

## Tandivale Equestrian Centre

Providing Comprehensive Equestrian Education since 1976

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### CERTIFICATE 3 ASSESSMENT REQUEST

On attainment of Certificate 3 the student will have developed good practical skills and knowledge in the following areas:

#### Knowledge

- Recognise different hard feeds and hays and their purposes, how to assess the quality of the feed and appropriate storage.
- Identify these additional parts of the horse (throat, elbow, pastern, dock, coronet, hips, loins, hock, stifle, ribs, cheek).
- Identify the basic colours of the horse.
- Recognise the common face and leg markings of the horse.

#### Practical

- Catch a horse from the yard.
- Lead safely past another horse.
- Tie the horse at an appropriate length.
- Demonstrate picking out the front hooves.
- Hose/sponge a horse after a workout.

#### Riding

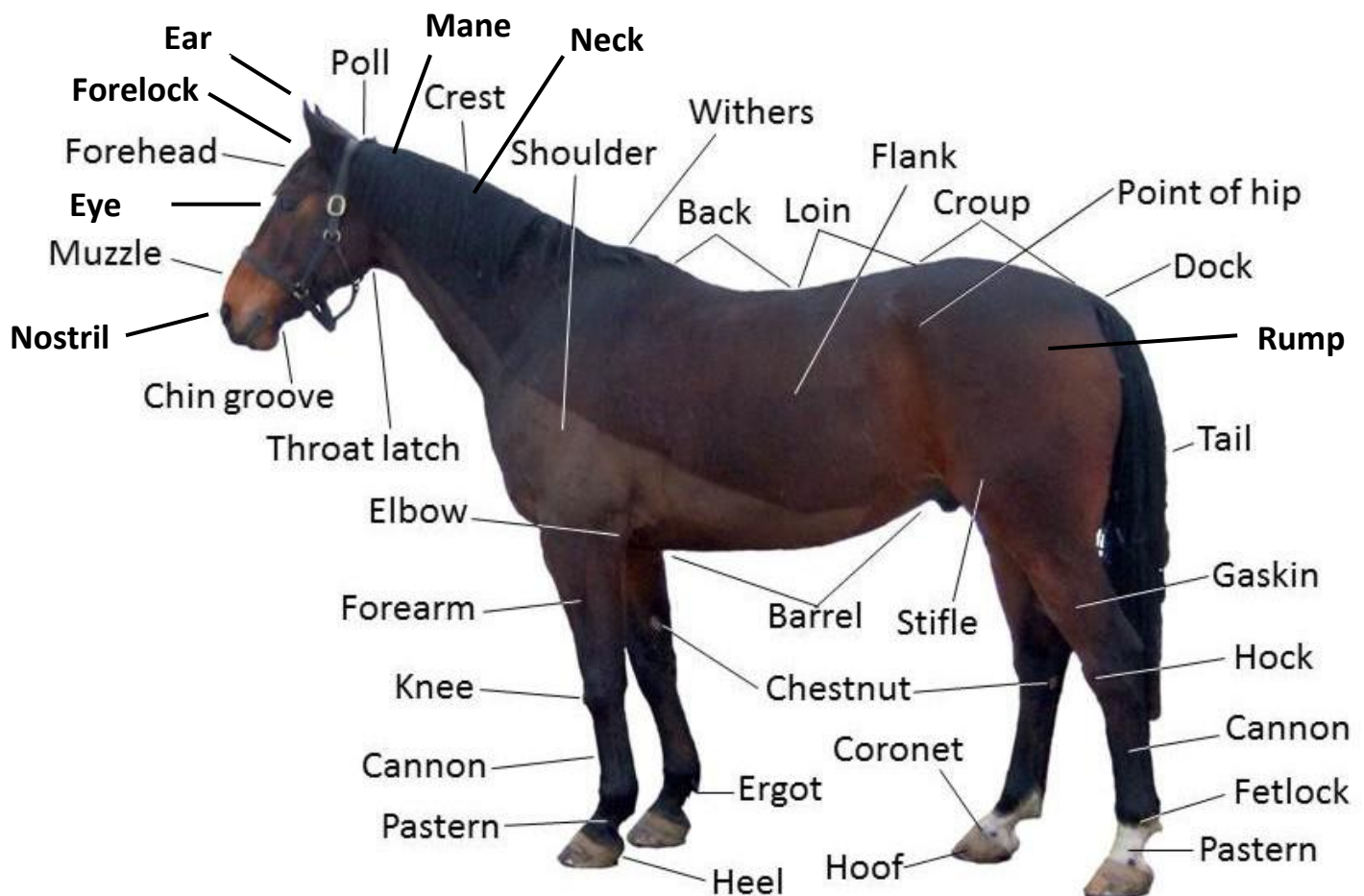
- Perform own gear check before mounting.
- Change the stirrups whilst mounted.
- Execute smooth transitions on command (halt, walk, trot)
- Trot an even 20m circle.
- Identify and ride on the correct trot diagonal.
- Walk a lap of the arena standing in the stirrups, without using the reins to balance.

*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** \_\_\_\_\_

## POINTS OF THE HORSE



## QUALITY OF FEED & STORAGE

All types of hard feeds and hays should be clean, dry, free of dust and smell fresh. The better quality chaff and hays will be a nice bright color and smell sweet, indicating freshness.

Dull or grey/brown chaff and hays will be old or cut from poor quality pasture and have very little nutritional value. Additionally they are likely to contain dust and mould and are best not fed to horses as they have very sensitive stomachs.

Feed should be stored where it cannot get wet or be contaminated. Metal or plastic feed drums are most commonly used.

## CATCH A HORSE

Always approach a horse from the front or side/shoulder. Put the leadrope over their neck incase they decide to walk away you can keep them with you. Standing the same way as the horse, slide the headstall over their nose. Your right hand guides the headpiece over their head, do up the buckle. Pick up the leadrope.

## FITTING A HEADSTALL

The headstall should be snug enough that it stays in place, but not tight. There should be approximately the width of 2 fingers between the straps and the horse's head. The front strap should sit on the bony part of the horse's nose so as not to injure the horse's nasal passages if he should pull back.

This photo shows a correctly fitting headstall. Note the position of the nosepiece on the horse's face and the throatlatch is snug.



This headstall is not well fitted. The nosepiece is sitting on the delicate nasal passages and there's too much room between the horse's chin and the headstall. Not only can this be more easily snagged, but it provides less effective control for the handler.

## PERFORM YOUR OWN GEAR CHECK

*Every time before you get on your horse you should check the following in order:*

- All parts of the bridle are correctly done up and throatlatch is not twisted or tangled in the headstall.
- The reins are not twisted under the horse's chin or tangled in the headstall.
- The saddleblanket is evenly placed under the saddle so that the saddle doesn't put pressure on any part of the binding/edge of the saddleblanket.
- The saddle is placed in the correct position on the horse's back. The saddle should sit approximately 2 fingers clear of the shoulder blade so the horse can rotate it to freely bring his front legs forward. The saddle should not sit further back than the last rib otherwise it will press on the soft tissue underneath and cause discomfort.
- The stirrups are at an appropriate length.
- The girth is done up tightly enough to support your weight getting on.
- Once you're on, check that the girth is still firm.
- Double-check the length of your stirrups.

## BASIC HORSE COLORS

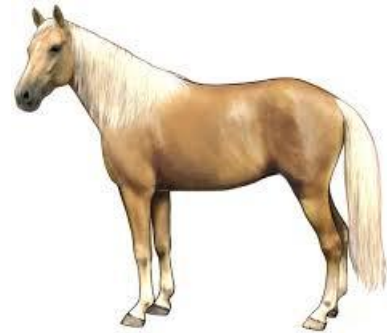
**Skewbald**



**Grey**



**Palomino**



**Black**



**Bay**



**Buckskin**



**Leopard Appaloosa**



**Chestnut**



**Appaloosa**



## COMMON FACE & LEG MARKINGS

**SNIP** – a small patch of white hairs on the muzzle, between the nostrils.

**STAR** – a small patch of white hairs in the center of the forehead.

**STRIPE** – a white stripe of hairs reaching from the forehead to the muzzle.

**BLAZE** – a wide, white stripe reaching from the forehead to the lips.

**BALD FACE** – white covering most of the face, usually extending to the cheeks.



Snip Star



Stripe Blaze



Bald Face Blue & Brown Eye

**Coronet** – the coronet is the band above the hoof. A white strip on the coronet is also called coronet.

**Pastern** – the pastern is the narrow part of the leg between the fetlock and the hoof. A white marking extending to the top of the pastern is also called pastern.

**Sock and half-stocking** – the white extends from the hoof to midway up the cannon.

**Stocking** – the stocking is white extending all the way up to the knee.



Coronet Pastern Ankle Half Stocking Stocking Heel