

# Tandivale Equestrian Centre

Providing Comprehensive Equestrian Education since 1976

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## CERTIFICATE 1 ASSESSMENT REQUEST

On attainment of Certificate 1 the student will have developed good practical skills and knowledge in the following areas:

### Knowledge

- Identify and demonstrate the use of grooming tools.
- Identify the basic parts of the horse (nostril, forehead, poll, eye, ear, muzzle, forelock, crest, neck, mane, shoulder, wither, back, rump, tail, hock, knee, fetlock, hoof).
- Name the basic parts of the saddle and bridle (bit, reins, cheekpieces, browband, throatlash, girth, stirrups, pommel, seat).
- Understand the body language of the horse using the ears.

### Practical

- Demonstrate how to move around the horse safely.
- Groom the horse thoroughly demonstrating the correct use of grooming tools.
- Test for the correct length of your stirrups whilst unmounted.
- Safely lead and return the horse to its stall.
- Demonstrate how to clean and put away the saddle, bridle and saddleblanket.

### Riding

- Mount and dismount using the mounting block (as required) and holding the reins securely.
- Demonstrate shortening and lengthening of the reins and reasons for doing so.
- Demonstrate steering and stopping through a set of cones and obstacle course.
- Walk the long side of the arena standing in the stirrups.




*Use the checkboxes to mark your own progress. When you're confident you meet all the criteria you may apply for an assessment. Complete the below and submit this Assessment Request to your instructor or scan and return to us by email. Assessment applications must be made by Week 7 in order to be assessed in the current Term. No assessments will be conducted without application.*

**I'm ready! STUDENT NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

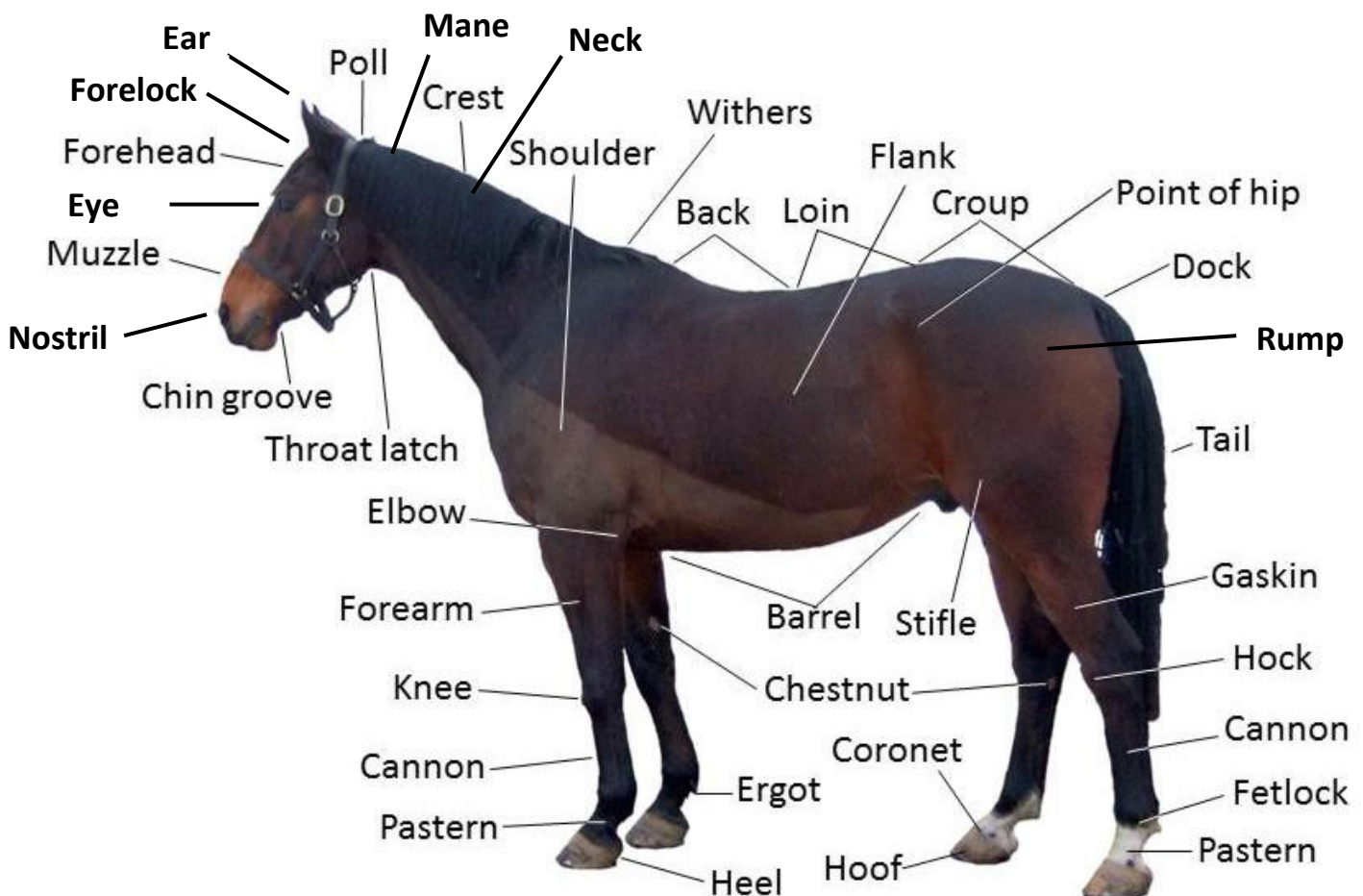
**DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

## GROOMING TOOLS

A "grooming kit" is the name given to the collection of brushes and combs that are needed to keep a horse clean, shiny and healthy. Each brush or comb serves a different purpose and the most common items that form a grooming kit are shown below.

<p>Dandy Brush. A stiff brush used to remove hair and dirt.</p> 	<p>Curry Comb. A rubber brush used to remove dry mud, and loose hair from the horse's coat. The best way to do this is to move the brush in circles.</p> 
<p>Hoof Pick. A tool used to remove dirt and stones from a horse's hoof.</p> 	<p>Mane Comb. A comb used to remove knots from the horse's mane and tail. Care must be taken not to pull out the hairs.</p> 
<p>Body Brush. A soft brush that can be used all over the horse, including the face. It removes dust and adds shine to the horse's coat.</p> 	<p>Sweat Scraper. Used to remove water from the horse's body after sponging or hosing.</p> 

## POINTS OF THE HORSE



## MOUNTING & DISMOUNTING

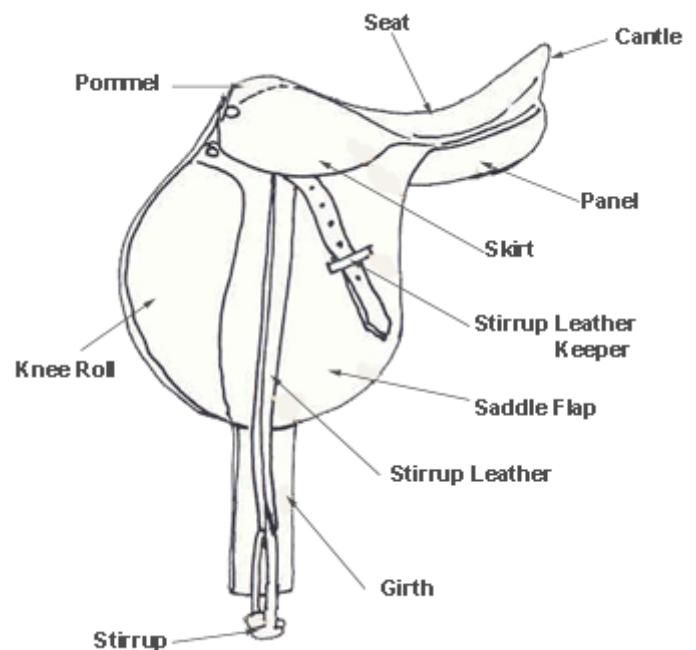
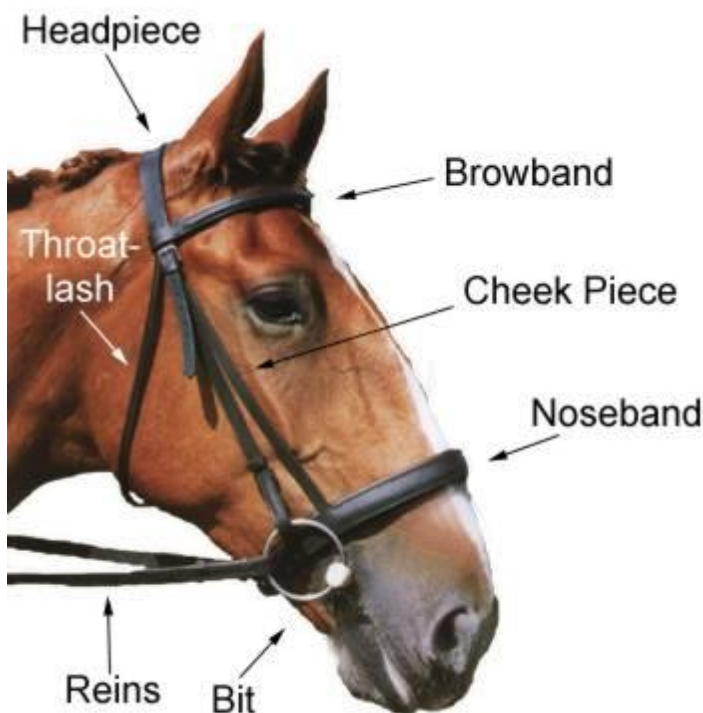
### MOUNTING

Hold both reins in your left hand, turning the horse's head slightly towards you. Put your left foot in the stirrup and with a smooth, unhurried motion, swing your right leg over the horse's rump and sit gently in the saddle. Put your right foot in the stirrup and adjust your reins so that you have a rein in each hand. You should now be ready to ride!

### DISMOUNTING

Take both feet out of the stirrups. Hold the reins in your left hand. Gently lean forward and swing your right leg over the horse's rump and slide down the side of the horse until both feet touch the ground, keeping your knees bent. When mounting and dismounting, take care not to jab the horse in the mouth, or kick him in the flanks or rump.

## PARTS OF THE SADDLE AND BRIDLE



## MOVING AROUND THE HORSE SAFELY

Anytime we are moving around the horse we need to ensure it knows where we are. This is so we don't accidentally startle it. A startled horse can move very quickly and can easily knock into us and cause us to lose our balance.

Always approach a horse from the front or side (shoulder). *Never approach a horse from behind.* If you're moving around a horse, keep one hand on its body so it knows you are there. If the horse is nervous, talk to it in a soothing voice. Avoid sudden movements.

## LEADING A HORSE

Hold the leadrope or reins in your right hand just below the horse's chin. The other end of the leadrope or reins will be in your left hand to be sure it doesn't drag on the ground. Stand next to the horse and give a gentle forward pull to ask the horse to move forward. To ask the horse to stop, gently pull backwards. Ensure you release the pressure when the horse does as it's asked.

If the horse doesn't respond to your gentle request to move forward, continue applying pressure until the horse moves forward, then release. Do not look at the horse, look to where you wish to go.

## BODY LANGUAGE - EARS

A horse's ears tell us a lot about how they're feeling and it's very important for everyone's safety that you are always aware of the horse's mood.

This horse is listening to its rider.



This horse is being aggressive. Note the ears are flat against its head. This horse may kick or bite if its warning is not heeded.



This horse is relaxed. Note the soft, floppy ears, the half closed eyes and floppy lips!

This horse is alert and very interested in something ahead. Note the wide-open eyes and pricked ears.



This horse is also relaxed but moderately interested in something ahead. The ears are forward but relaxed, the eyes are soft.