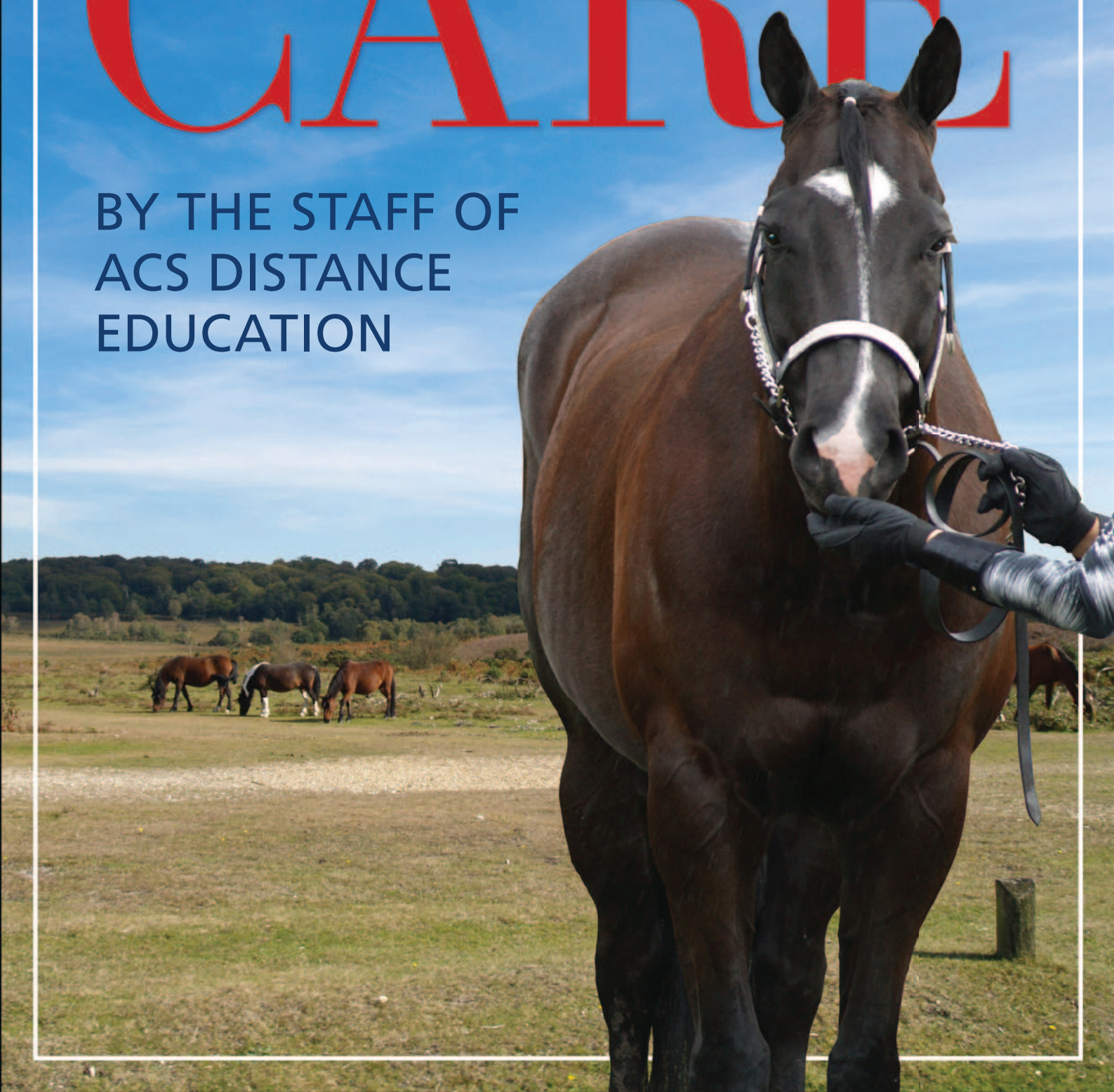


HORSE CARE

BY THE STAFF OF
ACS DISTANCE
EDUCATION



CONTENTS

CREDITS	4
PREFACE	5
CHAPTER 1 BREEDS AND IDENTIFICATION	6
Introduction	6
Breeds	7
CHAPTER 2 ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND MOVEMENT	25
External points of the horse	25
Skeletal and muscular systems	27
Cardiovascular system	28
CHAPTER 3 DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AND FEEDING	36
Overview of digestive system	36
Food	37
Feeding routines and procedures	40
CHAPTER 4 HORSE HANDLING	41
Basic horse psychology - temperament and behaviour	41
Safe handling	44
Vices and problem behavior	47
CHAPTER 5 HEALTH MANAGEMENT	51
Introduction to horse health	51
Internal parasites	53
Skin conditions	54
Equine colic	55
Lameness	56
Contagious respiratory conditions – viruses, bacteria, parasites	57
Non-contagious respiratory conditions	60
Preventative health care programs	63
CHAPTER 6 SHOEING THE HORSE	64
Why do horses need shoes?	64
Types of shoes	65

Steps in shoeing the horse	66
Accidents associated with shoeing.....	67
General foot care.....	67
CHAPTER 7 CARE OF THE HORSE AT GRASS	68
Grazing requirements.....	69
Grazing management.....	73
CHAPTER 8 CARE OF THE STABLED HORSE	81
Stabling facilities.....	81
Stable yard safety.....	84
Bedding and mucking out.....	84
Feeding and watering overview.....	88
Grooming.....	89
CHAPTER 9 SADDLERY & EQUIPMENT	91
Saddles.....	91
Bridles.....	94
Bits.....	95
Ancillary equipment	97
CHAPTER 10 THE EQUINE INDUSTRY	100
What do people do with horses?	100
Buying and selling a horse – scope of the industry.....	101
Common equine careers	102
APPENDIX	108
Distance learning and online courses.....	108
ACS global partners.....	110

CREDITS

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The authors fully recognise that knowledge is continually changing, and awareness in all areas of study is constantly evolving. As such, we encourage the reader to recognise that nothing they read should ever be considered to be set in stone. They should always strive to broaden their perspective and deepen their understanding of a subject, and before acting upon any information or advice, should always seek to confirm the currency of that information, and the appropriateness to the situation in which they find themselves.

As such, the publisher and author do not accept any liability for actions taken by the reader based upon their reading of this book.

PREFACE

This book is the ideal reference guide for people caring for or working with horses. Each chapter introduces effective horse care skills and horse handling along with valuable practical advice for caring for your own horse or a number of horses. If you are seeking employment in the industry at an introductory level, this ebook is the ideal text to accompany study notes or guides.

1: Breeds and Identification

2: Anatomy and Physiology

3: Digestive System and Feeding

4: Horse Handling

5: Health Management

6: Shoeing

7: Care of the horse at grass

8: Care of the stabled horse

9: Saddlery and Equipment

10: The Equine Industry

CHAPTER 1 BREEDS AND IDENTIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

This book is an accumulation of information from biology, agricultural science and veterinary medicine. It looks to explore and explain the fundamentals of appropriate horse care aims and techniques and in doing so it will consider horsemanship as a combination of art and science. Working with horses is primarily about giving and receiving respect; often followed by the beginning of an ever-lasting bond. Undoubtedly, working with horses in such a way to develop positive and lasting relationships does not come easily and you must pay special attention to understanding horses as kind animals with much to give. They often have a willingness to please and find a special place in the hearts of their owners.

We most commonly consider horses to be domesticated animals. Their general physical and psychological characteristics make them a preferred animal for work and pleasure in the modern world. They have immense tameability; a dependence on us or other horses; a submissive and noble character; a highly developed digestive system enabling them to survive on the poorest of feed and a speed rivaled by few other land mammals. These traits make horses a favourite animal for humans to work with. Sadly, for the horse, these same traits often result in the mistreatment of these remarkable animals.

So as wonderful and rewarding horse ownership can be, it takes immense amounts of time and dedication – owners should prepare to spend more time caring for their horse than actually riding it. Horse care involves a sequence of repetitive tasks including feeding and watering; grooming and the provision of health care; cleaning of their living environment and equipment and of course, exercise.



Standardbred

BREEDS

Over many years, horses have been domesticated in different parts of the world, leading to a huge variety in breeds and types. Selective breeding for specific uses has formed 'modern' horses of four general types:

- Hotbloods (e.g. Arab and Thoroughbred)
- Warmbloods (e.g. Carriage and Sport horses)
- Coldbloods (e.g. heavy Draught horses)
- Ponies (e.g. Exmoor, Dartmoor, Icelandic)

These categories refer to the temperament and speed of the horse rather than anything to do with the actual temperature of the horse's blood. Hotblooded horses like Arabs and Thoroughbreds tend to be more quick-witted and 'sharp' and also possess great speed across the ground. Coldblooded horses tend to be of a more even, quiet temperament and are generally bigger built in stature and therefore incapable of achieving speeds similar to a Thoroughbred.

It is important to appreciate the difference in the terms 'breed' and 'type' when describing horses. For a horse to be a specific breed it must possess the appropriate parentage and physical characteristics to allow it to be registered in its specific breed stud book. A 'type' of horse can be of any breed but is bred for a specific purpose or job.

COMMON TYPES

Sports Horse

A Sports Horse is bred for the traditional Olympic disciplines of dressage, eventing and show jumping. They are specifically bred for their conformation, movement and trainable temperament. Warmbloods, Thoroughbreds and Thoroughbred crosses are common Sports Horse breeds.

Light Work Horse

Light work horses are generally used for a variety of activities including pleasure and recreational riding and lower level performance work. They may have Arabian, Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse, Standardbred or Pony blood lines and are commonly crosses of different breeds.



Young competitors

Draught Horse

A draught horse is bred to perform heavy work such as ploughing and farm and forestry laboring. Draught horses are strongly built and have particularly docile temperaments, which makes them ideal for the type of work that they perform. Clydesdale, Shire and Percheron are common draught breeds. Draught horses are also commonly used to cross breed with Thoroughbreds, to produce a more relaxed and versatile riding horse.

Driving Horse

Driving horses are used to pull a carriage or cart. They may be used for competitive driving disciplines, sulky racing or purely for recreational, pleasure driving. Horses may be driven individually or may form part of a driving team of two or more horses. Common breeds of driving horse include the Cleveland Bay, Friesian and the Hackney.

Common Horse Breeds (not including ponies)

ANDALUSIAN	
Geographical Origins	Iberian Peninsula
Physical Characteristics	15–16.2hh Commonly grey in colour; sometimes also bay and black, long flowing mane and tail, strong, compact and elegant in build, intelligent and even temperament.
Common Uses	Excels in dressage and specific Spanish pursuits like ranch work and bull fighting.

AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE	
Geographical Origins	U.S.A
Physical Characteristics	<p>14-16hh</p> <p>Any colour – commonly bay, black, roan, buckskin, palomino. Spotted colours used to be excluded from the AQH stud book, but are now allowed as long as parentage is verified by DNA analysis and both parents are registered with AQH Association.</p> <p>Two main types – ‘stock’ type and ‘racing’ type. Stock type is more compact, sturdy and shorter; racing type taller and more similar to a thoroughbred in stature. Both types have very muscular hindquarters and broad powerful shoulders.</p> <p>Kind and co-operative temperament.</p>

AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE

Common Uses	Racing, Western disciplines – reining, cutting etc., ranch work, pleasure riding.
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AMERICAN WARMBLOOD

Geographical Origins	U.S.A.
Physical Characteristics	<p>15-17hh</p> <p>More of a type rather than a breed. Horses of any bloodline can be registered as an American Warmblood as long as they have the quality and talent to excel in a sports horse field.</p> <p>Any colour; solid colours are most common.</p> <p>Well-muscled topline, generally medium weight in build, well-proportioned in stature, elastic paces.</p> <p>Calm and trainable temperament.</p>
Common Uses	Sports horse disciplines (dressage, show-jumping and eventing) and driving.

APPALOOSA

Geographical Origins	U.S.A.
Physical Characteristics	<p>14-16hh</p> <p>Known for its distinctive 'leopard' or 'blanket' spotted coat, striped hooves, mottled skin around the nose, lips, muzzle, eyes and genitalia and eyes with a white sclera.</p> <p>Compact body with short straight back, sloping shoulders and strong legs. Commonly possess a sparse mane and tail.</p> <p>Calm and docile temperament.</p>
Common Uses	Sports horse disciplines (dressage, show-jumping and eventing), Western disciplines (cutting, reining), racing and endurance.

ARAB

Geographical Origins	Arabian Peninsula
Physical Characteristics	<p>14.1-15.1hh</p> <p>Bay, grey and chestnut colours most common. Whatever coat colour, they always have black skin except under white markings (to protect the skin from the harsh desert sun).</p> <p>Finely chiseled bone structure, concave facial profile, arched neck, high-carried tail. Compact body with a short back and strong hooves.</p> <p>Sensitive and quick-witted in temperament.</p>
Common Uses	Endurance, showing and racing.

BELGIAN DRAUGHT

Geographical Origins	Belgium
Physical Characteristics	<p>16-17hh</p> <p>Commonly light chestnut with a flaxen mane and tail or red roan in colour.</p> <p>Heavy weight in stature. Small head, thick and muscular neck, powerful shoulders and quarters, short legs with a small amount of feathering.</p> <p>Docile in temperament.</p>
Common Uses	Draught work and showing.

CLEVELAND BAY

Geographical Origins	Yorkshire, UK.
Physical Characteristics	<p>16-16.2hh</p> <p>Always bay in colour with black 'points' (legs below the knee and hock and mane and tail). No white markings allowed by the Stud Book other than a small white mark on the forehead.</p> <p>Large head, slightly convex profile, and a long, well-muscled neck. Broad deep chest, muscular and sloping shoulders. Legs are generally short in relation to the body, but are strong and well-muscled.</p> <p>Kind and even temperament.</p>
Common Uses	Carriage driving, general pleasure riding.

CLYDESDALE

Geographical Origins	Scotland, UK.
Physical Characteristics	<p>16-18hh</p> <p>Generally bay in colour but can also be roan, chestnut, black or grey. Significant white markings on the body and extensive feathering.</p> <p>Heavy weight in stature; well-muscled and strong. Arched neck, high withers and a sloping shoulder. Active gaits.</p> <p>Kind and even temperament.</p>
Common Uses	Draught work and showing.



Showing a horse