

# Right from the Start

## Student Notes

### Horses

*This information corresponds with the Horses chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.*

#### *Danger Points*

Horses are (1)\_\_\_\_\_ animals; they have a lot of body weight.

Horses will (2)\_\_\_\_\_ you.

They can (3)\_\_\_\_\_ with a wide range.

Horses are (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and (5)\_\_\_\_\_. If we pay attention to their (6)\_\_\_\_\_ and (7)\_\_\_\_\_, we can tell when they are getting agitated.

Horses are normally a (8)\_\_\_\_\_ term project.

Be diligent in teaching them (9)\_\_\_\_\_.

#### *Selecting Horse*

It is important to consider the amount of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ of the person buying the horse verses the amount of training that the horse has had.

Typically, a young person is best suited for a (11)\_\_\_\_\_ horse.

Factor in the horse's (12)\_\_\_\_\_ and (13)\_\_\_\_\_. What is that horse designed to be?

(14)\_\_\_\_\_ are smart and easy to work with.

(15)\_\_\_\_\_ are not the best match for youth or novice handlers.

#### *Equipment*

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You need a good, stout (16)\_\_\_\_\_ with a stout buckle.

The lead rope should have a very (17)\_\_\_\_\_ snap.

A (18)\_\_\_\_\_ lead rope is the best for working with a horse.

### *Approaching a Horse*

Approach a horse at the (19)\_\_\_\_\_.

A horse can't see under their (20)\_\_\_\_\_, under their (21)\_\_\_\_\_, or directly (22)\_\_\_\_\_ them.

Do not walk under the horse's (23)\_\_\_\_\_.

### *Haltering*

When we enter a stall, we need to have the halter (24)\_\_\_\_\_.

Put the (25)\_\_\_\_\_ around the horse's neck.

Let the horse put its (26)\_\_\_\_\_ in the halter.

When you are ready to turn a horse loose, put the lead rope around its neck and then (27)\_\_\_\_\_ the halter.

### *Leading*

When leading a horse, your shoulder should be even with the horse's (28)\_\_\_\_\_.

Look in the (29)\_\_\_\_\_ direction as the horse, moving forward.

If the handler walks behind the shoulder, the (30)\_\_\_\_\_ has most of the control.

Make sure the (31)\_\_\_\_\_ is out of the way so the handler doesn't trip.

If the horse gets pushy, (32)\_\_\_\_\_ the horse and back them off.

We want the horse to respect our (33)\_\_\_\_\_.

It is safer to push the horse out of our space and have it (34)\_\_\_\_\_ away from us.

### *Tying*



Never tie a horse with the (35)\_\_\_\_\_ .

Tie the horse to a (36)\_\_\_\_\_ object above the (37)\_\_\_\_\_.

Leave no more than (38)\_\_\_\_\_ of slack in the rope.

Tie the horse pretty short with a (39)\_\_\_\_\_ so the handler can untie the horse quickly in the case of an emergency.

When a horse sets back, they always end up lunging (40)\_\_\_\_\_.

### *Grooming*

Make sure to stay out of the zones where you could be bitten, pawed, or (41)\_\_\_\_\_.

Grooming is a good way to (42)\_\_\_\_\_ the horse.

When multiple people work on the same horse, it is safest for them to be on the (43)\_\_\_\_\_ side of the animal.

Bring the tail to the (44)\_\_\_\_\_ to brush it so you stay out of the direct line of contact if the horse kicked backwards.

### *Lifting the Feet*

To pick up a front leg, run your hand down the front of the leg and squeeze at the (45)\_\_\_\_\_ or (46)\_\_\_\_\_.

Point the (47)\_\_\_\_\_ away from you.

To pick up the back leg, run your hand down the (48)\_\_\_\_\_ of the leg and squeeze at the fetlock.

### *Safety at the Wash Rack*

(49)\_\_\_\_\_ on a concrete floor prevent the horse from slipping.

The handler needs a method of (50)\_\_\_\_\_ such as a door or an open area.

(51)\_\_\_\_\_ horses to new environments.

### *Maintaining Control*



You can maintain control by varying the horse's (52)\_\_\_\_\_.

Turn around and face the animal to (53)\_\_\_\_\_ them up.

It is important for youth to have adult (54)\_\_\_\_\_ when working with horses.



## Answer Key

- |                       |                  |                 |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Large              | 19. Shoulder     | 37. Withers     |
| 2. Bite               | 20. Chin         | 38. 18"-24"     |
| 3. Kick               | 21. Shoulder     | 39. Slip knot   |
| 4. Attentive          | 22. Behind       | 40. Forward     |
| 5. Expressive         | 23. Neck         | 41. Kicked      |
| 6. Ears               | 24. Ready        | 42. Relax       |
| 7. Tail               | 25. Lead rope    | 43. Same        |
| 8. Long or longer     | 26. Nose         | 44. Side        |
| 9. Respect            | 27. Unbuckle     | 45. Fetlock     |
| 10. Training          | 28. Throatlatch  | 46. Pastern     |
| 11. Mature            | 29. Same         | 47. Pick        |
| 12. Conformation      | 30. Horse        | 48. Back        |
| 13. Riding discipline | 31. Lead rope    | 49. Rubber mats |
| 14. Mares             | 32. Stop         | 50. Escape      |
| 15. Stallions         | 33. Space        | 51. Acclimate   |
| 16. Halter            | 34. Pivot        | 52. Speed       |
| 17. Strong            | 35. Bridle reins | 53. Back        |
| 18. Cotton            | 36. Sturdy       | 54. Supervision |

