

American Morgan Horse Association, Inc.

Presents



AMHAY Merit Program
Youth Workbook
LEVEL TWO
WOODBURY



Nikki Scovotti, Youth Programs Coordinator • American Morgan Horse Association, Inc. Youth
4037 Iron Works Parkway, Suite 130, Lexington, KY 40511 | Nicole@morganhorse.com | (802) 985-4944 ext. 404



LEVEL TWO: WOODBURY

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AMHAY Merit Program Woodbury Level



MISSION

The AMHA Youth Programs are designed to help our youth become educated horsemen who are civically minded, passionate advocates of the Morgan Horse as well as advocates of horse sport and horse ownership.

RULES

1. This program is open to AMHAY members, 21 years and under, who are interested in learning more about Morgans and safe horsemanship while participating in Morgan promotion and community service.

2. There are 5 levels of achievement once AMHA Youth membership has been established:

- 1) Bulrush
- 2) Woodbury
- 3) Sherman
- 4) Black Hawk
- 5) Justin Morgan

Information on the first two levels is available at www.morganhorse.com

3. Level requirements do not need to be completed at the same time, although you must complete one level before progressing to the next.

4. Complete the checklist at the end of this packet and email to Nicole@morganhorse.com

5. Members may work on the merit levels as individuals or in an AMHA Youth Team. The first two levels may be completed with any horse, but third level and above needs to be completed with a Morgan Horse.

Illustrations by Nancy Eidam & Jeanne Mellin Herrick



A: OWN A HORSE FOR A YEAR

Prepare a budget for owning a horse for a year. Include estimated board and training costs, farrier and veterinary care, worming and shots, basic horse care equipment and lessons.

Everyone here dreams of owning a horse someday, and some are lucky to already have one! This project is to project the cost of owning a horse, and all the other added costs that come with it. The following worksheets will guide you in the right direction of obtaining the information for the estimated costs. Your costs must include a full year of:

Board with Training

Farrier (to include as many times as needed for your horse's well being)

Veterinary Care (shots, worming, etc)

And all other costs that could happen in the year of ownership

*You can ask experts, trainers, businesses, and anyone else who can provide you with correct information. Please call farms in your area to see the prices available and provide proof with your records. You may also use the internet.

Boarding

For this project, please predict the costs for boarding your horse at a facility, not at your own home. Find out what the basic board costs include; how many times they are hayed and grained. Is there turnout? Is the turnout outdoor or indoor? How many times are stalls mucked per day? What other perks or advantages included in your board?

What is the cost of boarding your horse while keeping it in training? What does training include? How many times will your horse be worked per week? Does this include lessons? How many per week? What kind? (Lunge, lesson horse, show, etc.)

Lessons

How much are lessons for the year? If there are lessons included in your training costs, please include what kind and how often you get them per month.

Farrier

What are the costs of the farrier per visit? How often would you have your farrier work on your horse? What is included in your farrier's fee (is there an extra charge if you lose a shoe, etc.) Please include what kind of shoes your horse will have-Farrier's price sometimes depends on this.

Veterinary Care

Horse's receive shots every spring and fall. Please include what shots are necessary and the cost. Also include costs of worming, and how often. Is there any other regular maintenance your horse will need? Be sure to have an some extra allotted for emergencies.

AMHAY Merit Program Woodbury Level



A: A HORSE FOR A YEAR

Basic Horse Care and Equipment

Here you will find all additional expenses....

Do you need tack? For what seat? What additional equipment do you need?

Are you showing this horse? What are the show fees? Training fees at shows? Hauling fees, etc?

Please see the following tables and fill them out accordingly. They will help you in your overall estimates. Please turn these in with your completed level as well as additional information you have received.

Product	Cost Per Month/Time	Total for One Year
Board with training	\$	\$
Lessons	\$	\$
Farrier	\$	\$
Veterinary Care	\$	\$
Basic Care/Equipment	\$	\$
Totals	\$	\$

Boarding:

How many times are they fed? _____

What kind of hay? _____

What kind of grain? _____

What type of bedding? _____

Turn-out? _____ Indoor/Outdoor? _____

How many times are stalls mucked per day? _____

Other advantages? _____



A: A HORSE FOR A YEAR

Training:

How many times a week does your horse get worked? _____

Are lessons included? _____ How many? _____

What kind? _____

What else is included? _____

Lessons:

Cost per lesson? _____

What kind of lesson? _____

How long is the lesson? _____

Farrier:

Cost per visit? _____

How often will your horse get shod? _____

What type of shoes? _____

What is included? _____

Veterinary Costs:

Spring shot costs? _____

What shots are included? _____

Fall shot costs? _____

What shots are included? _____

Price per worming? _____

How many times will your horse get wormed per year? _____

Other maintenance costs? _____

Basic care/Equipment:

Tack costs? _____ What kind of tack? _____

Other costs for training barn? (fans etc.) _____

Are you showing? _____

If so ...

Show fees? _____ Hauling fees? _____

Other fees for showing? _____

What are they? _____

General Information:

What state your horse is in and will be training? _____



B: TYPE, CONFORMATION AND PEDIGREES

The Morgan Horse is easily identifiable among other breeds of horses.

Breed type and conformation are defined in the Morgan Horse Standard.

1. Type is the ideal or standard of perfection for the breed. A Morgan is distinctive for its stamina and vigor, personality and eagerness and strong natural way of moving.

The conformation of a Morgan Horse is also specific.

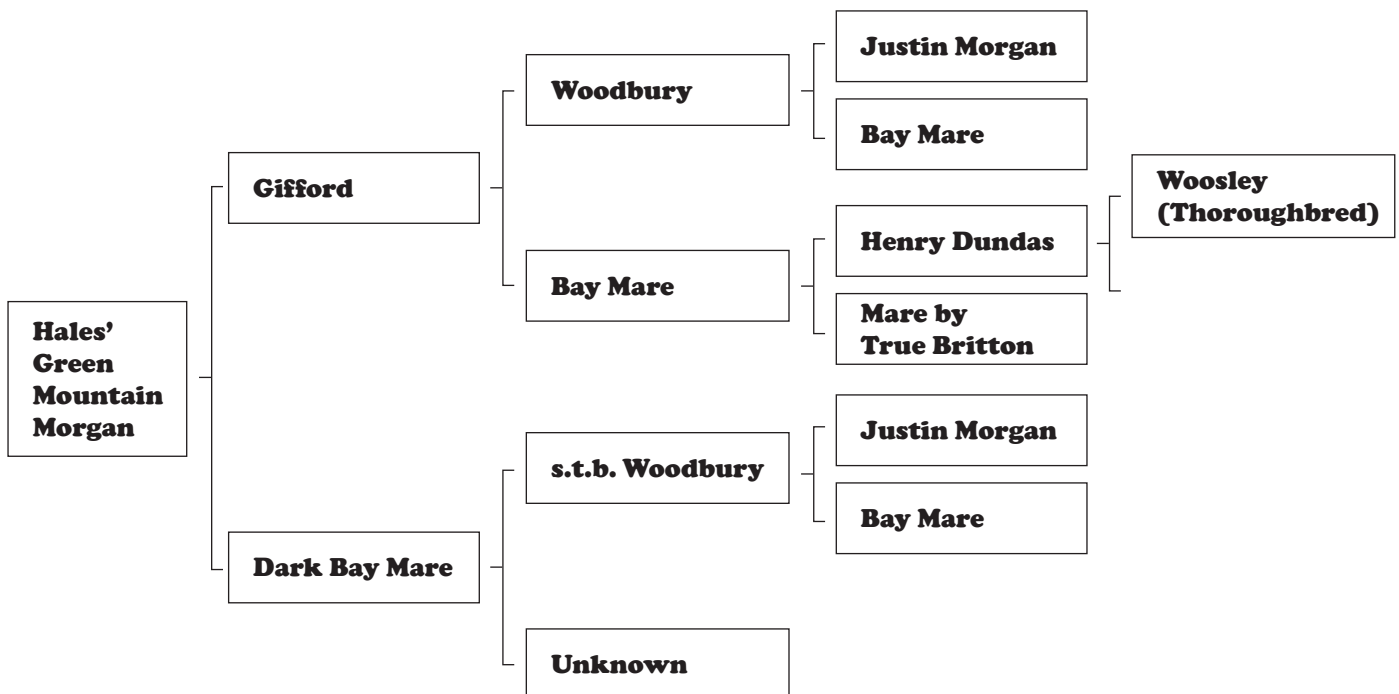
2. Conformation is the degree of perfection of the component parts and their relationship to each other.(2)

To keep both conformation and breed type consistent Morgan breeders study pedigrees. A pedigree is the record of a horse’s lineage or family tree. Breeders research pedigrees to determine which traits stallions and mares produce consistently, so they can predict what characteristics offspring from specific crosses may have.

Iann Fu Longenecker from Dragonsmeade describes how a breeder uses pedigrees in building a breeding program:

“The responsibility of a dedicated breeder is to think about a future cross after gaining a thorough understanding of the potential foal’s sire and dam’s family trees, detailed by their pedigrees. What traits will be inherited from the sire and what traits will be inherited from the dam?”

Pedigree Example:





AMHAY Merit Program

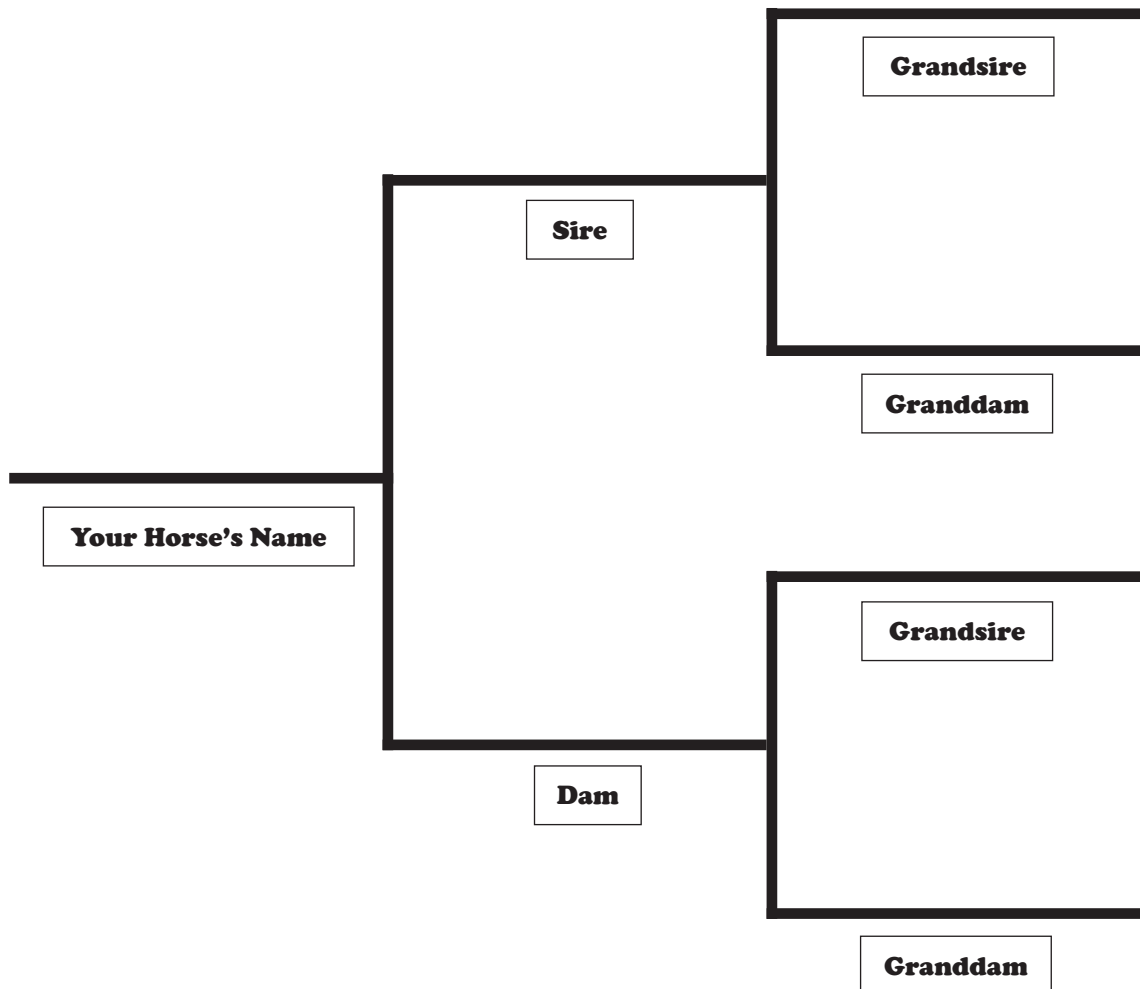
Woodbury Level

B: TYPE, CONFORMATION AND PEDIGREES

Worksheet #1: Pedigree

Create a 3 generation pedigree for a potential breeding.

Use the AMHA Registry online, *The Morgan Horse* magazines or a combination of pedigrees from Morgans that you have owned or know. Write a description of what traits you are hoping the resulting offspring will have and why you think the choices you have made will produce those traits. Be sure to choose a registered name for your foal. Remember the complete name of a horse must not be longer than 25 spaces including prefix, letters, punctuation marks, and blank spaces.





C: QUICK RELEASE KNOTS

In this Section you need to demonstrate how to tie two quick release knots and explain how to use them.

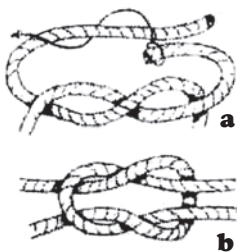
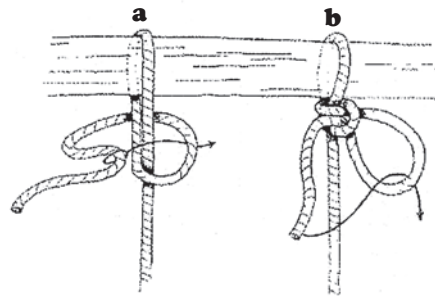
It is important that every horseperson know a few basic knots and when to use them. There are no “rules” of tying a horse other than those of safety and common sense. You want to use a knot that can be untied quickly, will not slip and can be untied even if the horse is pulling back, also a knot that the horse cannot untie with his teeth.

The recommended knot for tying a lead rope to a fixed object is a Quick-Release knot. This knot is easy to tie and meets all of the requirements. It really is the preferred knot that should be used for this type of tying. Remember to “lock” it by putting the end through the loop.

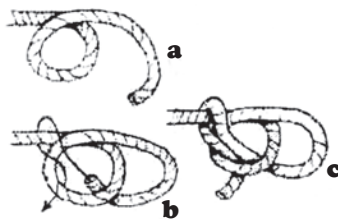
When a rope needs to be tied around a horse’s neck the recommended knot would be the Bowline. It will not slip and can be untied because it does not draw tight, and is relatively easy to tie. Slip knots should never be used in place of the Bowline or the Quick-Release knot.

Other helpful knots for the horseperson to know are the Sheet Bend or Carrick Bend, Clove Hitch and the Square Knot. They all have specific uses but should never be used by themselves to tie a horse.

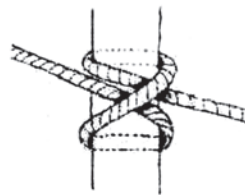
The Square Knot is useful for tying two ends of the same size rope together. The Sheet Bend or Carrick Bend is good to use to tie two ropes of different diameters together; this knot will not slip. The Clove Hitch is useful in combination with the Quick-Release knot to prevent the rope from slipping down a smooth pole.



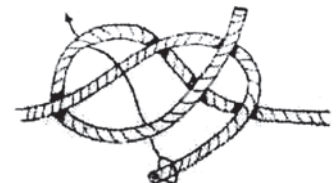
Square Knot



Bowline



Clove Hitch



Carrick Bend



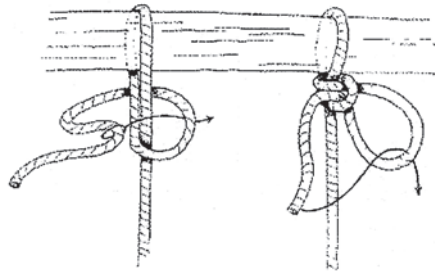
C: QUICK RELEASE KNOTS

Worksheet #1: Knots

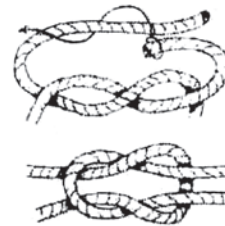
Identify the following knots.

Using the word bank, draw a line from the know to the correct name.

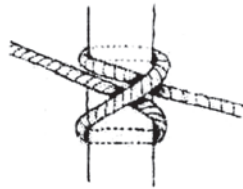
Bowline



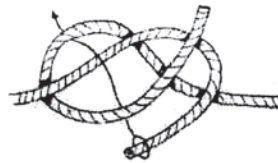
Quick-Release



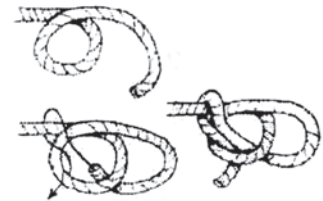
Square Knot



Clove Hitch



Carrick Bend



Answer the following questions:

1. Which knot is good for tying two ends of the same type of rope together?

2. What knot is recommended for tying a horse? _____

3. Which knot is recommended used in combination with the Quick-Release knot on a smooth pole? _____

4. Which knot is safe to use around a horse's neck? _____

5. What is another name for the Sheet Bend knot? _____



D: TURN OUT

How to Safely turn out your horse to pasture and how to bring them back in

Every horse likes the opportunity to get turned out to pasture and play outside! For some horses they get to do this every day, and for others who have special jobs, this is a special treat! Though turning out a horse is pretty basic, there are steps to doing it safely for both you and your horse.

Turn out:

1. Before turning out your horse, perform a quick visual/walk through check of your horses turn out pasture. Make sure there are no large holes in the ground, rocks, or broken fence.
2. Start by putting on your horse's halter. Remove all sheets, blanket, and neck wraps (unless it is really cold with a designated turn out blanket, or buggy with a fly sheet).
3. Some horse's require leg protection for turn out. This could be splint boots, polos, or bell boots. This would be the time to put those on if required.
4. Attach your lead rope and walk your horse out to the designated turn out place appropriate for your horse. Make sure all other gates in that pasture are closed.
5. Walk your horse into the pasture, while still having the lead rope attached, turn your horse around and close the pasture gate, leaving enough space for you to stand in the opening. Now you can unclip your horse. If you have a horse that likes to turn and run bring a mint or treat and give it to them as you unclip. This will help in stopping the habit of turning and running.
6. After your horse is loose, make sure you secure the gate tightly.
7. Now your horse is having fun!

Bringing your horse back in:

1. With your lead rope, head to the pasture and call your horse over. Be sure to bring a treat in case your horse does not want to come right away. A crinkly mint wrapper is always helpful because they can hear it from afar!
2. Once your horse has come to you, clip on your lead rope and open the pasture gate wide.
3. Lead your horse to its stall and tie it up.
4. Remove any leg protection or fly/turn out sheets.
5. Groom your horse to remove any debris they may have on them after rolling and playing. Be especially aware to pick their feet to remove any rocks or debris.
6. Put your horse's stall clothes/neck wraps back on.
7. Untie your horse and remove their halter.



D: TURN OUT

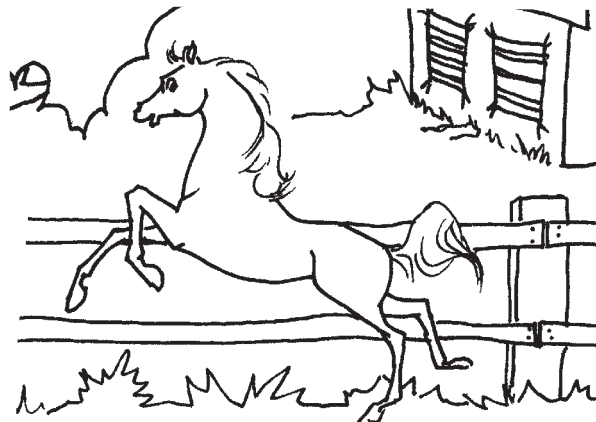
Worksheet #1: Turning out and Bringing Your Horse In

Put in order the steps to turn your horse out:

- _____ **Put on leg protection**
- _____ **Walk your horse to the pasture**
- _____ **Perform a check of your pasture**
- _____ **Unclip your horse**
- _____ **Secure gate tightly**
- _____ **Put your horse's halter on**
- _____ **Remove all sheets, blankets and neckwraps**

Put in order the steps to bring your horse in from pasture:

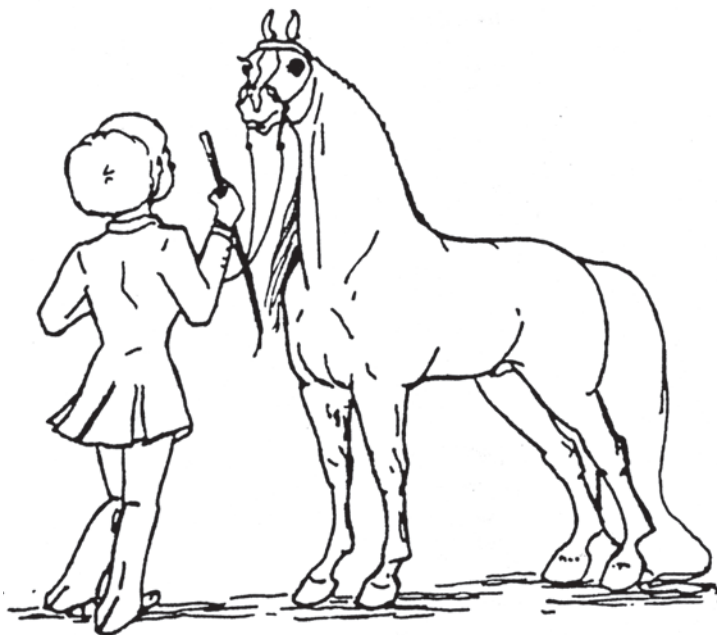
- _____ **Lead your horse to the stall and tie it up**
- _____ **Clip on your lead rope and open pasture gate wide**
- _____ **Groom your horse**
- _____ **Untie your horse and remove their halter**
- _____ **Call your horse over**
- _____ **Remove leg protection**





E: FITTING AND SHOWMANSHIP

Participate in a Fitting and Showmanship class OR Demonstrate the ability to show in fitting and showmanship to a designated person.



The Morgan Showmanship class (English or Western) demonstrates the exhibitor's ability to condition and show a horse to a designated person. Stallions are prohibited in classes limited to junior exhibitor (less than 18 years). The fitting and showmanship class is to be judged 40% on appearance and 60% on showmanship.

1.Presentation: Horse's Appearance — 40%

a. Condition

- i. Horse should be healthy, alert, serviceable sound, and in good condition.

b. Grooming

- i. Coat should be clean, and free of stains. Excessive amounts of oils, fly spray, and polish are discouraged.
- ii. The mane and tail should be clean and free of tangles. In Hunter classes the mane can be pulled to correct any unevenness or to facilitate braiding. Braiding is optional.
- iii. If the horse is unshod, hooves must be trimmed and shaped. If the horse is shod, shoes must be trimmed and shaped, and shoes must fit, not show undo wear, and clinches should be smooth. Hoof dressing and/or polish may be used.
- iv. Excess hair should be clipped and trimmed from fetlocks, face, ears, throatlatch, and bridle path. Bridle path is traditionally clipped from 2 to 6 inches behind the poll.

c. Tack

- i. Tack should be clean, neat, in a safe condition, fit properly, and be appropriate to the way the horse is shown (English or Western).
- ii. English-Show halter or bridle with one bit (weymouth curb or snaffle) and cavesson or bridle with one bit (snaffle, kimberwicke, weymouth curb with short shank and thick mouth, or pelham) and cavesson.
- iii. Western-Show halter or bridle with Western (snaffle or curb) bit.



E: FITTING AND SHOWMANSHIP

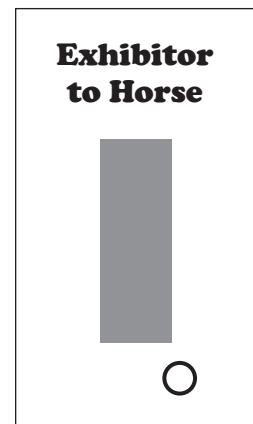
2. Showmanship—60%

a. Leading

- i. Enter leading the horse at a collected trot around the ring in a counter clockwise direction or as specified by the judge.
- ii. Recommended method is to lead on the horse's left side holding reins or lead strap in right hand 4–10 inches from the bit or ring. The remaining portion of reins or strap should be held safely in the left hand.
- iii. Horse must work individually on the line at a walk and trot. Horse should lead readily. When making a turn, the horse should be turned to the right, exhibitor walking around the horse.

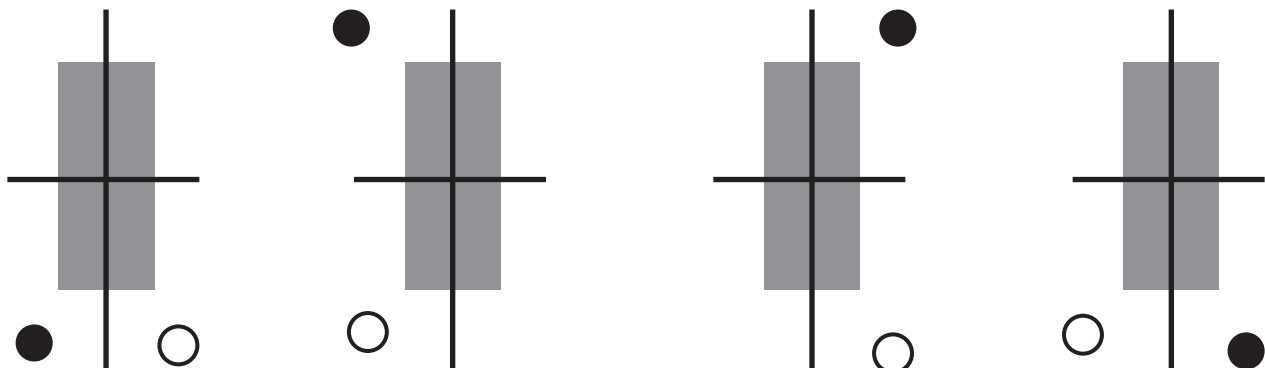
b. Posing

- i. When posing the horse, the exhibitor should stand toward the front, off the horse's shoulder facing the horse, always in a position where he or she can keep an eye on the horse and know the position of the judge. The judge should have an unobstructed view of the horse.
- ii. Horse's must stand squarely on all four feet. Horses in Saddle Seat tack shown by handlers wearing Saddle Seat attire may have rear legs placed slightly back.
- iii. Crowding should be penalized. The exhibitor should maintain a horse's length apart (8–10 feet) when leading or posing in a line head to tail. When lined up side by side, there should be plenty of room between entries. An exhibitor should not lead their horse between the judge and a horse the judge is observing.
- iv. The horse should be alert and mannerly.



Examples of Exhibitor to Judge:

KEY: ● Judge ○ Exhibitor Horse





E: FITTING AND SHOWMANSHIP

c. Poise, Alertness and Attitude

- i. The exhibitor should quickly recognize the conformation faults of the horse he is leading and show it to overcome those faults.
- ii. The horse should always be shown quietly and effectively. Exhibitors must not show just themselves.
- iii. The exhibitor should respond quickly to requests from the judge. They should always be courteous and sportsmanlike
- iv. The exhibitor should not be distracted by persons and things inside or outside the ring. The exhibitor should remain alert and showing until the entire class has been worked and judged, and the winners have been announced.

d. Exhibitor Appearance

- i. Clothes and person must be neat and clean. Suitable riding clothes are desirable and must be appropriate to the way the horse is shown (Saddle seat, Hunt, or Western). Boots are mandatory. A whip, not to exceed 42 inches in length, is optional with English tack.

e. Suggested Scorecard

- i. Horse's Appearance (40)
- ii. Condition (15)
- iii. Grooming (20)
- iv. Tack (5)
- v. Showmanship (60)
- vi. Ring Department/actions (20)
- vii. Leading (15)
- viii. Posing (15)
- ix. Attitude & Appearance (10)

f. Additional Testing

- i. Exhibitor may be asked to answer horse-related questions.
- ii. Exhibitor may be asked to perform tests at the discretion of the judge.



E: FITTING AND SHOWMANSHIP

Worksheet #1

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

1. Showmanship classes are judged ____% on presentation and ____% on showmanship
2. When clipping a bridlepath, what is the traditional length? _____
3. Stallions are _____ in classes limited to Jr. Exhibitors.
4. Name the three styles of seats in a horse can be shown in showmanship.
_____, _____ and _____
5. If carrying a whip, it is not to exceed _____ inches.
6. Judges may do additional testing in a showmanship class. Name the two options they may ask. _____

7. When in a head to tail line-up, how much space should you allow between you and the horse in front of you? _____
8. When holding the reins of the lead strap in showmanship, how far should your right hand be from the bit or ring? _____
9. What is optional if a horse is being shown in hunter tack? _____
10. If showing in hunt attire and tack, name the 3 of the that bits that you may use. _____, _____ and _____



E: FITTING AND SHOWMANSHIP

Worksheet #2

Multiple Choice — Circle the correct answers for each question.

1. You enter the ring showing your horse at the collected trot, what direction do you go?

- a. Straight into the center of the ring.**
- b. Clockwise.**
- c. Counterclockwise.**

2. An exhibitor should recognize the conformation faults of the horse they are showing and...

- a. Tell the judge.**
- b. Show it to overcome the faults.**
- c. Hope no one notices.**

3. The condition of a horse for showmanship should be:

- a. Healthy, asleep, serviceably sound and in good condition.**
- b. Healthy, alert, unsound and in good condition.**
- c. Healthy, alert, serviceably sound and in good condition.**

4. When showing the exhibitor should

- a. Not be distracted by people outside or inside the ring.**
- b. Listening to see when their next class is.**
- c. Wondering what they should have for lunch.**

5. Horse must stand squarely on all four feet with front legs perpendicular to the ground. Rear legs may be placed slightly back...

- a. In case they need to back-up.**
- b. If they are showing in a western halter.**
- c. If they are showing in Saddle Seat attire only.**

6. When posing the horse, the exhibitor should ...

- a. Stand only on the left side, facing the side of the horse.**
- b. Stand on the offside facing the back of the horse.**
- c. Stand towards the front, off the shoulder facing the horse.**

7. The exhibitor should always stand where he/she can keep an eye on the horse and...

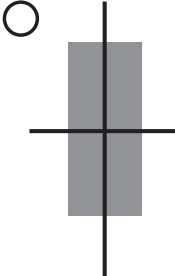
- a. Know where center ring is.**
- b. Know the position of the ringmaster.**
- c. Know the position of the judge.**

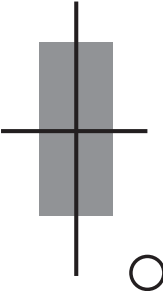


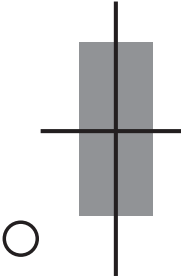
E: FITTING AND SHOWMANSHIP

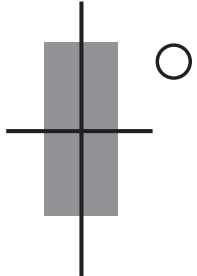
Worksheet #3

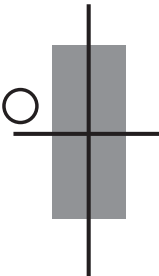
In the following diagrams, the judge is shown standing with the horse. You fill in with an "X" where the exhibitor should be standing.

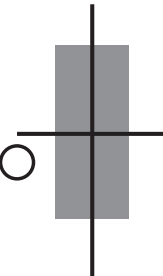
1. 
front of horse

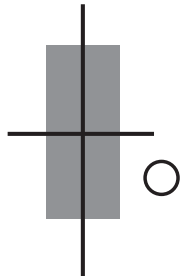
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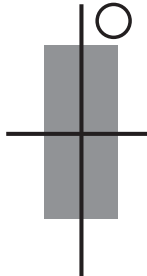
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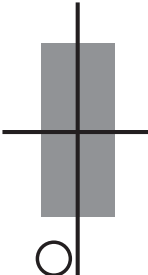
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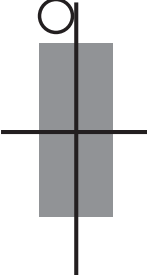
5. 
front of horse

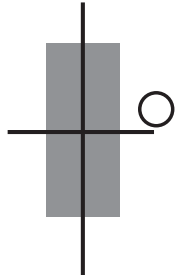
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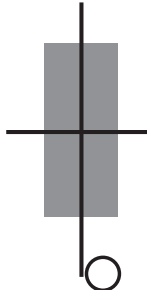
7. 

8. 

9. 
front of horse

10. 

11. 

12. 

Matching: Draw a line from the bit/tack to the appropriate way it would be shown.

Weymouth Curb

Western

Curb

Pelham

Hunt

Weymouth Curb
w/Short Shank

Snaffle

Saddle Seat

Show Halter

Kimberwicke

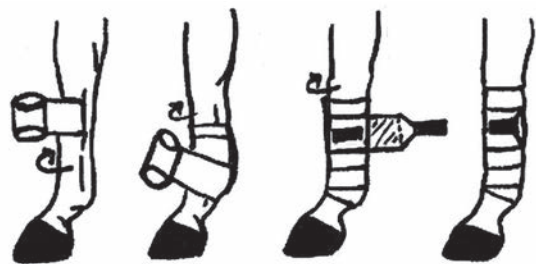
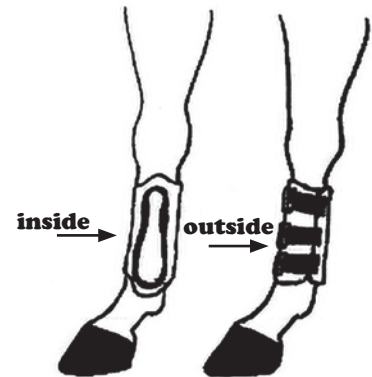


F: TACKING AND UNTACKING

Tacking up and untacking your horse is similar in all seats. The following are general guidelines on how to tack and untack your horse in all seats safely and efficiently.

Tacking up

- Put your horse's halter and lead on and lead them to a designated tack up area.
 - This could be crossies in the stall, crossies in the aisle or a place created just for this.
- Properly groom your horse before starting to tack up.
 - Groom in the correct steps to keep you horse clean and healthy. Start with picking their hooves, curry, hard brush, soft brush, mane and tail brush, and then towel their face and under their tail.
- Next, we add some leg support. Most horse's require support to their legs when working. This could be splint boots or polo wraps to either front or back legs, or all four!
 - To put on splint boots, Make sure the padded area is on the inside of the leg with the thicker part on the bottom. Secure the Velcro straps making sure that the ends of the straps are pointing toward the back of the horse.
 - To put on polos, start with the edge in the crevice of the cannon bone on the inside of the leg. Start unrolling toward the front of the horse and continue to wrap the polo around snugly. Making sure there aren't any wrinkles roll each wrap around ½ inch below the last until you reach the fetlock. Once you reach the fetlock start wrapping the polo up the leg, still staying around ½ in above the last wrap, making sure you don't wrap above the horse's knee. Once you have reached the end of the polo make sure you secure snugly with the Velcro.
- Now that you have some support on your horse's legs you can start putting on the tack! First, for saddle seat and hunt seat riders, you will start with the martingale. A martingale does not have to be used but is preferable to most riders and trainers.
 - To put your martingale on put the top piece over your horse's neck and click on the ring on the left side of your horse.
- It's time for the saddle!
 - First put on your saddle pad. Starting on the left (near) side of the horse, put your saddle pad directly behind your horse's withers, making sure the pad is even on both sides of you horse.
 - Some horse's/trainers require a gel pad as well underneath your saddle. Starting from the left side put your gel pad over your saddle pad. Making sure the wider part is at the back and it is even on both sides of your horse.
 - Now it's time for you saddle. Place your saddle on the pads on your horse from the left side.



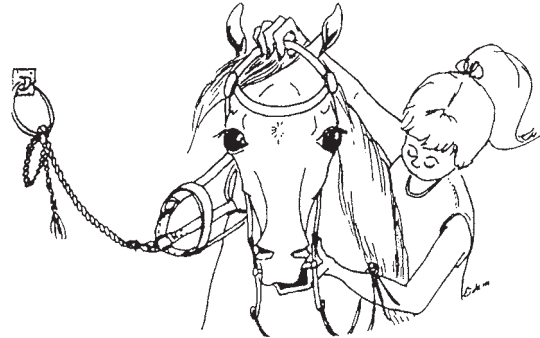
Right Front Leg



F: TACKING AND UNTACKING

Making sure it is over the pads equally and that the pads underneath leave enough room to not pinch your horse's withers.

- To attach your girth start on the right side. For Saddle Seat and Hunt Seat attach the girth to the first and third billets. Back on the left side of your horse, for saddle seat and hunt seat riders, pull the martingale through the horse's front legs and put the girth through the hole in the martingale. Attach the girth to your billets, first and third, loosely to start. For Western saddles, fasten your cinch in the knot that is preferred by the rider/trainer.
- Next, it is time to bridle.
 - Stand to the left of your horse's head. Unclip one crosstie and slip your horse's halter around their neck by unbuckling the crown piece removing the nose piece and re-buckling. This makes your horse secure while putting on the bridle.
 - Place the reins over your horse's head. Hold the bridle in your right hand, below the browband. Bring your arm around the horse's head. Hold the bit with your left hand and raise to the horse's mouth. If your horse does not open it's mouth, place your thumb in the bar of it's mouth. Once you slip the bit in, raise the crownpiece over the horse's ears, slip the right ear in and then the left. Run a finger under the crownpiece to make sure the pieces are laying flat.
 - Secure the noseband snugly. Each horse has different needs for how tight the noseband is.
 - Secure the throatlatch leaving 4 fingers width between the horse and the throatlatch.
 - If applicable attach the curb chain. Once again, each horse's has different needs for the snugness of the chain. Be sure to untwist the curb chain fully to keep the link flat when attaching.
 - Be sure that all the leather straps are securely in their keepers all over the bridle.
 - You can now remove the crosstie and the halter. Place the halter out of the way for easy reach for once you are ready to untack
- You are now tacked up!
 - Before mounting be sure to tighten your girth and make sure there are no wrinkles or pinches.



Untacking

- Once dismounted, put your stirrups up by sliding the iron up on the underside of the leather. Put the excess leather through the iron. Loosen the girth but do not unattach at this time.
- To begin untacking, lead your horse to the crossties, or place where you tacked up. Put the halter around your horse's neck as before and attach the right crosstie.
- First remove the bridle.
 - Unhook the horse's curb chain, then unhook the noseband/cavesson, then throatlatch.
 - Once everything on your bridle is unlatched put a thumb under both sides of the browband, lift over your horse's ears and let the horse drop the bit out of their mouth at their own rate.



F: TACKING AND UNTACKING

- Remove the reins from your horse's head.
 - Put the halter over your horse's head and clip the other cross tie back up.
- Now it is time to remove the saddle.
 - Unhook the girth/untie the cinch from the left side. If Hunt Seat or Saddle Seat, remove from the martingale loop. On the right side of your horse, put the girth over the saddle. Back to the left side, remove the saddle and the pads.
- Remove the martingale.
 - Unclip the hook from the ring on the left side of your horse. And slip off of their neck.
- Remove leg support.
 - Un-Velcro splint boots and remove from your horse's legs.
 - Un-Velcro polo and unwrap. Be sure the rewrap for the next use. Start with the Velcro end, lay onto the other half of Velcro and roll snugly.
- Properly groom your horse before you put them away. This includes making sure they are cooled properly and walked if needed. Towel and brush your horse to remove all saddle/sweat marks. Once you are back in its stall make sure you put on all sheets, neck wraps and everything else your horse needs.



F: TACKING AND UNTACKING

Worksheet #1: Tacking Up

Using the guidelines and steps on what you have just learned, number the statements in the order they should occur.

Tacking up:

- _____ Put on polo wraps or splint boots
- _____ Attach your girth
- _____ Groom your horse
- _____ Put on your martingale
- _____ Tighten your noseband
- _____ Put on your saddle
- _____ Unclick the crosstie and place your horse's halter around it's neck
- _____ Attach the curb chain

Untacking:

- _____ Remove the reins from your horse's neck
- _____ Unhook the girth
- _____ Remove the bridle
- _____ Remove the martingale
- _____ Unlatch the throatlatch
- _____ Remove the leg support
- _____ Groom your horse
- _____ Remove the bridle



F: TACKING AND UNTACKING

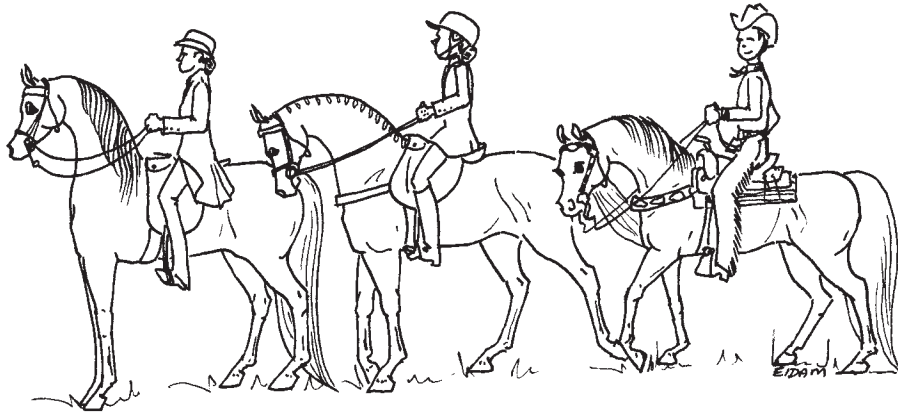
Worksheet #2: More About Tacking Up and Untacking

Short answer/Fill in the blank.

- 1. Put your saddle pad directly behind your horse's _____.**
- 2. To attach your girth, start on the _____ side.**
- 3. To put on splint boots, be sure the padded part is on the _____ of the leg.**
- 4. To put on the bridle, start by standing on the _____ of your horse's head.**
- 5. Secure the throatlatch leaving _____ fingers width between the horse and the throatlatch.**
- 6. If your horse does not open it's mouth while bridling, place your _____ in the bar of it's mouth.**
- 7. Put your stirrups up by sliding the iron up the _____ of the leather.**
- 8. To unbridle unhook your horse's _____, then the _____, then the _____.**
- 9. Before mounting be sure to tighten your _____, and make sure there are no _____ or _____.**
- 10. To put on polo's, start with the edge in the crevice of the _____ bone on the _____ of the leg.**

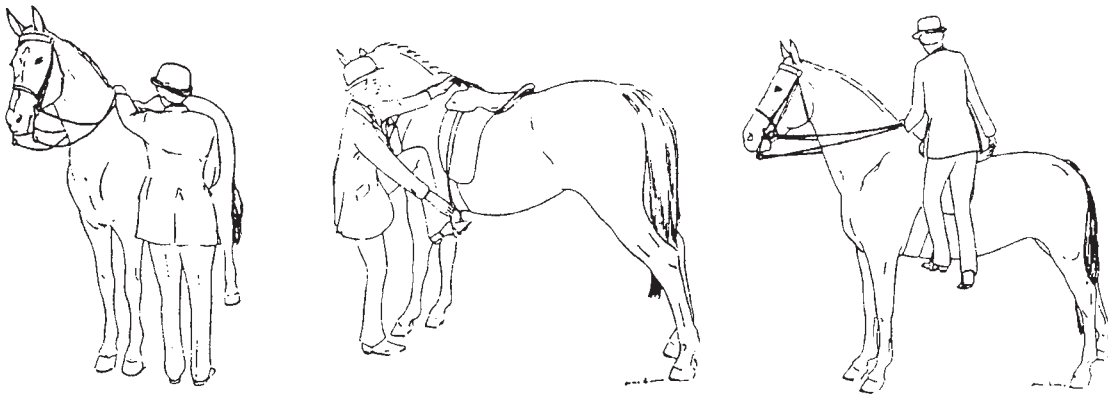


G: MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING



A correct seat in the saddle is the basic key to great horsemanship. Correct position gives the rider good balance and helps provide control of the horse by correct weight distribution and use of riding aids.

Methods of mounting, riding and dismounting differ slightly with each discipline, but overall, the basics are the same. A steady, secure, relaxed seat and quiet hands are important in all seats.

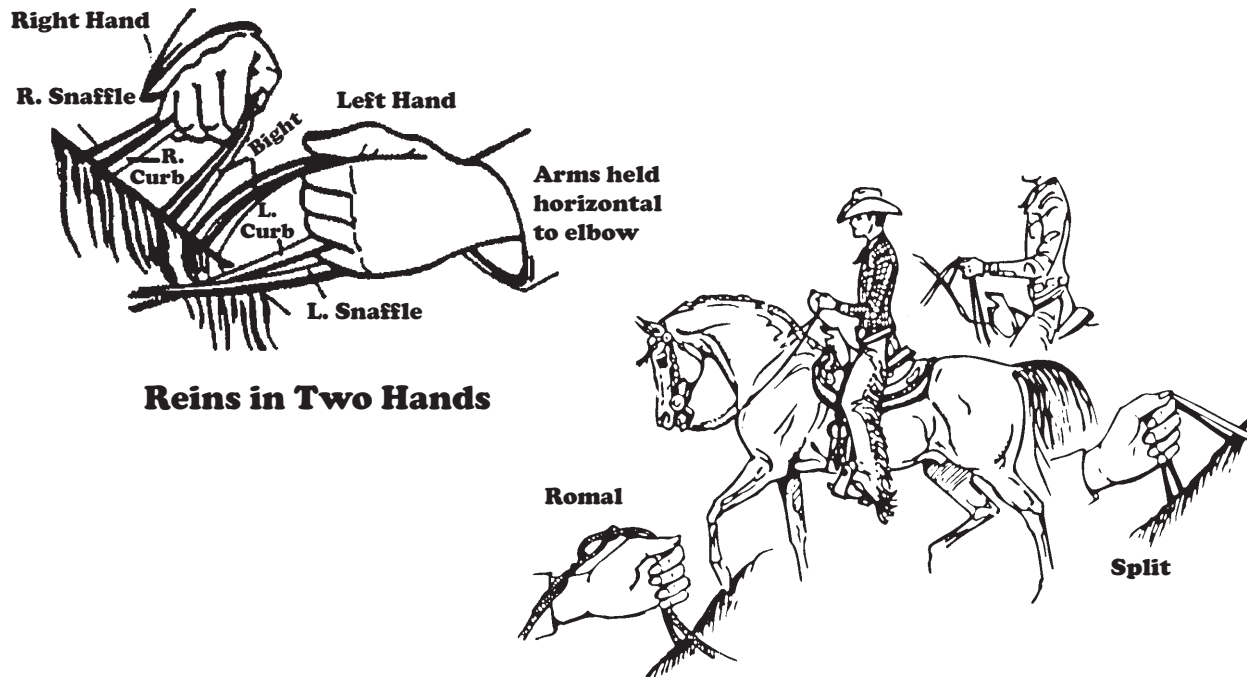


Mounting

- First, check to be sure your horse is tacked up properly and the girth of your saddle is tight.
- Stand on the left (near) side of your horse, facing the rear of your horse.
- Pick up (address your reins), in your left hand. If using a Weymouth bridle, hold the snaffle rein at this point.
- Facing the rear of the horse, lift your left leg and place into the left stirrup. This step is better accomplished with a mounting block. Place your right hand on the cantle of your saddle. Carefully lift your right leg up by pushing up with your left leg that's in the stirrup. Swing your leg behind and sit in the seat of the saddle. Once seated take place your right foot into the right stirrup.
- Once mounted, hold your reins with both hands, keeping your pinky finger underneath.



G: MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING



Rider's Position

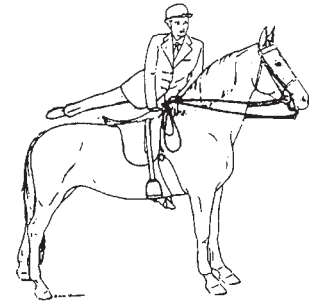
- Your hands should be held in an easy position, with your thumbs pointing toward the ceiling. Do not hold them too tightly, rather like you are holding a bird...tight enough to hold it, but loose enough so it can breath. For Western rider's the left hand with reins should be above the horn and as near to it as possible. With split reins the ends falls on the side with one finger allowed in the reins. With romal reins no fingers are allowed between the reins and the bight (extra) of your reins should be held in your right hand. The height of your hands above the withers will depend upon both the way your horse carries it's head, and the discipline you ride. If you are riding Western your right hand can be held loosely on the right thigh. It should be kept free of horse and equipment.
- The bight of your reins should always be kept on the right side of your horses withers.
- Elbows should be held naturally at your sides.
- Your head should be held up high, eyes up and always looking ahead of your horse.
- Shoulders should be held back, and your back should be straight. Your lower back should be relaxed and move with your horse.
- Your shoulders, hips and heels should all be in the same line.
- Stirrup irons should be held on the balls of your feet.
- Your heels should always be lower than your toe.
- Your thighs and knees should be held tight to your saddle, and your lower legs should be bent back and turned away from the saddle.



G: MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING

Dismounting

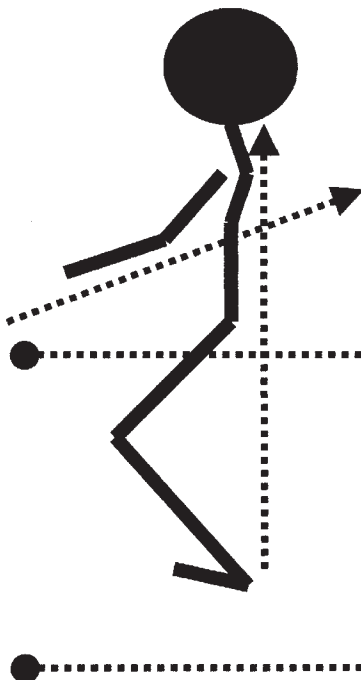
- Start to dismount, begin by hold the reins in your left hand. Rest your left hand on the pommel and swing your right leg behind. Hold the cantle with your right hand. Once your right leg meets your left leg that is in the stirrup, remove your left foot from the stirrup and lower yourself to the ground.
- Don't forget to put your stirrups up!



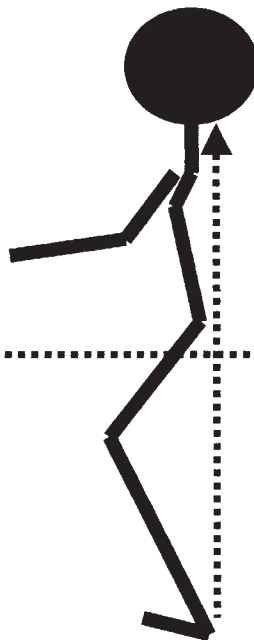
General Information

- Most equitation experts agree there is little difference in equitation between disciplines. If the rider keeps a straight line from their shoulders, through their hips, to their heels you are in the best position for contact with the horse.
- Your reins should always be adjusted to have contact with your horse's mouth.
- In all gaits your seat should be balanced with your horse, remain erect with the least possible effort, so that the wight distribution doesn't interfere with the horses' movements.
- For more equitation answers refer to the USEF Equitation rulebook found at www.USEF.org.

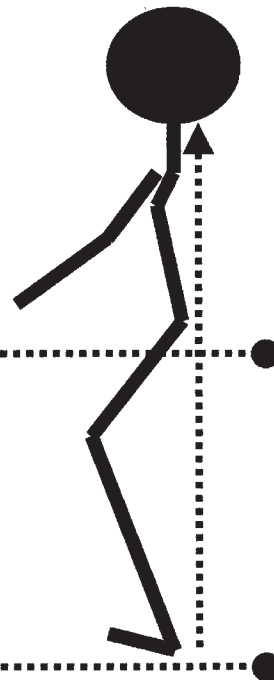
Hunter Seat



Saddle Seat



Western Seat





G: MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING

Worksheet #1

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. **Name the two types of reins used when riding Western:** _____
and _____
2. **Mounting is the reverse of what?** _____
3. **In all seats, what part of your foot should be in contact with the tread of the stirrup?** _____
4. **When riding with romal reins, how many fingers are allowed between the reins?** _____
5. **From which side of the horse do you mount?** _____
6. **When riding Western, what hand do you traditionally hold the reins with?**

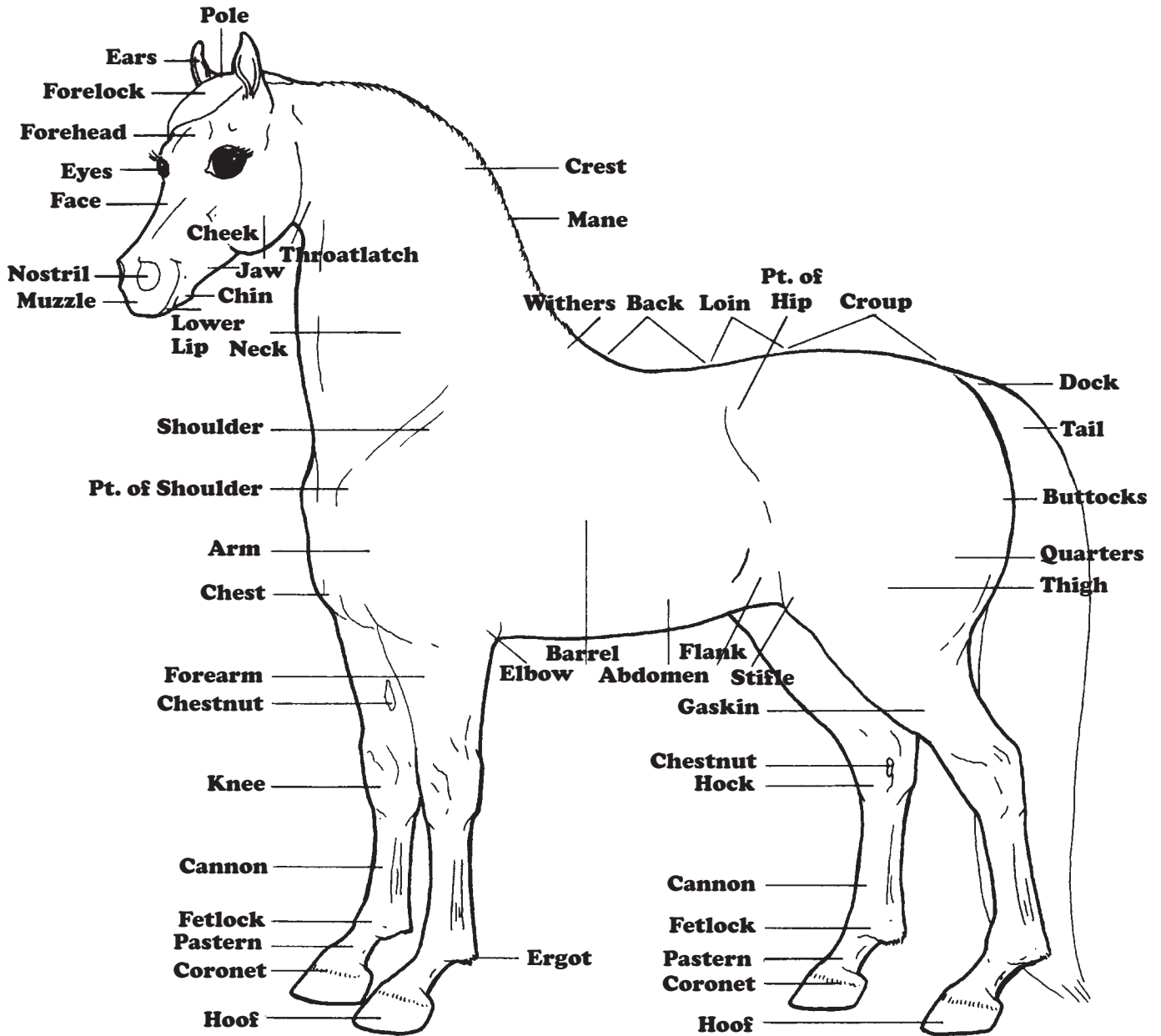
7. **When riding Western, where does your other hand rest?** _____

8. **Your heel should always be lower than your** _____.
9. **Where should you look for Equitation rules?** _____
10. **Most Equitation experts agree that there is little difference between all** _____
_____.
11. **Rider's of all disciplines are encouraged to keep a straight line between their**
_____, _____ and _____.
12. **In all seats, your eyes should be looking** _____ **of your**
horse.
13. **The height of your hands while riding depends on the** _____
and your _____.



H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

Anatomy: Parts of the Horse Study Guide





H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

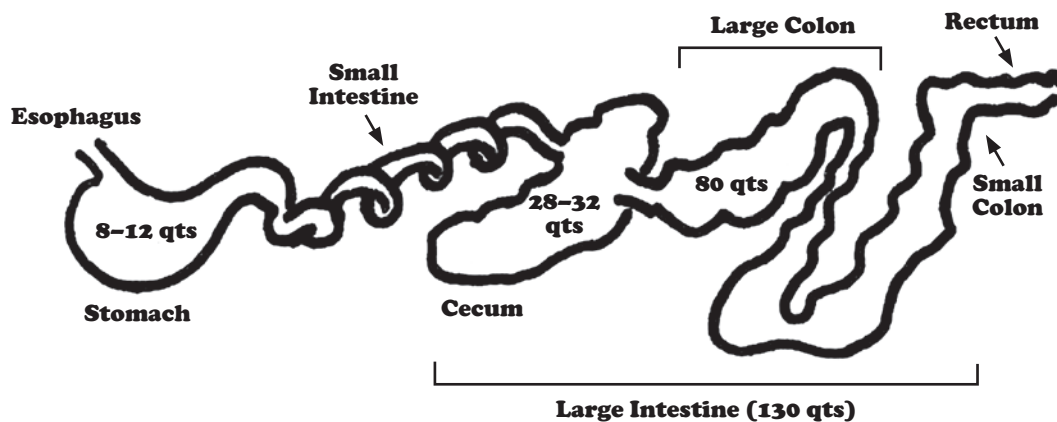
Basic Nutrition

Horses are non-ruminant herbivores. Their stomachs are small and only have the capacity for 2–4 gallons per average 1,000 lb. horse. Horses are unable to regurgitate food, so if they overeat or eat something poisonous vomiting is not an option.

Horses also do not have a gall bladder, therefore have a hard time digesting high fat diets. Horses have the ability to digest 20% fats in their diet, but normal horse rations only contain a 3 to 4 % fat. A horse's small intestine is 50–70 feet long and can hold 10–23 gallons. This is where most nutrients, vitamins and minerals are digested.

Horses pass most liquid in the cecum, which is 3-4 feet long and can hold 7–8 gallons. The cecum contains bacteria and protozoa that passes to the small intestine to digest fiber and carbohydrates, it also detoxifies toxic substances.

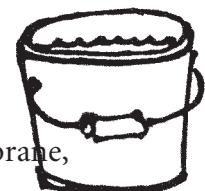
A horse's large intestine is made up of the large colon, small colon and rectum. The large colon is 10–12 feet long and holds 14–16 gallons. The small colon leads to the rectum and can hold 5 gallons of material.



Nutrients

There are six main classes of nutrients that horses' need in order to survive.

Water: The most important nutrient. It is important to make sure your horse has an ample supply of clean water. They usually drink 2 quarts of water per every pound of hay they consume. Signs your horse is dehydrated or not drinking enough water include decreased appetite, decreased physical activity, dry mucous membranes, dry feces, decreased capillary refill and lagged skin elasticity.



Fat: Can be added to diet at anytime. It is the most dense source of energy. It has three times the energy of any grain or carbohydrate source. It is normally found at 2-6% in most premixed feeds but can be found in higher fat feeds at 10-12%.

Carbohydrates: Are the main energy source used in most feeds. The main building block of carbohydrates is glucose. Soluble carbohydrates (starches and sugars) are readily broken down to



H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

glucose in the small intestine. Insoluble carbohydrates (fiber) bypass enzymatic digestion and must be fermented by microbes in the large intestine to release energy. Corn has the highest amount of soluble carbohydrates, followed by barley and oats.

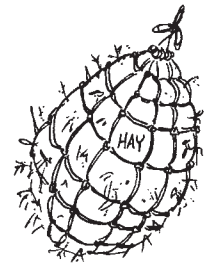
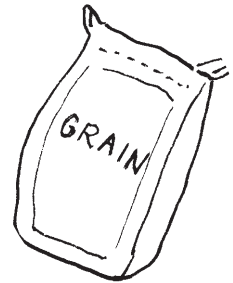
Protein: Is used in the muscle development of the horse during exercise and growth. Amino acids are the main building blocks of proteins. Great sources of protein are alfalfa and soybean meal. Most adult horses require 8-10% protein in their ration. Signs of protein deficiency include rough or coarse coat, weight loss, reduced growth. Excess protein can cause increased water intake.

Vitamins: There are fat soluble vitamins, (vitamin A, D, E and K) or water soluble vitamins (vitamin C, and B-Complex). Horses usually receive adequate vitamin intake in their daily diet of grains and hay. A horse would need additional vitamins if under stress, prolonged strenuous activity or not eating well. Most vitamins are found in green, leafy forages. Vitamin D is absorbed from sunlight. Vitamin K and B-Complex are produced by the gut microbes. Vitamin C is found in fresh vegetables and fruits and also produced naturally by the liver.

Minerals: Are required for the body structure maintenance, fluid balance in cells (electrolytes), nerve conduction and muscle contraction. Small amounts of macro minerals are needed daily. Macro minerals include calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, chloride, magnesium and sulfur.

Other Nutrient Sources

Forages: Forages are classified as legumes or grasses. Legumes are higher in protein, calcium and energy than grasses. Legumes include clover and alfalfa, while grasses include orchard grass, timothy, bluegrass and fescue. Hay is a forage that has been dried. Legume hay can contain 2-3 times more protein and calcium than grass hay.



Source: Basic Equine Nutrition; Equine Science Center

https://esc.rutgers.edu/fact_sheet/the-basics-of-equine-nutrition/



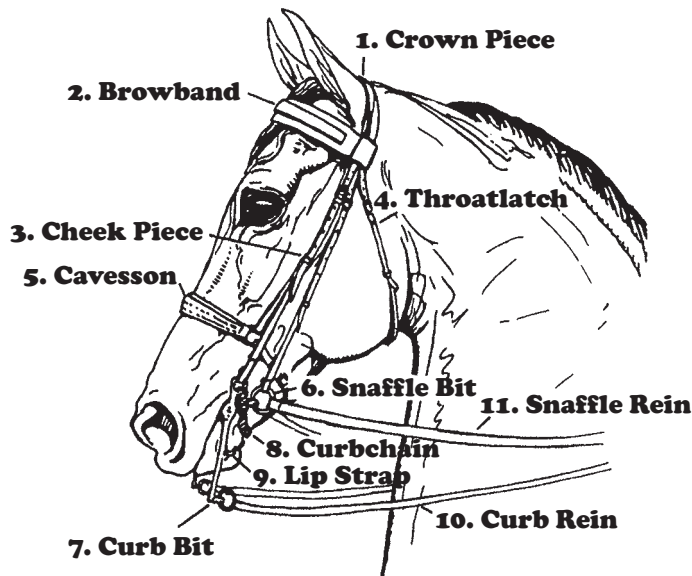
H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

Parts of Tack—Study Guide

Bridles

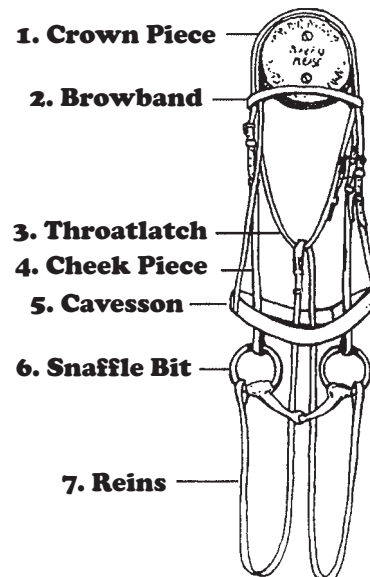
Weymouth Bridle

This bridle is used when primarily riding with a Saddle Seat saddle. It has two bits: a curb bit and Bridoon snaffle, and two sets of reins.



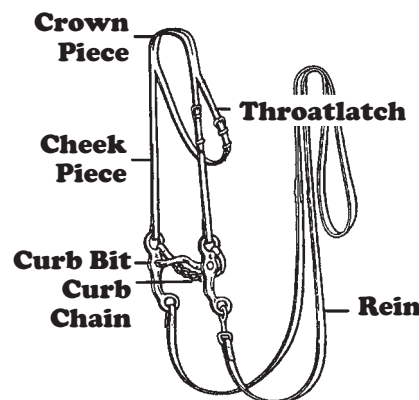
Snaffle Bridle

This bridle is used when riding with a Hunt Seat saddle and can be used with a snaffle, kimberwick, or pelham bit.



Western Bridle

The Western bridle is most often used with a curb bit.





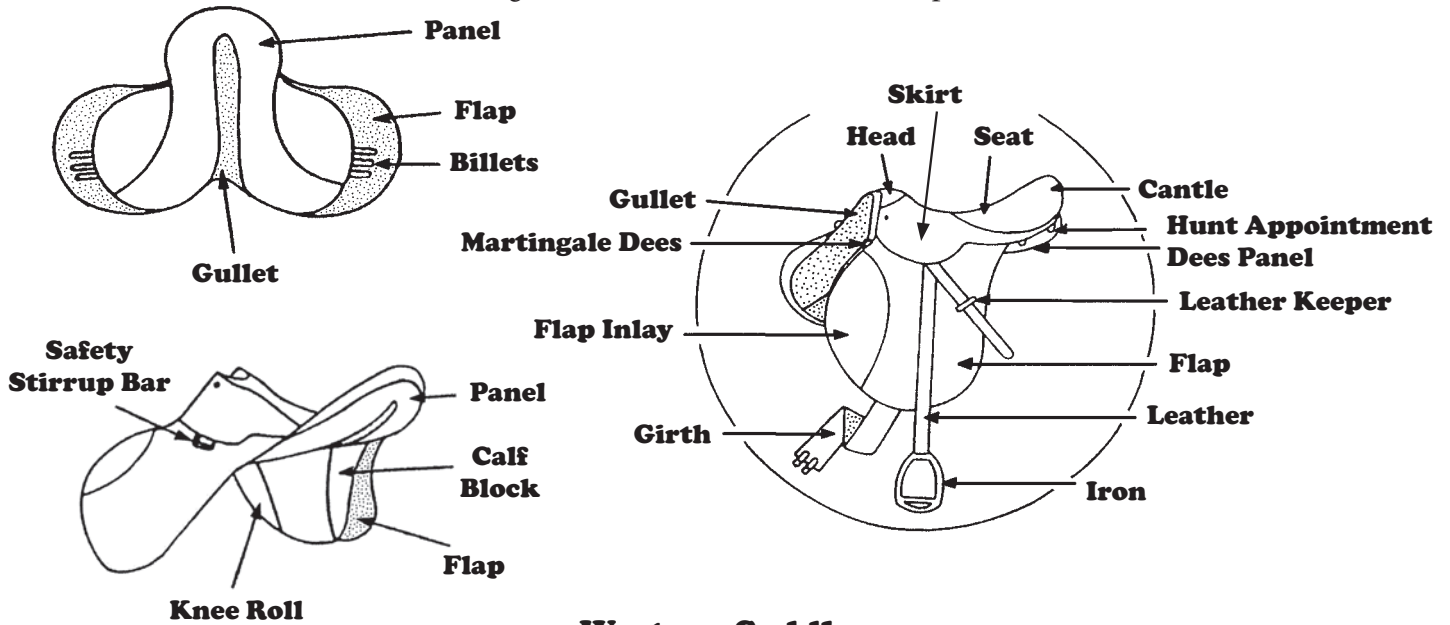
H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

Parts of Tack – Study Guide

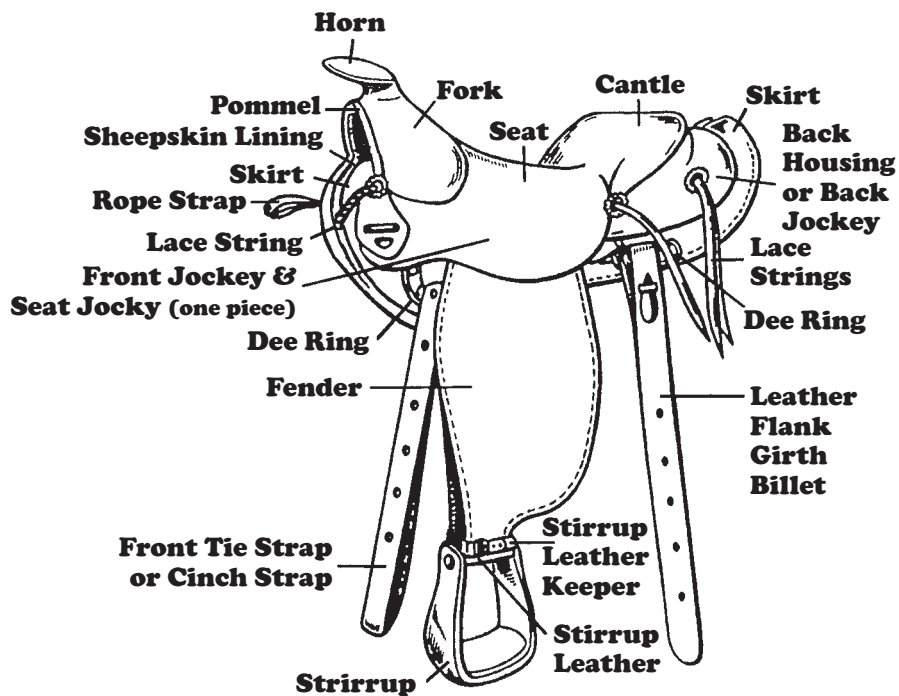
Saddles

English Saddle

All English saddles have the same basic parts.



Western Saddle



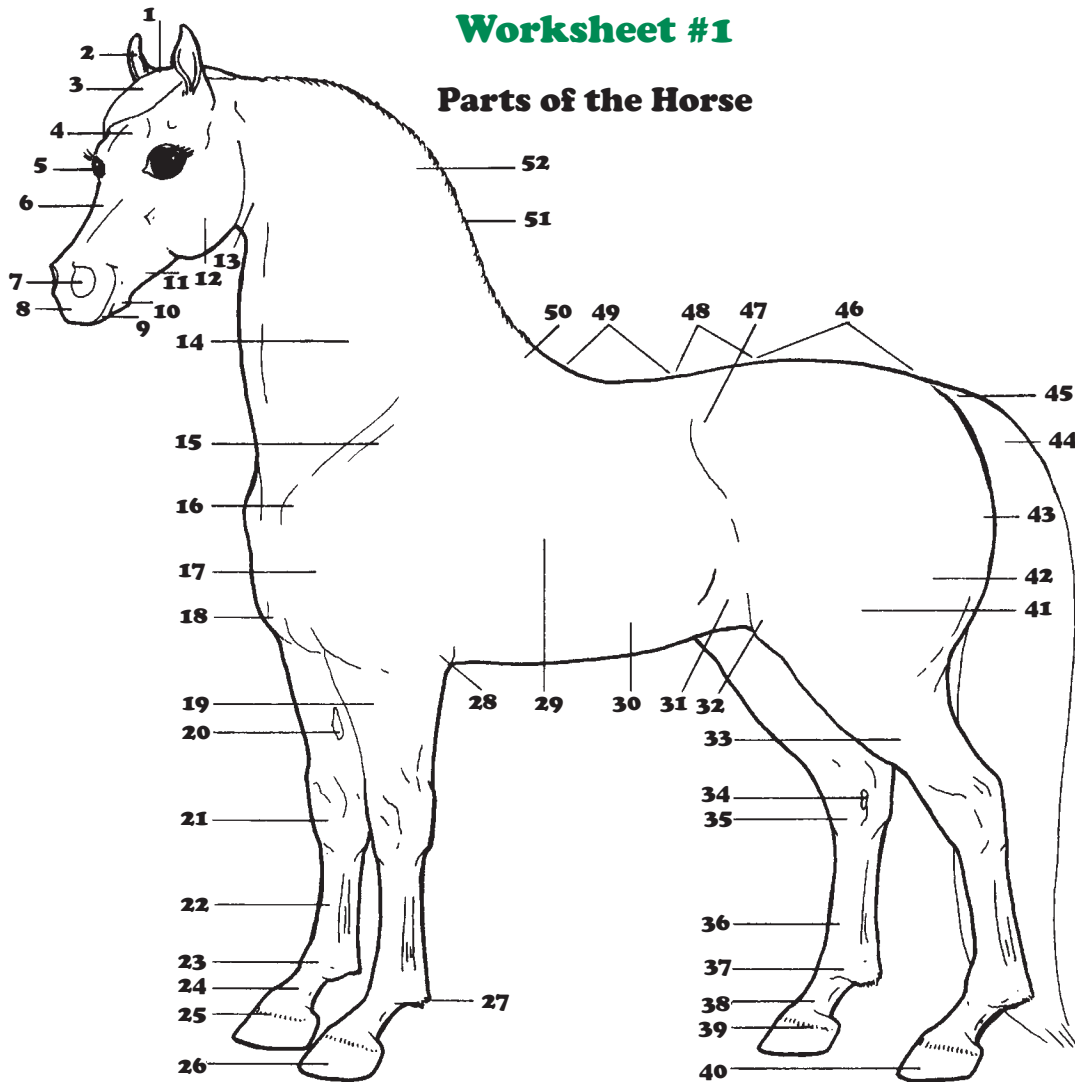
AMHAY Merit Program Woodbury Level



H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

Worksheet #1

Parts of the Horse



Put the correct number in front of the correct part:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| ___ Barrel | ___ Back | ___ Chest | ___ Neck | ___ Chin |
| ___ Forelock | ___ Coronet (Fore) | ___ Point of Hip | ___ Quarter | ___ Hoof (Fore) |
| ___ Hock | ___ Ergot | ___ Fetlock (Hind) | ___ Dock | ___ Shoulder |
| ___ Face | ___ Pole | ___ Mane | ___ Cannon | ___ Buttocks |
| ___ Fetlock (Fore) | ___ Flank | ___ Elbow | ___ Pastern (Hind) | ___ Forearm |
| ___ Jaw | ___ Chestnut | ___ Ears | ___ Hoof (Hind) | ___ Loin |
| ___ Throatlatch | ___ Cannon | ___ Forehead | ___ Chestnut | ___ Withers |
| ___ Point of | ___ Lower Lip | ___ Gaskin | ___ Abdomen | ___ Crest |
| ___ Shoulder | ___ Coronet (Hind) | ___ Croup | ___ Stifle | ___ Nostril |
| ___ Tail | ___ Thigh | ___ Pastern (Fore) | ___ Eyes | |
| ___ Knee | ___ Arm | ___ Cheek | ___ Muzzle | |



H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

Worksheet #2

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. A horse's stomach has a capacity of _____ gallons per average 1,000 lb. horse.
2. A horse's small intestine is _____ ft. long.
3. A horse's large intestine is made up of the _____, _____, and _____.
4. All liquid in a horse must pass through the _____.
5. Horses are unable to _____ food.
6. The cecum can hold _____ g allons of material.
7. Horse's have the ability to digest _____ of fats, but most diets only contain _____ fats.
8. What are the six main classes of nutrients? _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

Draw a line from the definition to the term.

DEFINITION

TERM

Main energy source used in most feeds.

Water

Used in muscle development of the horse during exercise and growth.

Fat

THE most important nutrient!

Carbohydrate

Required for body structure maintenance, Fluid balance in cells, nerve conduction, and muscle contraction.

Protein

Vitamins

The densest source of energy would need additional of this nutrient if under stress.

Minerals

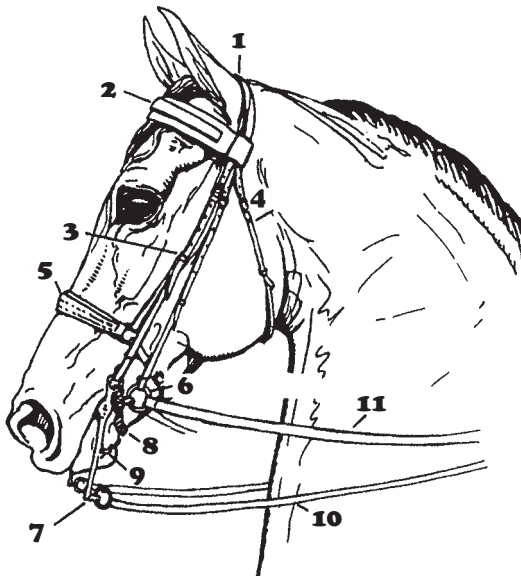


H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

Worksheet #3

Parts of Tack

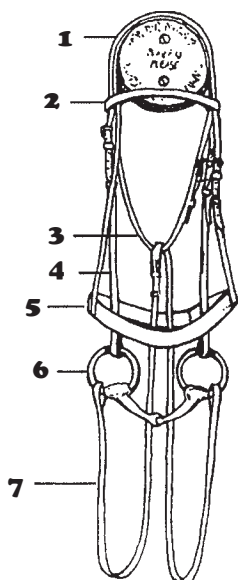
Weymouth Bridle



Weymouth Bridle

- ___ Cavesson
- ___ Curb Rein
- ___ Crown Piece
- ___ Cheekpiece
- ___ Curb Rein
- ___ Troatlatch
- ___ Lip Strap
- ___ Curb Chain
- ___ Snaffle Rein
- ___ Browband
- ___ Snaffle Bit

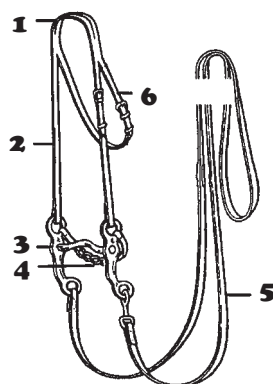
Snaffle Bridle



Snaffle Bridle

- ___ Throatlatch
- ___ Snaffle Rein
- ___ Crown Piece
- ___ Cheek Piece
- ___ Browband
- ___ Snaffle Bit
- ___ Cavesson

Western Bridle



Western Bridle

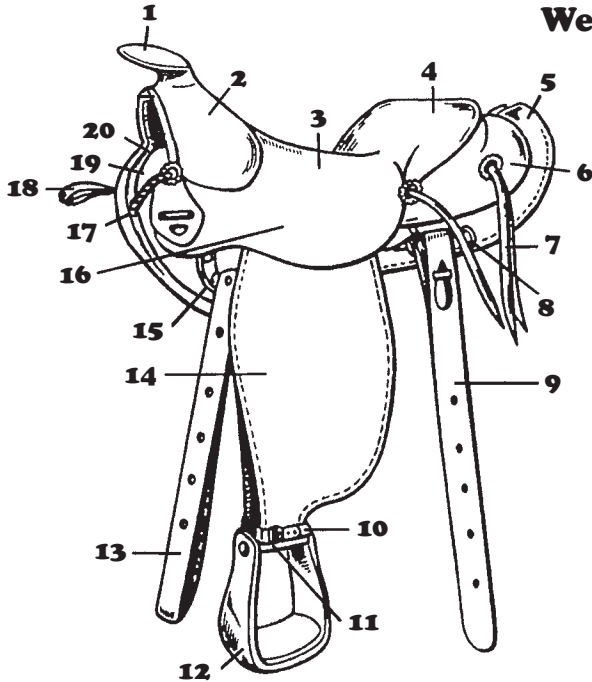
- ___ Western Curb
- ___ Throatlatch
- ___ Curb Chain
- ___ Crown Piece
- ___ Rein
- ___ Cheekpiece



H: ANATOMY, BASIC NUTRITION & PARTS OF THE TACK

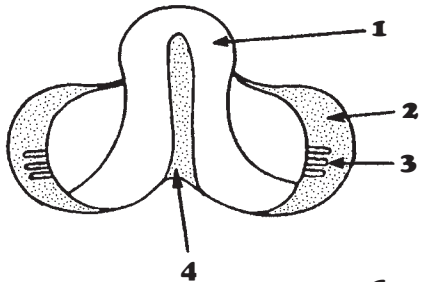
Worksheet #3 cont'd

**Parts of Tack
Western Saddle**

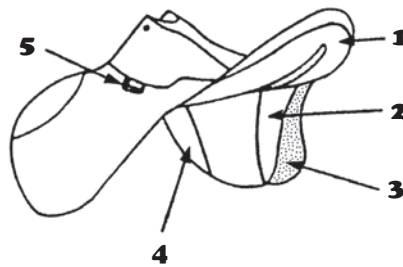


- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ___ Leather Flank | ___ Seat |
| ___ Girth Billet | ___ Back Housing/
Back Jockey |
| ___ Horn | ___ Stirrup Leather
Keeper |
| ___ Front Tie Strap/
Cinch Strap | ___ Dee Ring Front |
| ___ Lace String/front
Fork | ___ Sheepskin Lining |
| ___ Dee Ring Back | ___ Fender |
| ___ Stirrup Leather | ___ Skirt |
| ___ Rope Strap | ___ Front Jockey/
Seat Jockey |
| ___ Cante | ___ Stirrup |
| ___ Lace String Back | |

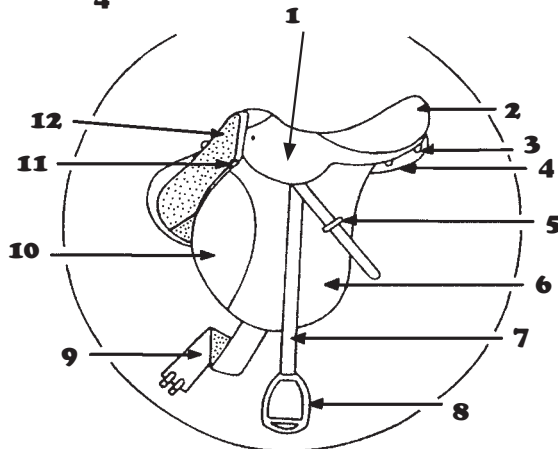
English Saddle



- ___ Gullet
- ___ Flap
- ___ Panel
- ___ Billets



- ___ Knee Roll
- ___ Calf Block
- ___ Flap
- ___ Billets
- ___ Panel
- ___ Safety
Stirrup Bar



- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| ___ Cante | ___ Leather |
| ___ Martingale Dees | ___ Hunt Appointment |
| ___ Flap Inlay | ___ Dees Panel |
| ___ Gullet | ___ Leather Keeper |
| ___ Girth | ___ Seat |
| ___ Flap | ___ Head |
| ___ Skirt | |



I: BITS

Horses use many types of bits. All bits have a purpose and are used in various disciplines and for different situations. Not all bits are effective on all horses. Learning about different types of bits will help you become a more knowledgeable horseperson and to make better decisions for you and your horse.

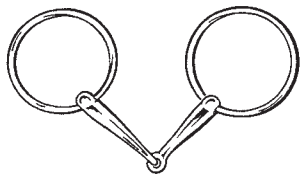
Snaffle Bits:

The snaffle is a mild bit acting mainly on the lips and slightly on the bars. If jointed, the snaffle also acts on the tongue. It is considered a non-leverage bit; it has no curb action. Snaffle bits are generally composed of two slightly curved pieces of metal joined at the center. The mouthpieces and rings on the end of the mouthpieces vary depending on the bit. Snaffles with thick mouthpieces or covered in leather or rubber are often used for horses with sensitive mouths.

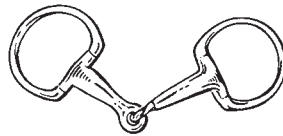
Non-jointed, straight bar snaffles can also be used on very sensitive horses. Thinner or twisted mouthpieces are more severe. Snaffle bits have a variety of ring types and mouthpieces. The bits often become known based on those characteristics.

Snaffles are generally used to start young horses in all disciplines. The snaffle is a popular bit; it is commonly used to show junior horses in western and other disciplines. It is also used extensively in hunter and dressage divisions beyond the junior horse stage.

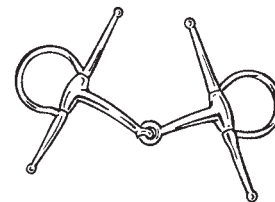
Types of Snaffle Bits:



Plain O-Ring Snaffle



Egg-Butt Snaffle



Full Cheek Snaffle



**Rubber Straight
Bar Snaffle**



**Double Twisted
Wire Snaffle**



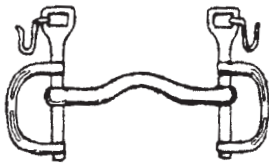
**Twisted Egg-Butt
Snaffle**



I: BITS

Kimberwicke:

The Kimberwicke bit is similar to the snaffle, except it has a curb chain and loops or slots at the top of the rings that attach to the headstall of the bridle. The Kimberwicke uses single reins that exert pressure on the mouthpiece. Increasing pressure by the reins causes the D rings to act as short shanks and apply curb chain pressure. The D rings are usually slotted, this allows for high



Kimberwicke

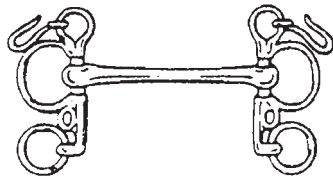
or low attachment of the reins. The curb leverage is not severe because of the short lever action of the D rings. The mouthpiece can be jointed, a straight bar or a port as pictured. This bit works on the bars, roof, chin groove and poll, if jointed it also works on the tongue. This bit is often seen in the hunter divisions and in the hunt field. In the hunt field this bit is often thought of as a “children’s” or “old ladies’ bit.”

Pelham:

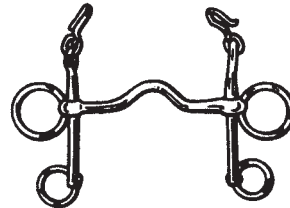
The Pelham is popular in the hunter divisions (pleasure and working hunter), cross country and hunting. It is also used for schooling and pleasure riding. The armies of Europe and the U.S. commonly used it. The Pelham is one of the world’s oldest bits. Historically this bit has been used when transitioning from snaffle to curb. This bit has a mouthpiece with rings like a snaffle in addition to its shanks and curb chain. The two reins of the Pelham allow the rider to choose between reins, with the top rein acting like a snaffle and the bottom rein acting like a curb.

This bit will act on the bars, chin groove, and poll, also the roof of the mouth or the tongue depending on the type of mouthpiece. Pelham bits can be found with jointed straight bar or ported mouthpieces, also the shanks can be short or long.

Types of Pelham:



Short Shank Pelham



Tom Thumb Long Shank Pelham

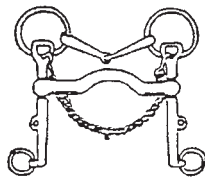


I: BITS

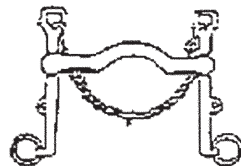
Weymouth Curb and Bridoon:

The Weymouth (double or full) bridle combines a curb bit with a snaffle bit. It can be called a “bit and bridoon.” The bit refers to the Weymouth curb and the bridoon refers to the small thin snaffle. Morgan’s, Arabians, and Saddlebreds most often use this type of bridle in the show ring. The double bridle is often used in higher levels of dressage and can be seen in the hunter divisions, but the snaffle is thicker, and the shanks of the curb are shorter.

Types of Weymouth Curbs and Bridoon:



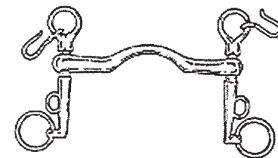
Weymouth Curb and Bridoon together



Weymouth



Bridoon



Short Shank Hunt-Type Weymouth

Western Curb:

The Western Curb bit is used in Western Pleasure, Trail, Reining, and Western Equitation classes. It comes in many shapes and sizes from very fancy to very plain, but always has long shanks (5–8 ½ in.), a curb chain and usually a port mouthpiece. The length of the shank determines the leverage of the bit. A curb acts on the bars, roof, chin groove and poll. Any snaffle bit with shanks is considered a curb bit because of the amount of leverage which can be applied to the horse’s jaw by the curb chain. Western snaffles may be as pictured or as grazing bits with the shanks curved back allowing the horse to graze without the shanks getting in the way. This bit acts on the bars, tongue, chin groove and poll.

The Spade bit is what the hackamore horse usually “graduates” too. This mouthpiece consists of a straight bar with a spade attached above the roller in the spade. The horse must “carry” the bit, or it will lie directly on his tongue. When he tires of holding the bit he will loosen up and play with the cricket. The curb chain must be snug as this controls the distance the spade will rise into toward the roof of the mouth when the reins are tightened.

The Half Breed bit is a variation of the spade bit, and is considered any leverage bit with a port over 1 1/2 in. high. Some have rollers or crickets; they can have a copper hood that tips back. The port will reach the roof of the mouth in the last part of the bit travel; otherwise, it acts just like a curb bit, again the curb chain needs to be snug for the best action of this bit.

Remember that the shanks on the western bits must not exceed 8 ½ in. in the length.

To correctly measure the overall bit length, draw a vertical line from the upper most part of the headstall slot to the rein ring.

The Bosal is braided, rawhide noseband, greater than ½ in. in diameter, attached to a headstall and reins. The noseband may be braided over a core of rawhide or nylon, or no core at all. Sometimes



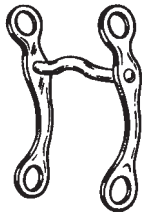
I: BITS

you will find a noseband braided over a cable core, these are very heavy and do not shape to fit the horse’s nose, they are also illegal at horse shows. The reins and lead rope used with the bosal are called a “mecate,” it is a 22–30 ft. mohair rope tied to the bosal to that the length of the reins is appropriate for the rider. The remainder of the rope is used as a lead rope and is tied to the saddle. The throatlatch on a bosal bridle is called a “Fiador.” In Spanish the entire bridle would be referred to as a “Jaquima con Fiador.”

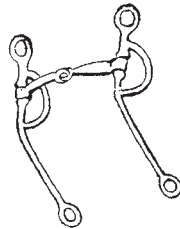
The Bosalita is a pencil-sized noseband, smaller than a bosal that usually goes under the bridle.

The Mechanical Hackamore or “hackamore bit” is a rawhide or leather piece that goes over the bridge of the horse’s nose and is attached to long shanks with curb chain or strap completing the circle around the horse’s nose. This piece of equipment is illegal in show except where tack is optional, i.e. Jumper classes. It is often used on a horse with damaged mouth that cannot carry a bit. The mechanical hackamore can be very severe in the wrong hands. The term hackamore “bit” is a misleading term as the word bit implies there is a mouthpiece and nothing is used in the horse’s mouth when a hackamore is used.

Types of Western Curb Bits:



Western Curb



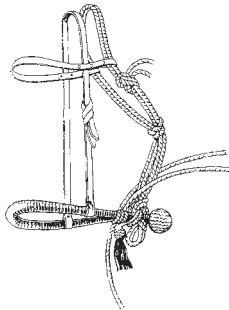
Western Snaffle



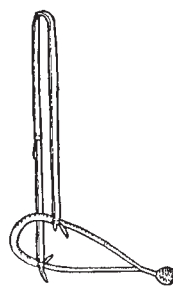
Spade



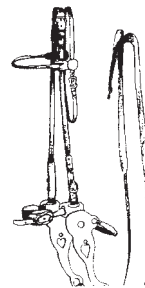
Half Breed



Bosal



Bosalita



Mechanical Hackamore



I: BITS

Driving Bits:

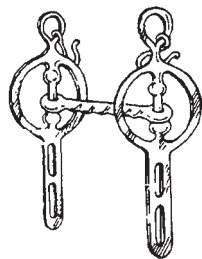
The Liverpool bit is one of the most popular bits used in carriage driving. It is a curb bit with two slots allowing for several rein positions with corresponding degrees of severity.

The Buxton is a driving bit used with formal driving turnouts, particularly with pairs or four-in-hand. The bottom crossbar prevents entanglement of the bit in the harness of another horse. Otherwise it is similar to the Liverpool.

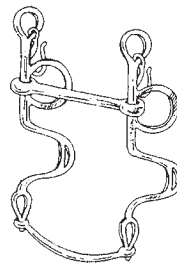
The Check bit is used with the pleasure and park driving harnesses. It is used with the overcheck, the check bit works against the roof of the mouth to position the driving horse's head at the set height.

The half-cheek driving snaffle is used in combination with the check bit. This combination is used for training, pleasure driving and showing. Half-cheek driving snaffles come with a variety of mouthpieces.

Types of Driving Bits:



Liverpool



Buxton



Check Bit



Half-Cheek Snaffle



I: BITS

Worksheet #1

Fill in the blanks.

1. Morgan's, Arabians, and Saddlebreds usually use this type of bridle in the show ring: _____
2. The _____ is often thought of as the "children's" or "ladies bit."
3. The Western Curb bit should have a shank that is _____ to _____ in. long.
4. The _____ bit is a variation of the spade bit.
5. The _____ is a mild acting bit acting mainly on the lips and slightly on the bars.
6. The _____ is one of the world's oldest bits.
7. The _____ bit is what the hackamore horse usually graduates to.
8. The bosal is greater than _____ in. in diameter.
9. In California the bosal is referred to as the _____ or _____.
10. One of the most popular bits used in carriage driving is the _____ bit.
11. This bit or piece of equipment is illegal in the show ring except for a show where tack is optional.
12. The _____ bit is most often used with pairs or four-in-hand.
13. The _____ combines the Curb and snaffle bit.

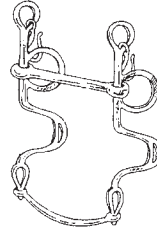
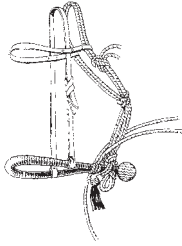
AMHAY Merit Program Woodbury Level

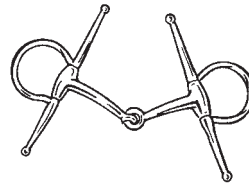
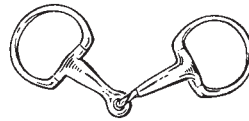


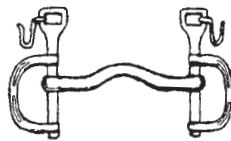
I: BITS

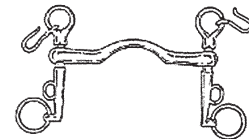
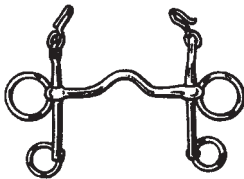
Worksheet #2

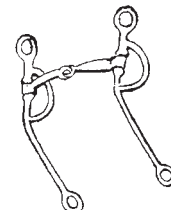
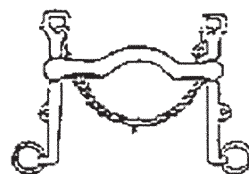
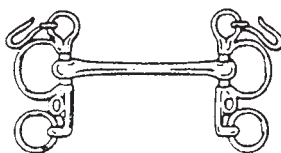
Write the name of each bit on the line underneath it.











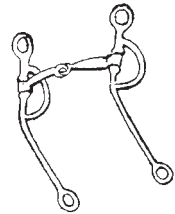
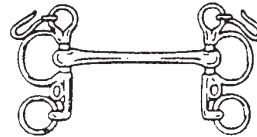
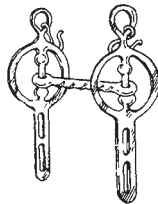
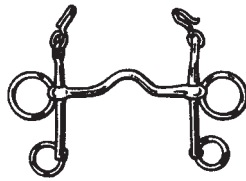


I: BITS

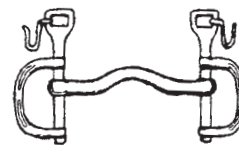
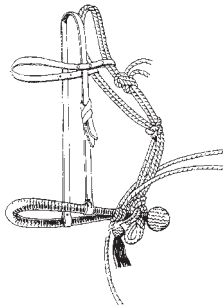
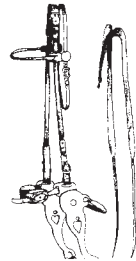
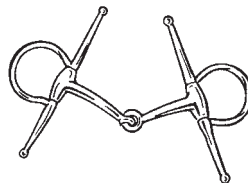
Worksheet #3

Identify whether the bit is English, Western or Driving type by drawing a line from the Bit to the label.

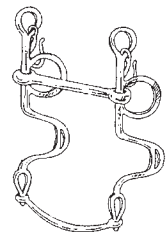
Western



English



Driving





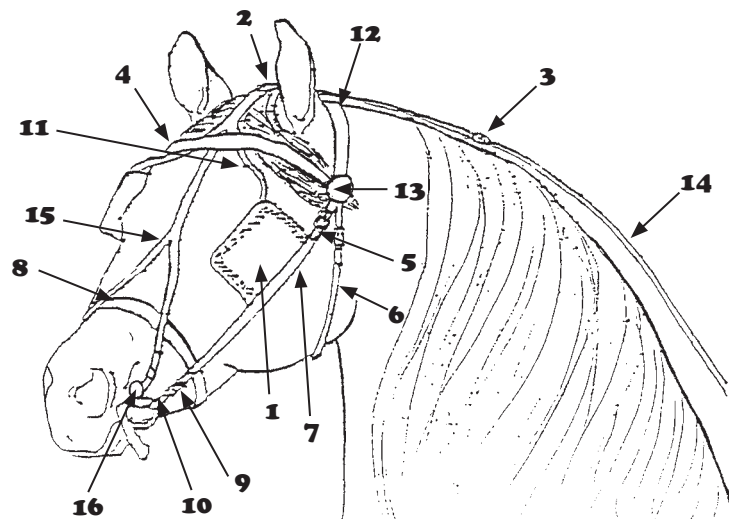
J: PLEASURE DRIVING HARNESS

In this section you will be learning the parts of a pleasure driving harness. This harness is used primarily for showing and light driving in a small wire wheeled typed vehicle. Many of the same parts are also used in a work harness.

Harness Parts:

**Please note that some of the parts overlap into both photos, the up close version of the bridle as well as the whole harness.*

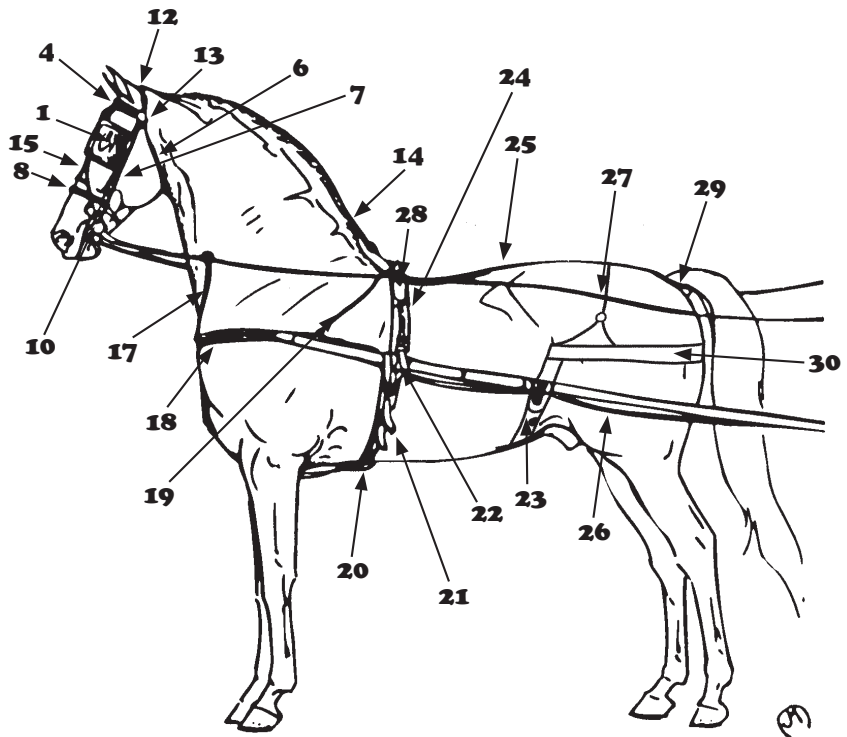
1. **Blinker/Winker:** Obstructs the horse's vision so he will not see the cart and keeps his vision focused forward.
2. **Blinker Stay Buckle:** Attaches the blinkers to the crownpiece of the harness bridle.
3. **Overcheck Buckle:** Provides adjustment for the length of the overcheck.
4. **Browband/Bridle Front:** Keeps the bridle from slipping back
5. **Cheek Piece Buckle:** Provides adjustment for the blinkers and the bit.
6. **Throatlatch:** Used to keep the bridle on.
7. **Cheek Piece:** Connects the crownpiece to the bit.
8. **Cavesson/Noseband:** Keeps the mouth closed.
9. **Bit Buckle:** Attaches the bit to the cheek piece and provides adjustment for the bit.
10. **Bit:** Half Cheek Snaffle: A common mild driving bit.
11. **Blinker Stay:** Flexible piece of leather to adjust the blinker away from the eyes.
12. **Crown/Head Piece:** Holds the bridle behind the horse's ears.
13. **Rosette:** Decorative (usually brass) used to keep the browband and crownpiece attached to each other.
14. **Overcheck Rein:** Piece of leather that attaches the Overcheck Face Piece to the saddle. It positions the horse's head where the driver wants it.
15. **Overcheck Face Piece:** Leather straps that connect the overcheck bit to the overcheck rein.





J: PLEASURE DRIVING HARNESS

16. **Check Bit:** Works against the roof of the horse's mouth to position the driving horse's head at a set height.
17. **Running Martingale:** Keeps the horse's head from being raised too high.
18. **Breast Collar:** The strap that goes across the horse's chest by which he horse draws the cart.
19. **Neck Strap:** Keep the breastplate in position
20. **Girth/Belly Band:** The strap that passes around the belly to which the pad or saddle billets are attached.
21. **Wrap Girth/Straps:** Straps attached to the girth that are wrapped around the shafts to keep them from bouncing or sliding.
22. **Shaft Tug:** Leather loops through which the shafts pass.
23. **Breeching Strap:** Holds back the forward motion of the vehicle on steep grades. (usually not used in the show ring).
24. **Saddle:** Small cushioned piece of harness that rides on the horse's back to which the girth is attached. It supports the shafts. The overcheck rein is attached to the front and Back Crupper Strap attaches to a Dee on the back. The Rein Terrets are also fastened to the top of the saddle.
25. **Back Crupper Strap:** Connects the crupper to a Dee on the back of the saddle
26. **Traces:** Straps that are attached to the breast collar and attached to the cart, by which the cart is drawn.
27. **Reins:** Are attached to the driving bit and used by the driver to control the horse.
28. **Rein Terrets:** Rings on the saddle through which the reins are directed from the bridle to the driver.
29. **Crupper:** Curved leather piece that runs under the horse's tail, keeps the saddle from slipping forward.
30. **Breeching:** Piece of leather that runs around the rump of the horse, which holds back the forward motion of the cart.

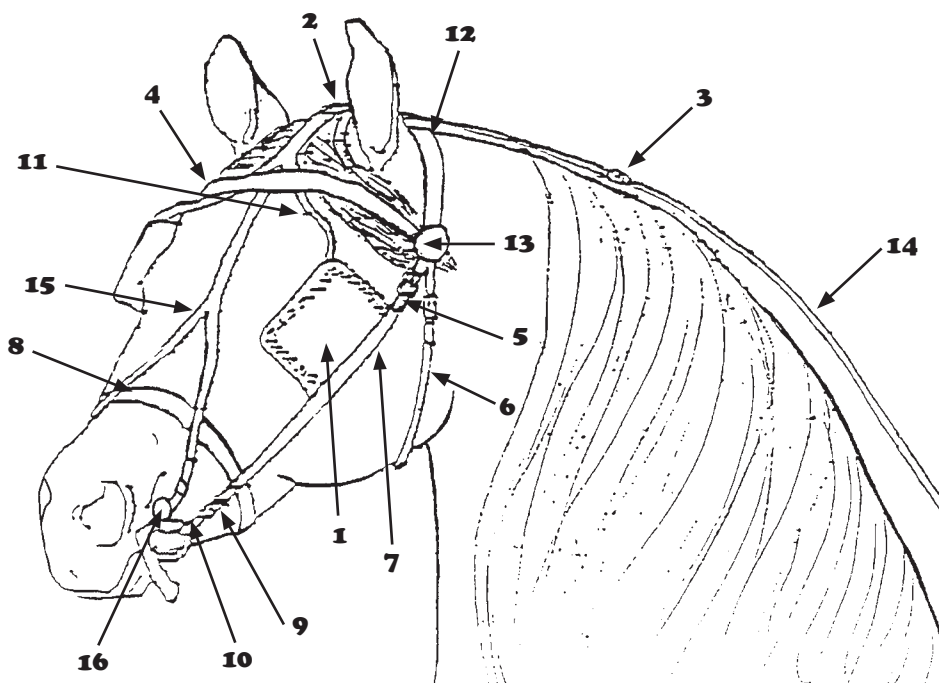




J: PLEASURE DRIVING HARNESS

Worksheet #1: Harness Bridle

Put the number of the part in front of the name below.



___ **Check Bit**

___ **Cheek Piece Buckle**

___ **Throatlatch**

___ **Cheek Piece**

___ **Bit Buckle**

___ **Blinker Stay**

___ **Cavesson**

___ **Overcheck Rein**

___ **Rosette**

___ **Blinker Stay**

___ **Blinker Stay Buckle**

___ **Overcheck Face Piece**

___ **Overcheck Buckle**

___ **Browband**

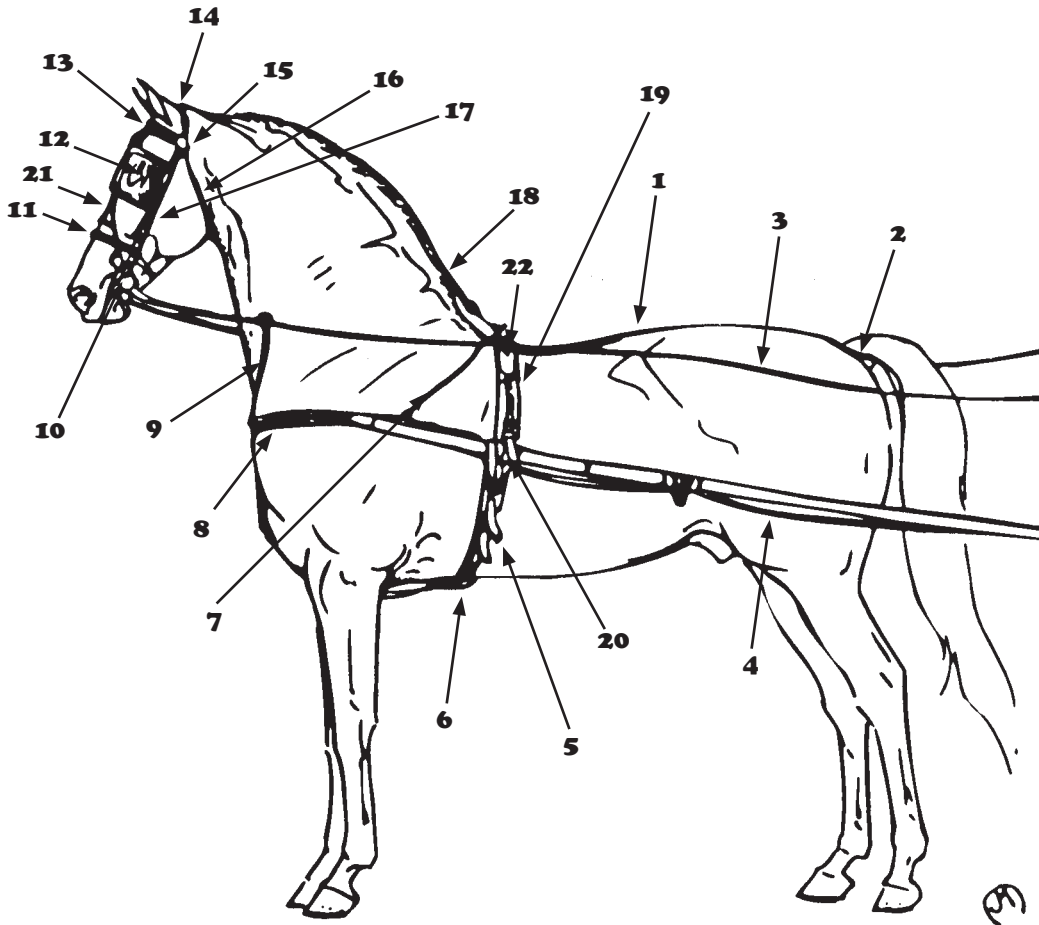
___ **Blinker**



J: PLEASURE DRIVING HARNESS

Worksheet #2: Harness Bridle

Write the number in front of the correct part of the harness.



___ Traces

___ Back Crupper Strap

___ Reins

___ Girth

___ Blinker

___ Saddle

___ Browband

___ Overcheck Rein

___ Cheek Piece

___ Wrap Girth

___ Crupper

___ Breast Collar

___ Running Martingale

___ Cavesson

___ Neck Strap

___ Crownpiece

___ Throat Latch

___ Bit

___ Rosette

___ Overcheck Face Piece

___ Shaft Tug

AMHAY Merit Program Woodbury Level



K: VOLUNTEERING

For this Section you must volunteer or participate at one of the following activities. You must provide the appropriate information and proof for the one you choose which is specified below.

Volunteer at a Horse Camp

- Have the attached worksheet filled out and signed by the camp leader
- Provide photos and videos of your time volunteering
- Write a small essay on your experience and what you learned.

Be a Member of an AMHA Team

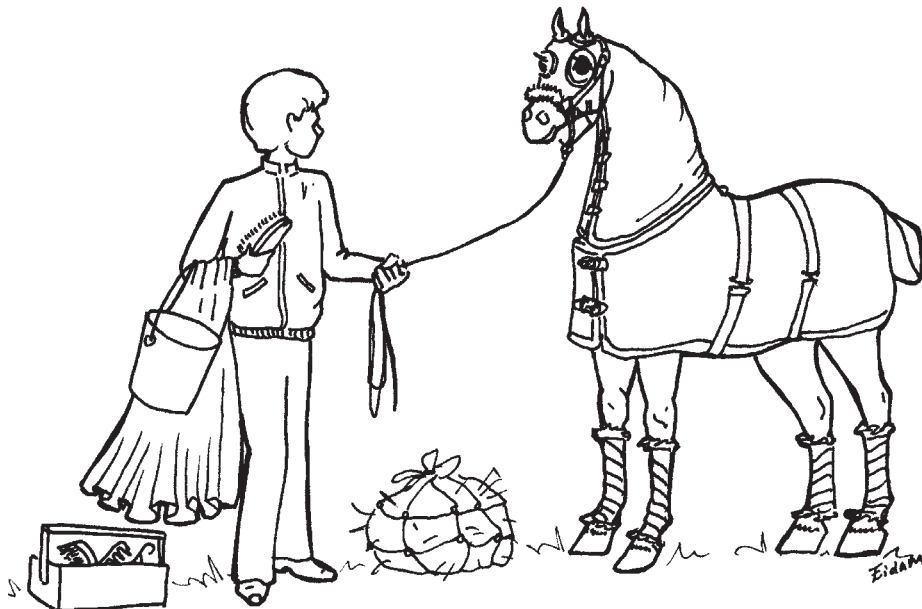
- Provide a copy of your Team Membership card and patch
- Provide photos and videos of a Team Meeting and a Team activity.
- Write a small essay on your experience on your AMHA Team and what you learned.

Be a Member of a Local Morgan Club

- Provide a document on your proof of membership
- Provide photos and videos of a club Meeting and an activity that you participate in on the Club.
- Write a small essay on your experience and what you have learned in the Morgan Club.

Be a Member of 4-H or FFA

- Provide proof or signed documentation of your membership
- Provide photos and videos of an activity you participated in on in the club.
- Write a small essay on your experience and what you have learned from being a member of 4-H or FFA.





AMHAY Merit Program
Woodbury Level

K: VOLUNTEERING

Camp Volunteer Participation Form

Participant Name: _____

Camp/Barn Name: _____

Camp Leader: _____

Length of Camp: _____

Date Completed: _____

Duties performed as Volunteer: _____

Signature of Camp Leader: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Participant: _____



L: CREATIVE MORGANS



Present an oral report on the Morgan horse as a school Project

OR

**Use the Morgan horse as a subject of an
art/photography or creative writing project.**

- If choosing to complete an oral report please record/video the report and send in with your completed Merit Level as well as a written version of your report.
- If choosing a creative art/photography or creative writing project please submit the original or a duplicate with the completed Merit Level.

***All projects and Reports must be submitted to AMHA with the attached signed Materials Release Waiver (on the following page). This will allow AMHA to use your projects and reports on social media, magazines and other media and education outlets.



AMHAY Merit Program

Woodbury Level

L: CREATIVE MORGANS

Materials Release

We, the undersigned, agree that any and all material connected with the American Morgan Horse Association's Merit Program becomes the property of the American Morgan Horse Association.

AMHA has the right to share this information on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, educational Forums, and newsletters.

I/we have read this document and execute it voluntarily.

Date: _____

Participant's Signature: _____

Participants Full Name (print): _____

Parent/Guardian's Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian's Full Name (print): _____

This release form must be returned to the AMHA Youth Programs Coordinator with the outlined Merit Materials Sections.



AMHAY Merit Program
Woodbury Level



M: COMMUNITY SERVICE

AMHA Youth Merit Community Service Hours Log

The Community Service Hours Log must be submitted to AMHA with each completion of level.

The amount of Community Service Hours is dependant on which level you are completing.

Community Service is defined as “that person performs for the benefit of his or her local community on an unpaid, volunteer basis.” AMHA reserves the right to disqualify any hour(s) of community service deemed improper, inappropriate or inconsistant with the purpose of the program as defined in the rules.

NAME: _____ **AMHA #:** _____

Name of Organization	Signature of person you reported to	Date	Hours

TOTAL HOURS SUBMITTED ON THIS FORM: _____

Submit Community Service Hours Log To:

AMHA, Attn: Nikki Scovotti, 4037 Iron Works Pkwy, Ste 130, Lexington, KY 40511-8508



N: REQUIREMENT CHECKLIST

Level Two: Woodbury

	DATE PASSED	APPROVED BY
A. Prepare a budget for owning a horse for a year.	A _____	A _____
B. Create 3 generation pedigree for potential breeding.	B _____	B _____
C. Demonstrate how to tie two release knots.	C _____	C _____
D. Demonstrate how to turn out a horse and bring it safely back in.	D _____	D _____
E. Participate in a Fitting and Showmanship class OR demonstrate the ability to show to designated person	E _____	E _____
F. Demonstrate the ability to tack up and untack a horse.	F _____	F _____
G. Demonstrate the ability to mount, dismount, ride and control a horse at the walk, trot/jog, canter/lope.	G _____	G _____
H. Pass a test on anatomy (50 parts), basic nutrition, Parts of tack from Hunt, Saddle Seat and Western disciplines.	H _____	H _____
I. Identify the following bits and explain the use and effects of each: Snaffle, Western Curb, Weymouth, Pelham, Liverpool or Buxton, Bosal, Kimberwicke, Bridoon, and Weymouth Curb.	I _____	I _____
J. Identify the basic parts of the pleasure driving harness.	J _____	J _____
K. Volunteer or participate at one of the designated activities.	K _____	K _____
L. Present an oral report on the Morgan, or use the Morgan in an art project.	L _____	L _____
M. Perform 5 hours of community service (in addition to those in Bulrush).	M _____	M _____

AMHAY Merit Program



AMHA YOUTH MERIT APPLICATION

I HAVE COMPLETED THE FOLLOWING MERIT LEVEL:
(Please circle one)

BULRUSH

WOODBURY

SHERMAN

BLACK HAWK

JUSTIN MORGAN

Name & Contact Information

Name: _____

AMHA #: _____ Date of Birth (required): _____

Mailing Address: _____

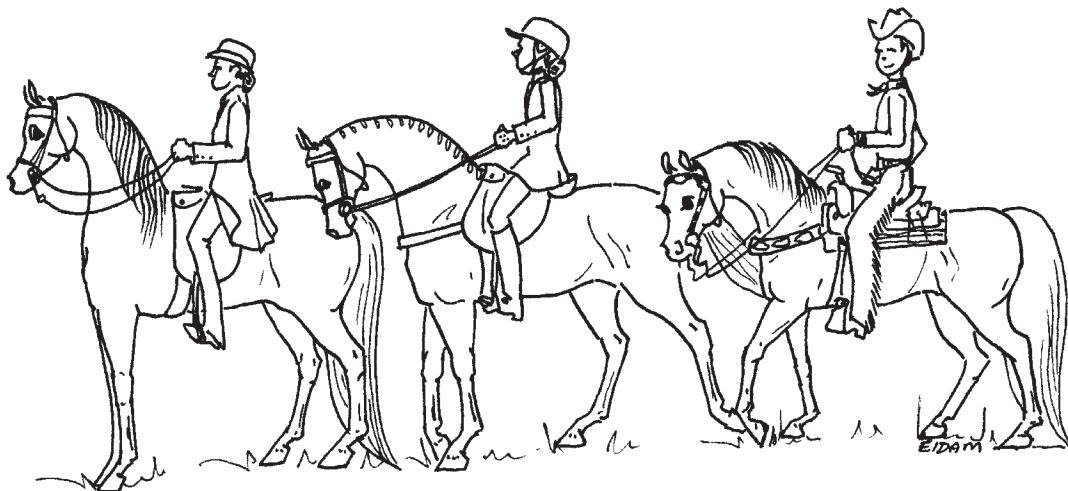
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Country: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Please Send Your Completed Form To

AMHA, Attn: Nikki Scovotti, 4037 Iron Works Pkwy, Ste 130, Lexington, KY 40511-8508

Or email: nicole@Morganhorse.com



By submitting this form, I affirm that I will abide by the AMHA Code of Ethics as outlined in Bylaw 2.2 and Bylaw 1.3 (which may be found on the AMHA website). The American Morgan Horse Association, Inc. (AMHA) exists to preserve, promote, and perpetuate the Morgan horse. "The American Morgan Horse Association Inc. recommends and expects that all persons will conduct themselves in an honest, forthright, ethical, and sportsmanlike manner in their relationship with each other at any time they are involved in Morgan horse-related matters."