

Almost There

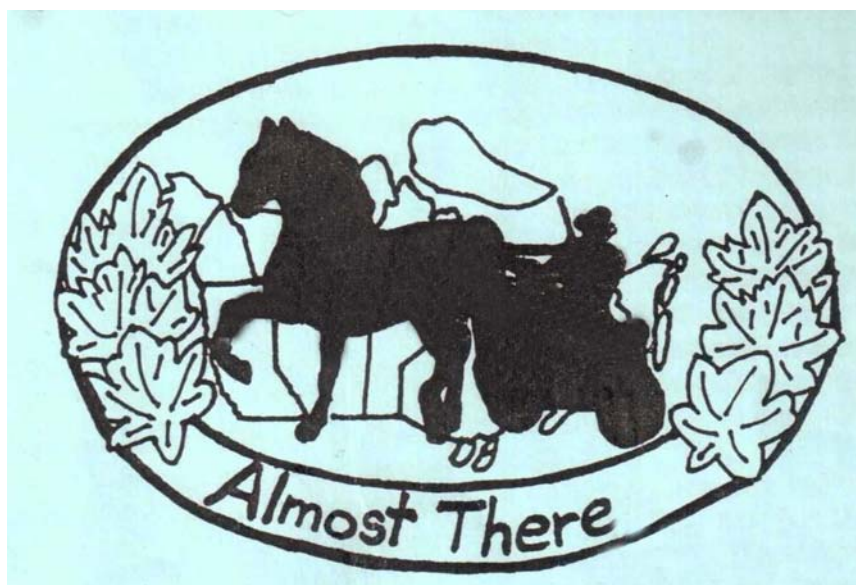


The Canadian Morgan Horse Association Inc.
L'Association des Chevaux Morgan Canadiens Inc.

The Canadian Morgan Horse Association Youth

Horsemastership Program

Almost There



This Book Belongs to: _____.

Youth Club: _____.

CMHA # _____.

Almost There

Canadian Morgan Horse Association Youth Horsemastership Levels

Purpose

The purpose of the CMHAY is to instill in young people, pride in, enjoyment of, and knowledge about the Morgan Horse with the ultimate objective of educating future owners and breeders dedicated to preserving, improving, promoting and cherishing the Morgan breed. These objectives, incorporating the ideals and skills of horsemastership and management, sportsmanship, responsibility in citizenship, discipline and competence in leadership, will be pursued through active youth programs.

Rules

1. The program is open to CMHAY members, 21 and under, who are interested in learning more about the Morgan and safe horsemanship.
2. The six levels are:
 1. Let's Begin (10 & under)
 2. Up & Coming
 3. Stepping Higher
 4. Almost There
 5. The Sky is the Limit
 6. On Your Way
3. Members may work on the levels in their youth clubs or as individual members. All work must be completed with a Morgan Horse. All lessons in the level do not need to be completed at the same time, but members must complete one level before progressing to the next.
4. The CMHAY will award pins to members who pass each level. If all levels are completed a certificate will be awarded to the individual. The individual's names will also be mentioned in the Canadian Morgan Magazine.
5. Tests for the levels are to be administered by local club leaders or qualified person(s) designated by the club. Tests for the top three levels must be administered by CMHA approved horsemastership examiners. Official examiners must be appointed by the local club and approved of by the CMHA board and CMHA Youth Committee.

Instruction

Every youth member should have their own copy of the Horsemastership level booklet, which may be obtained through the CMHA Office, Box 286, Port Perry, ON, L9L 1A3.

Individuals are responsible for keeping their own records but leaders should also keep a record of each member's progress. When all the lessons for a level have been passed, the youth leader or examiner should send in the achievement report form to the CMHA office. Upon approval, pins will be sent to the leader for presentation. It is suggested that the pins be awarded to the member(s) at an appropriate ceremony.

Almost There

Lesson 1: Horse Health

Part A: Give an oral report on the normal temperature, pulse and respiration ranges of a mature horse at rest. Discuss factors that may affect the normal ranges.

A healthy horse is relaxed, moves freely & easily, is alert, bright and responsive with clear eyes & nose, shiny coat and firm muscle tone and pink mucus membranes. They have a good appetite, good water intake and normal urine and fecal output. Optimum health is essential to maintain overall feeling of well-being.

Having good knowledge of what a healthy horse is will help to detect signs of illness or disease.

It is good practice to take your horse's vital signs at the same time each day over the course of 3-4 days. Average the data to find out what their individual normal is.

Do not access your horse on very hot or cold days, after stressful activity, when on medications or around feeding time, as these factors will affect normal vital signs.

BODY TEMPERATURE

Nearly all horses will vary within a normal range depending on time of day, how recent they were fed and what the ventilation effectiveness of the stable might be.

To take a horse's temperature the thermometer should be sterilised before use and the bulb end greased with a little Vaseline. You can use either mercury or digital. Shake it down and then stand to the one side of the horse to avoid being kicked. Hold the tail to one side and using a gentle rotating movement, insert the thermometer into the rectum. **HOLD** it there for one minute. Remove the thermometer and read. Clean the thermometer after use.

Most veterinarians give the normal range for a mature horse from 36.6 – 37.8 degrees C (98-100.1 F). It may be elevated in the afternoon or after exercise. Younger horses may have

slightly higher temperatures than mature horses.

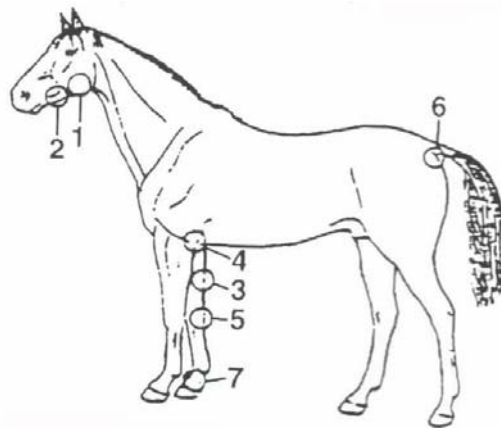
Your vet should be consulted if the temperature rises above 39 degrees C, as this could be a sign of grave illness.

PULSE RATES

Pulse rate reflects the heart activity and may be a useful aid in evaluating the health status of any horse. Pulse rates also vary due to age, excitement or stage of gestation. The range often given for the pulse of mature horses is 36-42 beats/minute. The pulse which you can feel in an artery is an intermittent wave caused by the heart forcing blood through it. The arteries alternate between expansion and contraction and it is this pulse that we feel and count.

The following chart indicates where you may take a horse's pulse. To determine the rate, you must press your fingers on the artery in one of the areas, count for 15 seconds and then multiply by 4. The pulse may be raised by exercise, hot weather or alarm.

The most common place for you to take a pulse reading is at the jugular vein, on the inner side of the bottom jaw.



RESPIRATION RATE

Respiration rates refer to the number of breaths per minute. Do not count both in and out or you will have a rate double what it

Almost There

really is. Each rise and fall of the rib cage is one breath. The respiration rate can be counted by observing or feeling the horse's flank. Count for 14 seconds and then multiply by 4. The normal respiratory rate for a mature horse is between 8-16 breaths per minute. The respiration rate will increase with hot weather, work, pregnancy and over eating. Breathing should be even with the nostrils moving only slightly.

A horse with a rate of 16 breaths/minute or higher or who seems to have difficulty breathing, may be in trouble and your vet should be consulted.

Part B: Describe supplies & medicines that should be kept on hand for horse first aid kit and how they are used.

As with family health care, knowledge is the first step toward preventing disease. Basic knowledge will help you avoid conditions which might bring on sickness for animals in your care. Good health care will result in a much happier and healthier horse and when your animal is in that state he will provide you greater service and satisfaction. If you ask 20 persons what should be included in a first aid kit you would receive 20 different answers. This list is not comprehensive and you are encouraged to add your favourite supplies to it! It is well to remember you will be called on often to give first aid to horses in your care. So here are some supplies you should have on hand:

1. 5 " Veterinary rectal thermometer
2. Sterile cotton and gauze bandages
3. Antiseptic wound dressing
4. Epsom salts
5. Poultice material
6. Thrush remedy
7. Vaseline
8. Scissors & tweezers
9. Antiseptic soap for washing wounds
10. Rubbing alcohol

11. Mineral Oil
12. Iodine
13. Syringes/needles
14. Stable bandages & wraps
15. Vet wrap or medical tape
16. plastic wrap or brown paper
17. safety pins
18. surgical gloves

Common medications that are kept on hand include Phenylbutazone, Banamine, Borgeal and Penicillin.

Part C: Describe the causes and symptoms of colic, founder, azoturia, thrush and heaves.

COLIC

Colic is simply a "bellyache." The gastrointestinal anatomy of the horse predisposes them to colic as well as domestication and removing them from their natural environment and diet. There are multiple types of colic including: gas, impaction, spasmodic, displacement and torsion. Colic may also occur in association with ulcers and abdominal lesions. Among the primary causes of colic is internal parasite damage or load. Other causes are stress, dehydration, irregularities in feeding or sudden change in diet, poor quality feed, chronic indigestion, medication-related, eating bedding, sand in the food or drinking water (as when watering from a shallow river bed) in addition to others. When a horse has colic, it is indicated by general uneasiness, going off feed, restlessness, looking around at the flanks, kicking at the belly, pawing, getting up and down constantly, rolling, sweating, lack of gut sounds and elevated pulse and respiration. Colic symptoms may present in a wide variety of ways. Call your vet at the first sign of colic. If not treated professionally, colic can be fatal. While waiting for the vet, walk the animal slowly for a short period of time. Try to keep him standing and do not permit him to roll.

Almost There

Rolling can cause a twisted intestine. If it's cool you may need to blanket the horse and remove feed and toys from the stall but provide fresh water.

LAMINITIS (FOUNDER)

This condition is an inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the foot where founder is the rotation of the coffin bone in the hoof. Laminitis may be acute (sharp, present pain) or chronic (continuous over a long period of time). It may involve any foot or all four but most commonly the forefeet are affected. The most common cause of acute laminitis seems to be due to a toxic condition in the bloodstream. The toxins cause decreased blood flow to the foot resulting in swelling of the laminae. If this is prolonged the laminae begins to die, resulting in a weaker foot, allowing the coffin bone to rotate downward causing founder.

Laminitis or Founder has been noted to occur as a result of the following as well.

1. Water Founder: overheated animal drinking cold water or cooling out too quickly.
2. Grain Founder: excessive amounts of grain ingested causing a toxic situation in the gastrointestinal system.
3. Road Founder: repeated concussion during hard, fast road work or standing for long periods of time on hard surfaces causing decreased blood flow to the area.
4. Grass Founder: common among horses grazing on lush pastures causing a toxic situation in the gastrointestinal system
5. Foal Founder: retention of afterbirth causing a toxic situation.

Predispositions for laminitis include overweight horses, systemic infection, exercise on hard surfaces and sudden changes in diet. The symptoms of founder include a rise in

rectal temperature up to 106F with an accompanying increase in respiratory and pulse rates. If standing, the animal resists movement. The first steps are made with great pain which subsides slightly as the animal warms up. Affected feet are warm to the touch. Mild pressure by hoof testers across the hoof wall, especially the toe produces great pain. When the fore feet are involved, the animal stands with his rear feet under him to take pressure off the front feet.

AZOTURIA (TYING UP)

This is a condition associated with forced exercise after a period of rest while on full high protein diet. Upon resumption of exercise the animal ties-up and finds it painful to move. The horse suffers from muscle damage due to build up of lactic acid. Some minutes after being put to work, the animal begins to sweat, increase in pulse and displays stiffness in the hind quarter muscles. The muscles will be painful and tense to the touch. The urine may be dark coloured also. The animal should stop work immediately and the vet should be called. The animal should not be moved, and should be dried and covered. Animals which have been affected are prone to recurrences. Attacks may be prevented by regulation of diet, reduction of feed on days off, gradual warm up and cool downs.

THRUSH

An ailment of the foot commencing at the central or sulcus cleft and eventually involving the entire frog. It is caused by unclean conditions as when a horse stands in a dirty and damp stall. Failure to clean hooves at regular intervals also is a cause. A foul odour is always present. The affected foot is moist and there often is a thick black discharge. Treatment is lengthy and begins with providing dry, clean bedding and daily cleaning of feet. Your vet or farrier can advise on suitable treatment and medication.

Almost There

HEAVES

This respiratory condition is characterized by difficult breathing, a chronic cough and generally poor condition. The cause of heaves (broken wind) is unknown, but there are many probable causes including: allergic reaction, exposure to dust or moulds, result of chronic bronchitis, prolonged feeding of poor quality roughage and extreme exertion. First common signs include cough and nasal discharge, shortness of breath and using abdominal muscles to breathe after exercise. Respiratory distress occurs in dusty surrounding or in hot weather. As disease progresses, the nostrils are dilated and the abdominal muscles become mis-shapen. The condition should be diagnosed by a vet who will recommend proper treatment and medication. Diet is usually changed.

Part D: Explain why it is important to vaccinate and practice parasite control.

It is important to develop a vaccination program for your horse. There are several preventative inoculations that horses should have. The vaccination recommendations vary geographically. Requirements will also depend on whether your horse competes, breeds or lives in a closed herd. The most common vaccines in Canada include:

RABIES

Rabies is a virus that attacks the central nervous system. It is fatal in horses, so it is very important that we vaccinate against it. Rabies is transmitted through an animal bite when infected saliva comes in contact with broken skin. Symptoms include change in behaviour, lameness, self-mutilation and eventual paralysis of limbs. There is no treatment for rabies. It is extremely important that if rabies is suspected, isolation of the affected animal is a must.

TETANUS

Tetanus also known as lockjaw is also fatal in horses. It is a bacterial infection caused by a bacteria that lives in the soil as a spore for years. Infections occur as a result of contaminated wounds and deep puncture wounds provide an excellent spot for the bacterial growth. The toxin that is produced enters the bloodstream and interferes with muscle function. Symptoms include head and neck muscles becoming rigid, jaw doesn't open, flared nostrils, prolapse of the 3rd eyelid and eventual paralysis of the body. It is important that wounds be disinfected and if tetanus vaccine history is unknown or out dated, a vaccination should be given.

EQUINE INFLUENZA

Equine influenza is a virus infection which lasts two to four weeks. It is often seen in large herds. Fever, nasal discharge, lethargy, loss of appetite and pronounced or prolonged dry cough are the main symptoms. Treatment is mainly supportive care and rest. It is important that a secondary infection be prevented as this could then become a fatal complication.

WEST NILE

West Nile is a virus that affects the brain and neurological system of the horse. The disease is spread by mosquitoes. Symptoms include depression, loss of coordination, fever and weakness of the hind end. West Nile can be fatal so it is important to vaccinate annually. Treatment includes supportive care. It is imperative that these horse stay hydrated so IV fluids may be prescribed.

POTOMAC HORSE FEVER

Potomac horse fever is a bacterial infection that attacks the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms include severe diarrhea, fever, depression and dehydration. Treatment includes supportive care and rehydrating. Horses left untreated have a high fatality rate.

Almost There

STRANGLES (Distemper)

Strangles is a very contagious disease that is caused by a bacterial infection. Affected horses should be isolated and quarantined immediately to contain the spread of this disease. Even though this disease is very contagious, most horse will make full recoveries if treated promptly. Strangles primarily affects the respiratory system. Symptoms include fever, increased respiratory rate, nasal discharge and loss of appetite. Swelling of lymph nodes in the throat area follows. These lymph nodes may eventually abscess and rupture. This discharge is pus-like and very contagious. Treatment includes supportive care and antibiotic medications. Once a horse has had strangles they are immune for life.

VENEZUELAN, EASTERN & WESTERN ENCEPHALMYELITIS

(Sleeping sickness or EEE, VEE OR WEE)
Eastern, Venezuelan or Western Encephalomyelitis is a virus disease that can be fatal or leave your horse with permanent brain damage. These virus diseases are also contagious to man. They affect the central nervous system of the horse. It is transmitted into the bloodstream by infected mosquitos or flies. Symptoms include high fever, blindness, depression, lack of coordination, dropped lips and inability to swallow. There is no treatment and recovery is usually poor.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (EIA, Swamp fever)

Equine Infectious Anemia may occur as an acute, rapidly fatal disease, showing a sudden onset. It is a viral disease that affects horses for a lifetime, characterized by intermittent attacks of illness followed by periods of normalcy. It is spread by the bites of horse flies, stable flies, mosquitoes and biting lice. An infected animal may spread it by secretions, such as milk, semen and blood. It is wise not to use borrowed equipment unless it

has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected first. Symptoms include episodes of fever, weight loss, depression, weakness, anaemia and edema. There is no cure or vaccine for swamp fever at the present time. Government programs require immediate slaughter or lifetime quarantine of affected horses. The only way to determine if the animal is affected is to have the Coggins test done. A sample of blood is drawn from the animal and sent to a government approved laboratory for testing.

RHINOPNEUMONITIS

Rhino is also a highly contagious viral disease. It is characterized by abortion in mares and respiratory infections in young horses. Contagious horses should be isolated and quarantined as the transmission is through direct contact. Depression, nasal discharge, congestion, fever and coughing are all seen in affected horses. Treatment includes supportive care and sanitation.

PARASITE CONTROL

Intestinal parasites can seriously harm your horse. They do great damage by interfering with the growth, development, performance and resistance to disease. Young horses are susceptible and suffer the greatest damage. The most common intestinal parasites in horses are bloodworms (strongyles), roundworms (ascarids), pinworms, threadworms, tapeworms and bots. All these parasites affect the gastrointestinal system, especially the small intestine. Signs of parasitic infection include; poor, brittle coat, weight loss, dull, depressed, poor performance, lethargy, mild colic, anaemia, and a pot-bellied look.

Parasite control includes:

- *keeping barn and stalls clean with no horse access to manure areas
- *rotate pastures & pick manure out of them
- *regular worming program
- *harrow pastures & break up manure piles
- *worm new horses

Almost There

*remove bot fly eggs from horses' hair
Oral pastes, liquid or gel dewormers are most common. Many factors should be considered when creating a deworming program for your horse or barn.

External parasites are a problem to many horses as well. These are easier to get rid of than internal parasites. A good fly control program is helped by removal of waste, spraying with and using a safe spray or repellent on the animal daily during fly season. External parasites also include lice, ticks, mange and ringworm.

Lesson Two: Bandaging

Bandaging is an important skill that all equestrians should master. It is a skill that takes time to master. Incorrect bandaging can cause permanent damage. Bandaging too tight or with uneven pressure can cause blood circulation to be impaired leading to injury of leg or tail structures. Bandages may be used for the following reasons: protect wounds, hold dressings, hot/cold packs or poultices in place, immobilize structures, reduce/control swelling or bleeding, support fractures/sprains/strains and to conserve body heat.

Bandaging materials include: thick padding such as cottons or quilts, stable bandages or wraps, masking tape and wound dressings if needed.

Precautions: Always start with a clean dry leg. Wash bandaging materials, and have ample padding. Direction of both the padding and the bandage should always be "in" or "towards the tail". Never pull cling type bandages tighter than the bandage. Change bandaging daily and always check for irritations or pinching. As a general rule, 2 fingers should fit between the leg and the bandage. If you need to secure the bandage, use masking tape one turn around the leg. Bandage either both front or both back legs to prevent horse from straining "good" leg

by putting more weight on the leg. The same person should do the all of the bandaging so that equal tension is applied to each leg.

Demonstrate how to properly apply the following four bandages:

1. Stable - Used to secure wound dressings and medications or support leg structures.
2. Shipping - Used for protection during shipping.
3. Tail - For protection of tail (ie; shipping, braiding) and health reasons (ie; breeding, examinations.)
4. Exercise - Used when exercising horses to prevent injury.

STABLE BANDAGE

Start cottons on the inside splint bone groove of the leg, not on the tendon. Keep the cotton smooth. Direction is CLOCKWISE to the right and COUNTER-CLOCKWISE to the left. Start the wrap by tucking the end of the wrap under the last section of your cotton by 3-4 inches, starting in the middle of the cotton. This forms a lock. The bandage wrap should be unrolled onto the leg in a manner that each succeeding layer covers approximately half of the previous layer, depending on the thickness of the cotton. Bandage down the leg just to the ergot unless lower leg support is needed. Continue bandaging up the leg to finish at the top of the leg just below the knee or hock, finishing on the outside of the leg. The entire bandaged area should have equal pressure. Avoid wrinkles or folds in the cottons and bandages. There should be 2 centimetres of cotton showing at the top and the bottom of the bandage.

Almost There



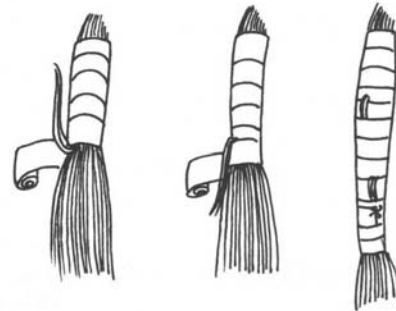
Stable Bandage

TAIL BANDAGE

Start at the top of the tail and begin unrolling down the tail. After about 6 inches down the tail fold a handful of tail hairs up and bandage over. This will prevent slippage (this does not apply to a braided tail). Continue down the tail to within 1 inch of the end of the dock. Secure the bandage with the fastening.

SHIPPING BANDAGE

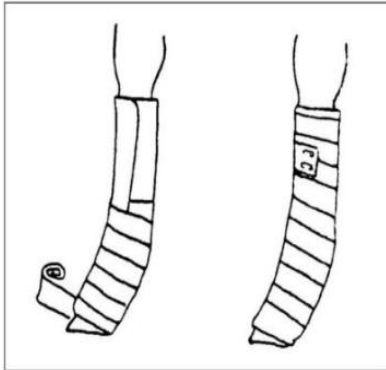
A shipping bandage must cover the heel, coronary band, pastern, fetlock joint, and all the tendons to the base of the knee or hock. The bandages will need to be longer as to cover to the heel. The wrapping of shipping bandages follows the same principles as the stable bandage. Many people today prefer to use synthetic shipping boots over bandages. Regardless of the bandage applied, as long as it is done correctly the bandage or boot will provide the proper protection.



Tail Bandage

EXERCISE BANDAGE (POLO)

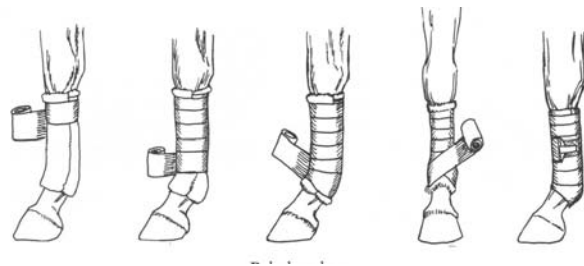
Polo bandages are made of a fleecy material and are used instead of leather or neoprene protection boots. They offer some support to the tendons as they help keep the alignment of the tendons and ligaments. Polo bandages are applied the same as a stable bandage. The area covered includes from below the knee/hock to the ergot. Tension is extremely important because a horse that is working in a bandage that is too loose or too tight may suffer serious long term damage to their legs.



Shipping Bandage



Synthetic Shipping Boots



Exercise/Polo Bandage

Almost There

Lesson Three: Conditioning

Explain what is meant by conditioning

The conditioning of a horse simply refers to the proper amount of exercise needed for the performance expected. The horse needs exercise for good health just as man does. The exercise should be a part of a well formulated plan. Different demands are placed upon the pleasure, competitive and show horse.

Conditioning of a horse refers to physical development of all body systems. Condition is indicated by muscle tone, absence of fat, heart rate, respiratory rate and general health of the horse.

Conditioning horses for demanding athletic activities requires an understanding of exercise physiology and conditioning methods. It requires experience and good judgement in order to create an effective conditioning program for the individual horse.

The horse is built to move and every system contributes and collaborates with other systems to produce movement, agility, speed and endurance.

MUSCLES: Skeletal muscles are the muscles that produce movement. They work by either contracting or relaxing to move a specific joint. Muscle contractions require energy which is produced by the horse's metabolism. There are 2 different types of muscles which are activated depending on the type of exercise demanded (ie endurance vs. sprinting). Every horse has a balance of these 2 muscle types but individual horses will have more than the other depending on their discipline. With conditioning, muscles increase in size and strength. Blood circulation and nerve innervation are more efficient, making it easier for the muscle to work. Muscle is the fastest to condition.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: During exercise, the heart and blood vessels pump

blood at an increased rate to deliver the nutrients to the muscles therefore increasing heart rate. With conditioning, the heart becomes stronger and more efficient, meaning it can deliver more blood to the muscles in a faster time. The heart rate will also drop to normal more quickly with conditioning.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: With exercise, the demand for oxygen is greater. The lungs must be able to take in fresh air and expel waste gases. With conditioning, the respiratory system becomes more efficient at breathing in oxygen and expelling waste gases.

To keep a horse in good condition, you must balance feed, exercise and rest. Proper nutrition is essential to provide fuel for energy, water for fluid balance and minerals & vitamins to regulate body processes. During conditioning, the horse's nutritional needs will change. As the workload increases so should his feed, as the energy needs increase. Rest is necessary when conditioning to allow the body to recover and prepare for new work.

Insufficient rest can cause muscle damage. At a certain point a horse's condition cannot continue to increase or remain at a high level indefinitely. This is called peaking. This is why it is important to pace the conditioning of the horse so that they peak at the time of competition. It will take about six weeks to get a horse into good condition.

There are 4 basic types of conditioning.

1. Long, Slow, Distance Work – This type of conditioning lays the foundation of all other conditioning. This is a type of aerobic conditioning that involves increasing distance and length rather than speed. This results in cardiovascular fitness and endurance.
2. Aerobic conditioning – is low intensity work for long periods of time. This increases the body's ability to deliver oxygen to the muscles efficiently. This results in better cardiovascular efficiency and greater

Almost There

endurance.

3. Anaerobic conditioning – is very high intensity work for very short periods of time. This increases muscle strength and develop specific skills and speed.

4. Interval training – is when intervals of a set speed/distance are followed by a rest period. This is used to develop cardiovascular fitness.

Remember that conditioning a horse also conditions the rider. You get out of a horse what you put into him. He is worth the effort of planned exercise in your management program. When training and conditioning a show horse, caution must be taken not to sour your horse in the ring. Each horse has a limit! The rider must acquaint himself with the tell-tale signs of a “ring sour” horse; pinned back ears, lolling head, ringing of the tail and balky commands. Some show horses, when trained, can be ridden, driven or just ground exercised once or twice a week; other horses need more. The clue is in the alert, willing attitude of the horse and whether his breathing is laboured or if he sweats an unusual amount. Riders should condition outside of the work arena taking the mount on the trails whenever possible. Exercise and work do not always mean riding; there is ground work for example.

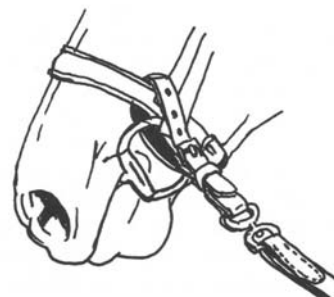
Conditioning for each horse varies greatly depending on the discipline and breed of your horse. Training of a racing Quarter horse will differ from that of a competitive trail horse or a Morgan show horse. It is important to develop a program with someone who is experience and knowledgeable in training and conditioning. Remember to be flexible in your schedule and let your horse tell you if you’re pushing too hard or not enough.

Lesson Four: Ground Training

Demonstrate lunging a bitted horse with side reins OR long lining.

Ground training is an important part of horsemanship. It teaches respect, obedience, trust, cooperation and helps to establish a good working relationship between horse and rider. It helps to develop correct muscling and develop or improve movement. Ground training is a good form of exercise and stretching of the back. It also encourages forward movement, engagement, roundness, tracking, rhythm and tempo, balance and transitions, suppleness and straightness. Two forms of ground training include lunging a bitted horse (with or without side reins) or long lining.

LUNGING A BITTED HORSE: Lunging with a bit is a good way for young/green horses to learn to accept the bit. Lunging with a bit also prepares the horse for further training in their future. Lunging a bitted horse should only be done by someone with the experience and knowledge because incorrect lunging with a bit can harm the horse’s mouth. There are 2 methods of attachment of the lunge to the bit. The first is when the lunge is attached to both the bit and noseband. This is the safest method. This allows direct contact with the bit but also prevents the bit from sliding too much in the horse’s mouth causing pain. This attachment must be changed to the opposite side when changing directions.

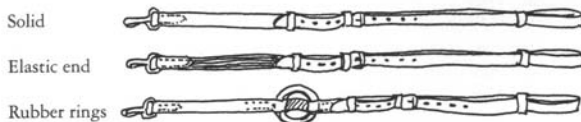


Almost There

The second method is when the lunge is put over the poll. This creates a 'gag' affect as it puts pressure on the poll. The lunge is fed through the inside bit ring, over the poll and attaches to the outside bit ring. This attachment must also be changed when switching directions. This method is used when maximum control is wanted. Once you have decided on a method, continue lunging your horse as previously learned.



LUNGING A BITTED HORSE WITH SIDE REINS: Often once your horse has learned to lunge with a bit comfortably, the next step is to introduce side reins. Side reins are used for warm-up exercises, help the horse take contact with the bit, to influence head set, and to develop self-carriage. When lunging a bitted horse with side reins it is best to use a snaffle bit, a surcingle or saddle and your side reins along with your lunge line and cavesson/halter. Correctly fitted side reins will help keep the horse's neck and back properly aligned. Side reins can either be solid or have elastic in them to provide give. Solid reins provide a direct line with the bit but can teach the horse to lean on them if not used with care. Reins with elastic are used to provide give and lighter contact, and can be used on sensitive horses, but they may teach a horse to pull.

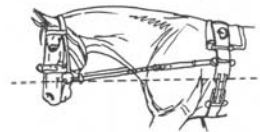
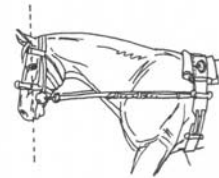


The side reins should be adjusted to the horse's training level. The reins should not be used actively during a warm up so that the horse is able to stretch as needed. Both side reins should be of equal length and always adjust the reins before attaching them to the bit to discourage leaning or pulling on the bit. Normal length side reins should be adjusted so that the horse makes contact with the bit when his head is in the correct place based on his conformation and training. His nose should be slightly ahead of the vertical.

Longer side reins: Longer side reins are used in the early stages of training so that the horse may take contact with the bit but still be able to stretch his neck and back.

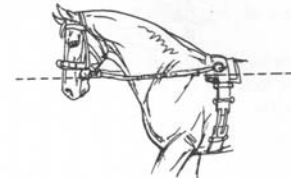
Shorter side reins: Shorter side reins should be used on advanced horses and are used to maintain contact with the horse's mouth when working on collected gaits in a shorter frame. The position of the head will be near or at vertical. The shorter reins should be used for short periods of time.

Basic adjustment: head at normal height for horse, face slightly in front of vertical



Long adjustment: mouth level with point of shoulder, face slightly in front of vertical

Short adjustment: mouth level with point of hip; face at or near vertical



LONG LINING: It is helpful to know why long-lining is a good technique. It is refinement of lunging. It helps to obtain more control of the animal, to teach him to respond to the reins before he is mounted, to develop gaits and natural balance long before he will

Almost There

be able to carry weight on his back. Equipment needed includes 2 long lines, surcingle (with crouper), snaffle bit, halter/cavesson to start. Double lunging is often used in preparation of long lining. This is where the inner line is attached directly to the inner bit/cavesson to the handler. The outside line is attached to the outer bit/cavesson and passes through a low ring on the surcingle, passes around the hindquarters to the handler. (The horse should be accustomed to having a line around his hindquarter and on both sides of his body first). This prevents the horse from swinging his body around to face you and allows you to control his hind end. When changing direction don't forget to change your lines as well. Double lunging should be used until the horse is very comfortable with this procedure at all gaits and directions. Remember to practice stopping and standing and backing. Sometimes it is helpful to use two people during the early stage; one helper leading the horse both directions, the other long lining.



The next step is to run both lines from each side of the bit, through low placed rings on the surcingle to your hands. The outside line will still drop behind the haunches. This will allow you to change directions without changing your lines around. Turning in long lines is often a difficult manoeuvre for novice horses to adjust too. This will take time to develop. Do not get frustrated! Once your horse is comfortable with this step, you can now run

the long lines through rings that are placed higher on the surcingle. This will mean your outside line will now come over the back of the horse instead of behind the haunches. Once you have achieved this step, it is now up to you to decide what the horse needs individually as far as his training goes. Various or subtle adjustments are often needed for the individual horse. Advanced techniques used in conjunction with long lining include use of a draw rein long line, use of a martingale or adding an over check, etc.



It is important to remember that if you are unsure or having difficulty with any of these techniques, consult a professional who knows!

Lesson Five: Aids and Gaits

Name the two categories of aids and what they are; as well as how they are used.

NATURAL AIDS

1. **Voice** – assists in controlling the horse. The voice can check, cue, warn, encourage, praise, excite, reprimand and calm the horse. The tone of voice influences more than what you actually say.
2. **Hands** – control all movement created in the hindquarters and help to bend the horse in any direction. Outside hand also helps to balance. Good hands are gentle and still.
3. **Legs** – driving aid to engage the hindquarters, put a horse in motion, increase speed & collection, to get a

Almost There

horse's legs underneath himself, help create a proper turn/circle

- a) At the girth – move horse forward, inside leg to create bend and prevent cutting in with forehand when circling
 - b) Behind the girth – bend the horse's body and control lateral movement with the hind quarters
4. **Seat** (weight) – encourages forward action when sitting well down in the saddle. By shifting your weight slightly to the left or right you reinforce the signals to turn. Strong upper body position can help restrain a horse too strong in the bridle.

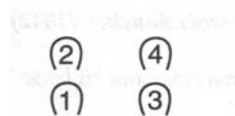
ARTIFICIAL AIDS

- 1. **Whip** – used to motivate or guide the horse.
- 2. **Spurs** – used to reinforce the leg aid.
- 3. **Martingale** – used to reinforce hand aids. Used to set the horse's head.

Give a description of the gaits.

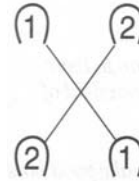
GAITS OF THE HORSE

- 1. **Walk** – is a natural four beat gait. Four distinct hoof beats are heard. If the horse begins with the left hind leg, it is followed by the left fore leg then the right hind leg and then the right fore leg. The horse will use his head and neck to help balance and their backs will swing freely. The average speed of a walk is about 4mph.

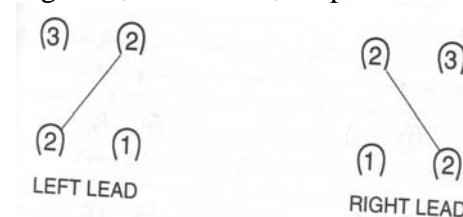


- 2. **Trot/jog** – is a two beat diagonal gait with a moment of suspension. Two distinct beats are heard with an even rhythm and tempo. The sequence is left

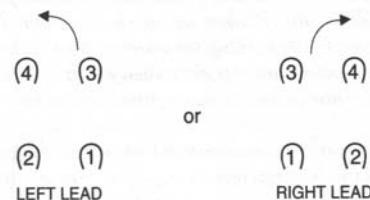
hind & right fore, suspension, right hind & left fore, suspension. The moment of suspension gives the trot its bounce. The average speed of a trot is between 6-8 mph, racing up to 30mph.



- 3. **Canter/lope** – is a natural gait with a three beat rhythm and a moment of suspension. Three distinct beats should be heard. It should be light, active with good balance. The sequence is outside hind, inside hind & outside fore together, inside fore, suspension.



- 4. **Gallop** – is a four beat rhythm where the legs move one at a time with a period of suspension. The sequence is outside hind, inside hind, outside fore, inside fore, suspension. The gallop is an extended gait with great flexion of the loins. The average speed of a gallop is 18mph, racing up to 45mph.



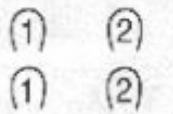
- 5. **Rein-Back** – an unnatural diagonal pattern that creates four distinct beats. The backup is not a gait a horse performs often in his natural environment. The sequence is right fore, left hind, left fore, right hind. Horse's should back calmly and willingly with flexion at the poll and in

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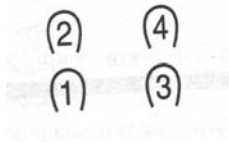
the mouth.



6. **Pace** – is a two beat lateral gait with suspension. The sequence is left hind & left fore, suspension, right hind & right fore, suspension. The pace is fast and smooth with a side to side roll. The average speed of a pace is 18mph, racing up to 30mph.



7. **Amble** – is a four beat lateral gait derived from the pace. The sequence is the same as the walk but the execution is different. There are various forms of the amble and it is preferred for long distance riding because it is smooth and easy to ride to.



Lesson Six: Terms

Pass a test on the following terms:

GAIT – the pace at which a horse moves (ie; walking, trotting or cantering)

AIDS – the signals that a rider gives to communicate with their horse.

TRANSITION – a change of gait, either upward or downward.

CONTACT – the link between the rider's hands and the horse's mouth through the reins.

NEAR SIDE – left side of the horse.

OFF SIDE – right side of the horse

OUTSIDE REIN – the rein that is nearer the outside of the arena.

INSIDE REIN - the rein that is nearer to the center of the arena.

CHANGING REIN – changing the direction from the left rein to the right rein or vice versa in an arena.

IMPULSION – the thrust or power that a horse creates with his hind quarters which sends a horse forward. It is controlled energy produced in the horse by the use of seat and legs.

COLLECTION – a shortening of stride in a gait without a decrease in tempo. The horse must engage his hindquarters, shift his balance to the rear therefore allowing the horse to become light on the forehand.

EXTENSION – a lengthening of stride in a gait without an increase in tempo. It is the driving force from behind created by seat and legs with reaching in front. There is often a greater moment of suspension.

SUSPENSION – the horizontal floating that occurs when a limb is extended and the body continues moving forward. The moment at the canter when all limbs are flexed beneath the horse.

RHYTHM – the cadence of foot falls within a gait along with timing.

TEMPO – the rate of movement and stride repetition.

SUPPLENESS – The ability of the horse to shift his balance forward and backward and

Almost There

laterally, especially during transitions. Supple horses are pliable and bend easily.

BRUSHING – when the foot strikes the opposite leg.



FORGING – when the toe of the hind foot strikes the sole of the fore foot when the fore foot is flexed.



OVER-REACHING – when the toe of the hind foot strikes the heel of the fore foot.



Lesson Seven: Canadian Morgan Registration

Prepare a registration application for a Morgan foal using all the acceptable procedures as outlined by the Canadian Morgan Horse Association and be familiar with the rules of transfer.

1. Name: When choosing the name under which you want your Morgan registered select 3 names in the order of preference. The complete name cannot exceed 25 letters including spaces and punctuation. Names that have already been used cannot be

repeated. The right is reserved to reject any name deemed unsuitable.

2. Colour: The following are common generically accepted colours with their distinguishing features: **CHESTNUT** – shades from golden red to dark reddish brown. Mane, tail and legs are the same as the body but may be lighter or darker. **BROWN** – black with light areas around the muzzle, eyes and inside of legs. **BAY** – reddish shades to dark mahogany brown. All bay horses have black manes & tails and black legs below the knees and hocks. **BLACK** – true black without any lighter areas. **BUCKSKIN** – darker shade of dun with black dorsal stripe, black mane, tail & legs. **GRAY** – mixture of dark & white hairs, with white hairs predominating as the horse ages. **PALOMINO** – pale cream yellow to golden yellow, flaxen, silver or white mane & tail. **DUN** – yellowish body colour with darker dorsal stripe and sometimes stripes on legs.
3. Markings: Any white markings on the face and legs are to be described with care both in writing and by sketching them on the diagram on the back of the form. Include all scars and brands the horse may have. The location of the forehead cowlicks (hair whorl) must be marked with an X.
4. Sire of Foal: The registered name and number of the sire must be provided.
5. Dam of Foal: The registered name and number of the dam must be provided.
6. The Breeder: owner or lessee of dam at time of conception of above described animal.
7. The Owner of Foal: owner or lessee of dam when she gave birth of above described animal.
8. Signature of Owner: Each application for registration must be executed with the personal signature and address of

Almost There

the owner at the time of foaling, lessee or authorized agent.

Carefully check the application for registration to be certain it is correct and completed in full (You will be charged for any errors on the forms). Once the form is completed, send it together with the appropriate registration fees to the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation.

DNA Application – this form must be filled out and submitted for all Morgan horses in order to be registered.

You must provide the application for registration of the foal.

1. Proposed name of foal
2. Date of Birth of foal
3. Name and number of sire and dam.
4. Name and address of applicant.
5. Name and address of owner.
6. Signature of owner and date signed.

Include appropriate fees and send to the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation.

For more information please contact the CMHA office directly.

Lesson Eight: Equitation

Demonstrate the following:

SITTING TROT: The sitting trot will help to supple the rider's hips and lower back. It also provides the rider with more seat contact with their horse and can influence the horse's motion and manoeuvre. Learning to sit the trot will help to develop a more secure but relaxed and deeper seat position. It is important to keep your legs relaxed and use your abdominals and back to absorb the motion. The rider will want to sit as deeply as possible. The rider can sit the trot with or without stirrups and it will be helpful to begin on a lunge. Sit only a few strides at a time until you

become comfortable and stable with the exercise. It is important to remember that you should not bounce to the trot as this will cause your horse's back to stiffen and make it even harder for the rider to sit the trot.

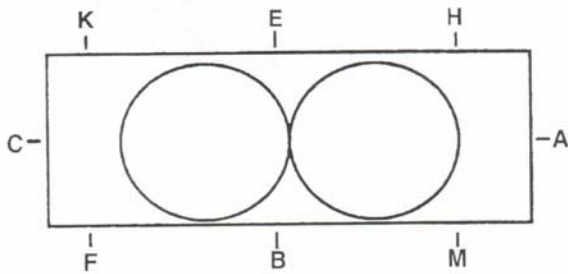
CHANGE OF DIAGONAL: You must understand the mechanics of the trot. It is a two beat, diagonal gait in which the diagonal pair of feet strike the ground followed by the other diagonal pair. The correct diagonal to post on in a ring is the one on the rail. To maintain posting rhythm and a balanced horse around a turn is by posting on the outside diagonal. The usual diagonal change is to sit two strides instead of one so that the rider will come up on the other diagonal. Change of diagonal is an exercise often used during equitation pattern work. As you become more adept you must be able to perform this exercise with no change in body position.

RIDE WITHOUT STIRRUPS (walk, trot and canter): The rider must maintain the exact same position as when using stirrups. Riding without stirrups is an efficient way for riders to achieve a sense of security. This exercise will lengthen and strengthen the rider's legs and also help with balance. Riding without stirrups will develop and test the rider's leg and seat muscles and overall fitness. Any incorrect position or movements should be adjusted immediately and frequently at the beginning. Allow the rider to grasp the pommel of the saddle or a safety strap that has been provided, to make their adjustments in their position. As the rider becomes more experienced they will no longer to grasp the pommel to make their corrections.

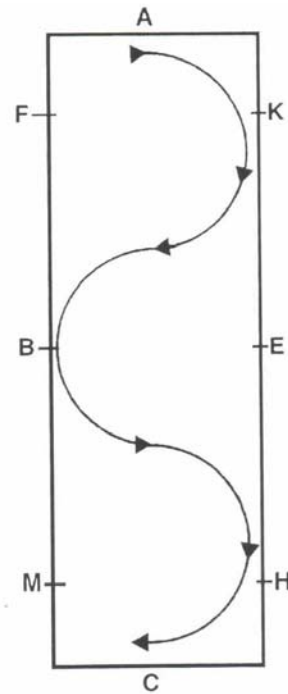
FIGURE 8: This is an excellent exercising figure, as it simply joins to identical circles at a given point. This movement sophisticates the simple circle by continually having changes of direction thus changing the bend of the horse from left to right to left etc. It is important that

Almost There

the figure 8 consists of two round circles of the same size. It is also important that the rider develops a focal point in the area before they begin so that they can line up their point of intersection. The figure 8 should be done in large dimensions at first and as the rider/horse become more skilled, the dimensions can be gradually reduced. At the trot, the posting diagonal is changed at the completion of each full circle so that the rider will post on the outside shoulder. At the canter, a simple or flying lead change is required. The figure 8 is the basic test of collection, reining and control. It is used in all seats. It also tests the rider's ability to change diagonals and leads smoothly and at the proper time.



SERPENTINE: If you know the basic principles of the Figure 8 at the 2 gaits, then the serpentine will not be that difficult. The serpentine is described as a series of left and right half circles bisected by an imaginary centre line. The pattern of the serpentine should be as precise as possible. The half circles should all be the same size and divide the ring evenly. The rider will be judged on their ability to change diagonals/leads when the direction changes. The diagonal/lead is changed on the stride that crosses the center line. A serpentine is usually made up of 3-5 half circles.



BACK, THAN START OFF IN A LOPE:
This test is asked mainly of western equitation riders. It tests position, ability to back a horse, and ability to start off in a lope of the correct lead. Make certain your horse backs properly, willing and rounded. The next part of this test is to ask the horse to lope from a stand still, after backing. This will take much time and should not be asked unless the horse is doing well taking his correct leads. Riders should never cluck to the horse as he is backing, should never jerk on his mouth and should use leg pressure rather than kicking. It is important that the rider is very clear with their aids so that they horse does not get confused.

Lesson Nine: Harnessing & Hitching

Demonstrate harnessing and hitching a horse

In training a young horse to harness, it is necessary to proceed slowly from the known to the unknown in a systematic way. It will be

Almost There

assumed in this section that you have taught your students to lunge the horse both ways of the ring, have taught the horse to stop and to back and to carry a light snaffle rein. It will also be assumed that students have taught their horses to use a biting rig and that the horse has been taught the varying speeds of the trot and can long-line as outlined in this or other manuals. Much time should be spent at the stage of long-lining. Be sure to take the horse into new areas and show him as many new things as possible. Work on the stop and particularly on the halt. Then add the back-up.

All of the transitions from the early work on the long lines on the halter to actual driving are gradual. Voice commands and light touches on the bit should be refined into a smooth performance of turns, halts and transitions from one gait to another. At that point it is time to acquaint the horse with a driving bridle or a blinker hood. Using the same calm gradual approach, accustom the horse to the blinkers. When he is going well in the blinkers in long lines (ie; walking, trotting, standing and turning) it is time to introduce him to a light cart. At this point it is very important to remember that every horse is different and that they may require more time or different training methods/approaches. The following is only a guideline. Everyone has slight variations when harnessing and hitching.

Many trainers put the harness on the horse in the barn a few times before actually working the horse in it. They often place light snaffle bits in the horse's mouth quite early too.

It is important that when harnessing and hitching a horse that there should be at least 2 people involved for safety reasons. Three to four people should be involved when first breaking a horse to the cart, 1 to lead, 1 to drive and 2 holding the cart/side walkers. It is also recommended that one person checks over

all the tack and that everything is harnessed correctly so that nothing is missed.

First, the horse should be shown the cart. Rattle it a bit, and let the horse sniff and inspect it. The next time the horse is ground driving, have someone pull the cart along in front of him. Over the next few days have the cart also pulled beside and behind the horse. Gradually, let your helpers work closer to the horse until the shaft brushes against his shoulders. Often it is at this point that a horse will shy. If this happens, halt the horse and let the shaft rub against him until he relaxes. The next step is to have the horse walk in between the shafts without being hitched. Have the helpers hold the shafts at the tug loop level as you ground drive the horse around the ring. When he will walk quietly in this way and from each side, he is ready to hitch.

Remember, there are many ways to hitch a horse for the first time. Every trainer develops a method which works well for him. Some trainers hitch to heavy poles or mock shafts first before using a cart. However it is done, careful planning is necessary to act ready for the first hooking up. This can make or break your horse.

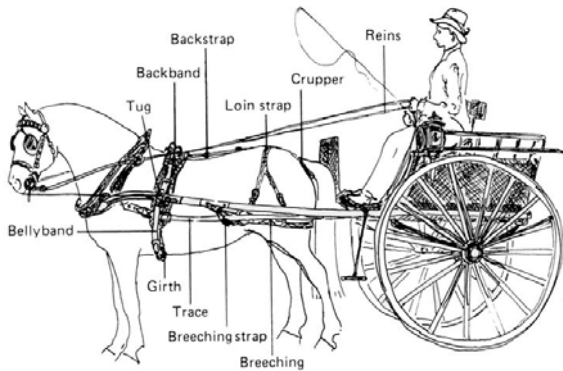
Pick up the cart by the shafts and raise them over the horse's back. Pull it forward and then lower it along the horse's sides. Place the shafts into the tug loops. Hook the traces before wrapping the girths. Wrap the right wrapstraps medium tight. Return to your left side and do up the left wrapstraps. From this step it is up to the driver/trainer to decide how to proceed. Many will start without getting in the cart and just drive the horse from behind the cart with helpers on either side of the horse and a helper leading the horse also. The driver will eventually get into the cart; remember that now the horse will be introduced to pulling weight. From this point forward it is all about your horse gaining confidence and trust and

Almost There

you feeling comfortable about the hitching and driving process.

When you are ready to unhitch, first undo the wrapstraps on the left side. Then undo the wraps on the right side. Next, undo the traces. Push the cart back and both tugs will slide off the shafts. Lift the shafts over the horse's croup and push the cart well back.

Remember not to over do it but to repeat the steps as many times as necessary until both horse and driver are confident. For beginner drivers it is recommended that they begin with a well schooled driving horse and take lessons from someone who is knowledgeable.



Lesson Ten: Trailer Loading & Unloading

Demonstrate the proper way to prepare a horse for travel and show how to safely load and unload from a trailer.

When shipping a horse it is advisable to use a head bumper, bandage all 4 legs and wrap the tail. A head bumper which attaches to the halter will help prevent injury to the poll if a horse should bump its head. Bandaging prevents injury to the legs and tail if wrapped correctly. Shipping bandages generally cover from the bottom of the knee or hock down to the coronary band. The bandages should be thick enough to avoid damage. Usually cotton or quilted wraps are used with a polo bandage or synthetic shipping boots are used. The tail

may also be wrapped for protection while travelling. It is also common for people to put bell boots on horses with shoes to prevent damage to the hoof or shoe. Sometimes it is advisable to not bandage young or inexperienced horses for their first trailer experiences as they may fight the bandages and injure themselves.

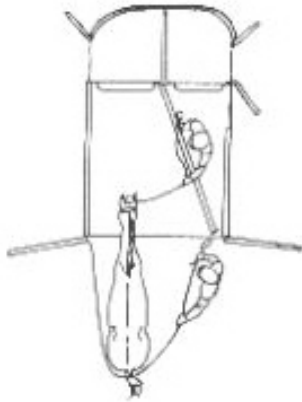
Loading a horse into a trailer should be a positive and uneventful experience, but not all horses are easy loaders which can be frustrating. Practicing loading and unloading horses at an early age can be very helpful in the long run. Teaching your horse to load and unload is just as important as any other part of his training. Safety is the most important aspect when loading a horse. You should never load a horse by yourself. Regardless if the trailer is a ramp or step-up, the horse should be lead to the opening in a straight line. Once the horse is on the trailer, have your assistant secure the butt bar or close the door/ramp. Tie the horse's head in front only after the horse is secure in his stall with no chance of escaping. The horse should be tied to a halter, never a bridle. Hay may be provided for the ride and ventilation should be adequate, even in the colder months.

Horses that are difficult to load may require special procedures. You need to decide if the horse is being reluctant, scared, stubborn or herd bound. The following are some suggestions.

1. Minimize surrounding distraction
2. Encourage the horse with treats/grain
3. If possible, move the partition in the trailer to make a bigger space
4. Load another horse first
5. Allow plenty of light in the trailer by turning on interior lights or opening a door
6. Use a wall as a wing by parking the trailer next to it

Almost There

7. Lessen the angle of the ramp or decrease the height of the step up
8. Use a lunge line behind the horse, a whip, broom or other device to use behind to encourage forward movement
9. Use a chain over the horse's nose or a lip chain
10. Blindfold the horse and turn it in circles before loading



Unloading a horse from a trailer is often easier but still needs to be done safely. Untie the horse's head. Undo the butt bar then open the door or put down the ramp. Stay clear of the opening. Regardless if you are backing the horse off or leading the horse off, make sure the horse travels straight off and slowly.

Preparing the truck & trailer as well as actual transporting of your horse will be covered in Level 5.

Lesson Eleven: Breed Influence

How did the Morgan horse influence the following breeds: Standardbred, Saddlebred, Tennessee Walker and Quarter Horse?

STANDARDTBRED – Maggie Gaines made important contributions and her roots are firmly imbedded in the fertile soil of Kentucky. She was foaled about 1856 and her

sire was Blood's black hawk, a son of Black Hawk 20 once called the best harness horse at the Kentucky State Fair. Maggie earned her right to Standardbred registration under Rule 5 which provided for the recording of any mare that produced a trotter with a Standardbred record. This blood bay mare was endowed with great style, conformation and considerable speed for her time – she won at Lexington in 2:40.

Standardbred experts now agree that all other influences are extinct except that of Messenger and Justin Morgan. Morgan influence is second only to Messenger in this breed. In fact, in almost every pedigree of the great Standardbred performers of the decade, one encounters its quota of Morgan blood.



AMERICAN SADDLEBRED – There were several Morgans of outstanding quality which infused their blood into the American Saddlebred. Cabel's Lexington, Indian Chief and Peavine all traced back to Justin Morgan though the Black Hawks and Shermans. Coleman's Eureka descends through another line; blood of Woodbury, Gifford Morgan, Green Mountain, Russ Butler's Eureka to Young's Morgan, sire of Coleman's Eureka.

It was natural for the fairs and horse shows to attract the early American Saddlebred horse (ASH) breeders who realized how much these Morgan horses could contribute with their high headedness and tractability. These breeders

Almost There

travelled North to find Morgans with beauty, style and endurance to cross with their horses and eventually form the ASH – the Morgan did not let him down.

Peavine was foaled in Kentucky in 1863. He was a great grandson of Black Hawk 20. A glance of the bloodlines of one of the more renowned modern Morgans, Upwey Ben Don reveals an infusion of the blood of Peavine 85. Ben Don like Peavine was a top broodmare sire. Windcrest Dona Lee was his daughter and she in turn produced Gallant Lee, Applevale Red Fox and Aquarian Mary Lee. Very few pedigrees of the ASH can deny their Morgan heritage.



TENNESSEE WALKING HORSE – Tennessee Walking Horse bloodlines show the Morgan horse was important in the foundation of this breed. A mare by the name of Maggie Marshall was the dam of the foundation sire of the breed, Allan F-1. Maggie was sired by Bradford's Telegraph, who was a son of Black Hawk 20. Telegraph had style, speed, beauty and endurance.

Allan F-1 was bred to a mare named Gertrude. She through her dam traced to Gifford Morgan. That son was Roan Allen F-38 foaled in 1906. He was a white stocking red roan with a light mane and tail. He matured into a 15.3 horse who could do all saddle gaits in addition to the pace and running walk. He was said to have a disposition that matched his looks. His

stud services were in such demand that he dominated over all his contemporaries. Almost every breed in Tennessee Walkers seems to be a descendant of this great sire.



QUARTER HORSE – In the early history of registered Quarter Horses, bloodlines had nothing to do with the Quarter horse Registry. The early horses were inspected for type and if they proved satisfactory, a nominal fee was paid and they were registered. In the first 10 year period of registration there were no less than 30 Morgan Stallions listed and a much greater number of Morgan mares. The Matador Ranch has Rendeau 7214 by Headlight Morgan and a Troubador Of Willowmore son, Pluto who was foaled at the U.S. government farm in 1922. The HA Ranch in Hobait, Texas produced Dan 7095 and Dixie Da 7096 from the Sellmans in Rochelle, Texas. Mr. Tom Burnett owner of the Triangle Ranch near Wichita Falls, TX contributed a great deal to the formative years of the Quarter Horse. In 1934 he purchased Jubilee King and the Senator Knox mare, Deena from J.C. Brunk's Cotton Hill farm in Illinois. He also owned the Red Oak stallion, Redolent purchased from the Sellman estate.

These are only a few of the Morgans known to have been used in the development of the Quarter Horse as we know it today. Jubilee King reverted back to Mr. Brunk after the death of Burnett and ultimately was sold to Mrs. William J. Bryant in Springfield, VT.

Almost There

Deena in addition to the Quarter Horse offspring, claimed fame in the Morgan world as dam of King de Jarnett by Jubilee King who was National Champion Morgan stallion in

1939.



(The International Horse's Mouth information researched by Jeanne Thomas, Dalhart, TX)

Almost There

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Almost There

		Date Passed	Examiner
Lesson One	Horse Health Medicines Common Diseases Vaccinations & Parasite Control		
Lesson Two	Bandages: Stable Shipping Tail Exercise		
Lesson Three	Conditioning		
Lesson Four	Ground Training		
Lesson Five	Aids & Gaits		
Lesson Six	Equine Terms		
Lesson Seven	Morgan Foal Registration		

Almost There

Lesson Eight	Riding Demo: No Stirrups Figure 8 Serpentine Back, lope Changing Diagonals
Lesson Nine	Harnessing & Hitching
Lesson Ten	Loading/Unloading
Lesson Eleven	Morgan Influence on Other Breeds