIDE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, MANGANESE SULFATE, FERROUS SULFATE, COPPER SULFATE, ZINC OXIDE, POLYSACCHARIDE COMPLEXES OF IRON, COPPER, ZINC, AND MANGANESE, COBALT SULFATE, ETHYLENEDIAMINE DIHYDRIOIDE, 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
SKILLATHON FEED
SOMEWHERE, 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.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

FEED TAG:
50 lb. (22.7 Kg)
Net Wt.

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

CRUDE PROTEIN, MINIMUM		10.00%
CRUDE FAT, MINIMUM		4.50%
CRUDE FIBER, MAXIMUM		7.00%
CALCIUM (CA), MINIMUM	0.20%	MAX. 0.60%
PHOSPHORUS (P), MINIMUM		0.60%
MAGNESIUM (MG), MINIMUM		0.20%
MANGANESE (MN), MINIMUM		60 ppm
IRON (FE), MINIMUM		200 ppm
COPPER (CU), MINIMUM		50 ppm
ZINC (ZN), MINIMUM		120 ppm
SELENIUM (SE), MINIMUM		.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 MIDLINGS, MAIZE DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS, DRIED WHEY, CANE MOLASSES, VEGETABLE OIL, L-LYSINE, DL-METHIONINE, CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SALT, MAGNESIUM OXIDE, MANGANOUS OXIDE, MANGANESE SULFATE, 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
SKILLATHON FEED
SOMEWHERE, OH 99999

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

Crimped Oats

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

Wheat Middlings

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

10%

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

45%

- Does this feed contain salt?

Yes