Tandivale Equestrian Centre

Providing Comprehensive Equestrian Education since 1976

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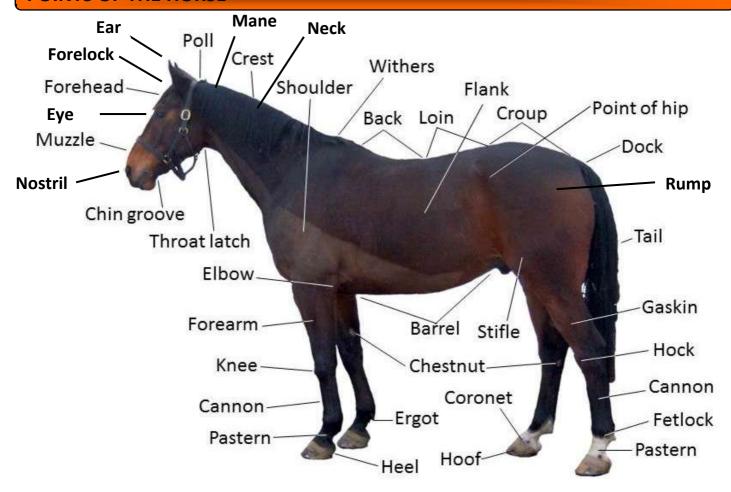


CERTIFICATE 4 ASSESSMENT REQUEST

On attainment of Certificate 4 the student will have developed good practical skills and knowledge in the following areas:

Knowledge				
\square Identify parts of the horse (point of hip, hind quarters, gaskin, flank, breast, fetlock, cannon bone, croup, forearm, chestnut and ergot).				
$\hfill \square$ Show an understanding of the features required in a paddock for a horse, and how to identify a safe environment.				
$\ \square$ Identify signs of illness and health in a horse.				
$\ \square$ Describe and identify different types of saddles, saddle blankets, halters and bridles (including nosebands).				
Practical				
\square Rug and unrug the horse safely.				
$\ \square$ Pick out both the front and hind hooves.				
$\ \square$ Catch, lead and tie the horse, and safely pass another horse.				
Demonstrate the correct way to turn out a horse.				
☐ Saddle & bridle a horse unassisted.				
Riding				
\square Perform a change of rein at the trot.				
\square Identify the number of strides between two poles at the walk.				
\square Demonstrate the correct position when trotting up and down a hill.				
$\ \square$ Demonstrate forward seat at the walk and trot.				
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



GOOD HORSE PADDOCKS

A good horse paddock would include:

- Safe fencing. Fences should be easily visible and in good condition. Wire fences should be strained tightly. Electrifying fences is a good way to keep horses from getting to close to them.
- Shelter. Horses require shelter from wind, rain and sun.
- Water. Ideally multiple water sources should be provided. Automatic water troughs ensure the horse always has a good water supply.
- Pasture. Horses graze for much of their day so they need something to pick at, otherwise hay may need to be provided.

Also it's important that the paddock be free of rabbit holes, unused fences and any other unnecessary obstacle that could cause an injury.

HEALTH INDICATORS

Owning a horse is a privilege that comes with a big responsibility. As horse owners we are responsible for ensuring the horse is always afforded optimal health. This includes ensuring:

- The horse has adequate clean food and water.
- Hooves are regularly monitored and trimmed as required for good hoof health.
- A regular worming program is in place.
- Appropriate vaccinations are up to date.
- Teeth are maintained, generally once per year.
- The horse is checked regularly and treated immediately for any injuries and/or parasites.
- The horse is in good mental health, ie. He gets regular exercise and socialization.

Know the vital signs:

- Heart rate –28 44 beats per minute (bpm)
- Respiration 12-16 breaths per minute for a horse, 20-24 breaths per minute for a pony
- Capillary refill time less than 2 seconds
- Temperature 37c to 38.5c
- Mucus membrane (gum) color pink & moist

An unwell horse will be dull in the eye, look lethargic and may have a dull coat. They may have a discharge from the eyes or nostrils, they may have lost weight or have diarrhea. They may look uncomfortable and not be able to stand still. If you see these symptoms and especially if any of the vital signs are not within normal ranges, vet assistance will be required.

EQUIPMENT

We have a huge choice when it comes to equestrian equipment! For this certificate you'll need to identify the following. Pictures are provided of equipment you may not see at Tandivale.

<u>Saddles</u>	Saddleblankets	<u> Halters</u>	<u>Bridles</u>	Nosebands
Western	Cotton	Leather	Hanovarian	Drop Noseband
Stock	Woolen	Nylon Webbing	Cavesson Snaffle	Cavesson
Half Breed	Dressage	Rope	In Hand	Hanovarian
Dressage	All Purpose		Hackamore	Figure 8
Jumping	Swallowtail		Weymouth	Bosal
All Purpose/General	Navajo		Barcoo	
Purpose				

Western Saddle

Stock Saddle

Half Breed



Similar to a stock saddle but with a horn on the pommel used for roping.

A deep seat, high cantle and knee pads in the front to create a very secure saddle for riding in rough conditions or spending long hours on a horse.

A cross between a Stock Saddle and a Western Saddle.

Swallowtail Saddleblanket



Called "swallowtail" because of its shape. It can be made from any material.

Navajo Saddleblanket



Named after the Navajo Indians, you generally see these saddleblankets used by western or stock riders.

In hand Bridle



Designed for showing, this "In Hand" bridle is for led classes. The main differences between this and a bridle designed for riding is the noseband attachment and it has a lead instead of reins.

Weymouth Bridle



Also known as a "double bridle" because it is designed to be used with 2 bits and 2 sets of reins. The bits are a smaller snaffle called a "bradoon" which sits above and behind a curb bit (curb bits use a lever action). This combination of bits is commonly called a "bit and bradoon".

Hackamore Bridle



There are many variations of a hackamore (or bitless) bridle. Hackamores work on a horse's pressure points on face, nose & chin. Typically used by western, endurance & show jumping riders, Hackamores are now becoming popular within the general riding community.

Figure 8 or Grackle Noseband



The noseband aims to prevent the horse from opening his mouth and evading the pressure of the bit.



The bosal is actually a noseband made of braided rawhide, but the whole bridle can be considered a Hackamore/bitless, although a bit can be added. The bosal works on the horse's nose and jaw. The rein system is called the mecate, a long rope traditionally of horsehair, approximately 20–25 feet long, tied to the bosal in a manner that adjusts the fit of the bosal around the muzzle of the horse.

RUGGING

Bosal

Ensure the horse is safely tied up and the leg straps are clipped to the D rings. Stand on the left side and throw the rug over, laying it flat on the horse. Pull it forward and do up the chest strap. Then go to the back of the horse, pull the rug backwards and do up the leg straps. Leg straps should be crossed as this helps the rug stay in place. Clips should always be done up so that the opening is facing toward the horse. Do up the belly straps (if applicable).

Reverse the procedure to take the rug off, ensuring you clip leg straps to the D rings. Pull the rug backwards off the horse.

Horses should be tied up when rugs are put on and off. If they get a fright from anything they are less likely to run off with the rug flapping around them.

TURNING OUT A HORSE

Turning out a horse can be quite dangerous depending on their energy level & desire to 'go home'. They may be impatient to get back to their mates or to feed. If they're highly excited they may kick out, spin and run off as soon as they're let go. To keep this process safe, turn out horses as follows:

- 1. Choose a gateway that is clear of other horses.
- 2. Lead your horse through the gate and close it behind you. Better still, have someone else close the gate.
- 3. Lead your horse a little way out then turn him back to face the gate.
- 4. Remove the headstall and at the same time, you step backwards toward the gate. This puts space between you and the horse. Keep your eye on the horse as it moves off.
- 5. Let yourself back out the gate and close it behind you.

REFERENCES

www.horsesuppliesdirect.com.au www.montgomerysaddlesandtack.net www.theoverseersaddlery.com.au en.wikipedia.org www.bluepony.co.uk