

Tandivale Equestrian Centre

Providing Comprehensive Equestrian Education since 1976

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CERTIFICATE 5 ASSESSMENT REQUEST

On attainment of Certificate 5 the student will have developed good practical skills and knowledge in the following areas:

Knowledge

- Understand the pattern of footfalls of the canter (both leads).
- Explain when a horse needs to be wormed and how parasites should be managed.
- Discuss routine vaccination requirements.
- Identify different types of wounds.
- Identify and understand the purpose of specialised equipment – martingales, breastplates, chambon, side reins.

Practical

- Adjust a rug to fit the horse.
- Sponge or hose a horse appropriately and demonstrate appropriate drying.
- Dismantle and clean a saddle, identifying common areas of wear.
- Fit a running martingale.

Riding

- Walk and trot without stirrups down the long side of the arena.
- Ride a figure of 8 at the trot demonstrating the correct trot diagonal.
- Identify the number of strides between two poles at the trot.
- Demonstrate a canter down the long side of the arena.

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 _____

CANTER FOOTFALLS



(a) *The sequence of footfalls when the left foreleg is leading:*

- (1) right hind
- (2) left hind and right fore together
- (3) left fore (the leading leg) followed by a moment of suspension when all four feet are briefly off the ground.



(b) *The sequence of footfalls when the right foreleg is leading:*

- (1) left hind
- (2) right hind and left fore together
- (3) right fore (leading leg) followed by a moment of suspension when all four feet are briefly off the ground.

INTERNAL PARASITE MANAGEMENT

Internal parasites, or worms, can cause extensive internal damage, lower resistance to infection, rob valuable nutrients and in some cases, cause permanent damage to the internal organs. There are more than 150 species of internal parasites that can infect horses. The most important in terms of health risk are:

- Large strongyles (bloodworms or redworms)
- Small strongyles
- Roundworms (ascarids)
- Tapeworms

Symptoms of infestation may include:

- Dull, rough haircoat
- Lethargy (decreased energy) or depression
- Decreased stamina
- Loss of condition
- Slowed growth in young horses
- Pot belly (especially in young horses)
- Colic
- Diarrhea

Mature horses should be de-wormed every 6-8 weeks with a suitable broad-spectrum worming product. In addition, the following should be incorporated in an internal parasite management plan:

- Pick up and dispose of manure regularly (at least twice a week, even in dirt or sand yards).
- Do not spread manure on fields to be grazed by horses; instead, compost it in a pile away from the pasture.
- Mow and harrow pastures periodically to break up manure piles and expose parasite larvae to the elements.
- Consider rotating pastures by allowing sheep or cattle to graze them, thereby interrupting the lifecycles of equine parasites.
- Keep foals and weanlings separate from yearlings and older horses to minimize the foals' exposure to ascarids and other parasites.
- Use a feeder for hay and grain rather than feeding on the ground.
- Remove bot eggs regularly from the horse's haircoat.
- Keep the number of horses per acre to a minimum to prevent overgrazing and reduce pasture contamination with parasite eggs and larvae.

VACCINATIONS

Horses need to be vaccinated against tetanus and strangles. Both diseases are caused by bacteria and have a severe effect on horses. A single vaccine is available for both. It is recommended that the tetanus and strangles vaccines be administered annually. At the time of injury the tetanus vaccine (tetanus toxoid) is not enough to protect an unvaccinated horse, so a vet will be required to give the tetanus antitoxin.

There is also a vaccine available for equine herpes virus (EPV) which can cause mild respiratory issues, abortion and neurological diseases. And the most recent development is a vaccine for Hendra, a usually fatal virus spread by bats commonly found in north-eastern Australia. You should consult a vet as to the use of these vaccines for your particular horse.

SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT

For this certificate you need to identify and understand the purpose of the following specialised equipment:

MARTINGALES

The purpose of all martingales (except for the Irish) is to control the horse's head. The martingale applies pressure when the head reaches a certain point thereby encouraging the horse to lower its head.

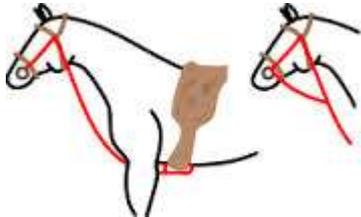
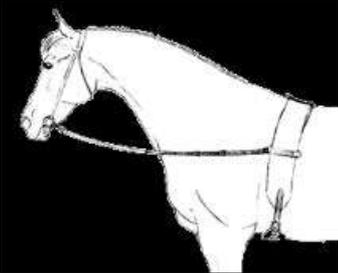
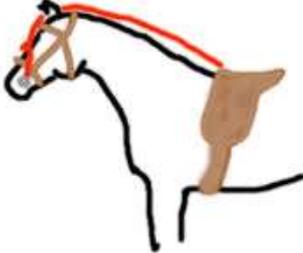
Standing (tie down or head check)		Creates leverage on the horse's nose when the horse raises its head above the desired point. Must only be connected to a cavesson noseband.
Running		Creates leverage through the reins to the bit on the bars of the horse's mouth when the horse raises its head above the desired point. When correctly fitted the rings should reach the horse's gullet and the reins will make a straight line from the rider's hand to the bit ring when the horse's head is at the correct height and the running martingale is not in effect.
Irish		This is not really a martingale, but a short piece of leather with rings at each end. Its purpose is to prevent the reins from going over a horse's head in the event of a fall. Used mainly in European horse racing.
German or Market Harborough		The martingale runs through the rings of the bit and attaches to rings on the reins of the bridle between the bit and the rider's hand. It has additional leverage over a running martingale.

BREASTPLATES

The purpose of a breastplate is to keep the saddle in place.

Breast Collar		Favoured by stockmen & western riders.
3-point		So named because it attaches at 3 points – the girth and each of the D rings on the front of the saddle. The martingale can be removed if desired.
5-point		Attaches at 5 points and more evenly disperses pressure. Designed to keep the saddle in place and generally used in jumping events. The martingale can be removed.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

Chambon		Prevents the horse from raising its head beyond a fixed point. Raising the head causes the length of the chambon along the cheekpieces to shorten and put pressure on the horse's mouth and poll. The chambon is used mostly in training horses via lunging. The chambon is very similar to the standing martingale.
Side Reins, Draw Reins		Generally used when lunging, side reins give the horse something to take contact with, encourage balance and correct head carriage and help a horse develop self-carriage. Pictured here attached to a lunge roller but can also be attached to the girth if a saddle is used.
Bearing Rein, Check Rein or Over Check		Designed to prevent the horse from putting its head down below a certain point. Generally used in harness racing but can also be used on ponies (called a grass rein) to prevent them from stopping to eat grass and/or pull small children out of the saddle!

WOUND IDENTIFICATION

Although we can't stop horses from being horses, many wounds are preventable. Being able to identify how a wound has occurred can help us eliminate any future occurrences. The location of the wound on the horse can also give us a clue as to its cause.

Lacerations



These can be irregular in shape with jagged edges and skin flaps. Caused by the horse running up against a sharp object such as a gate hinge, nail, post or wire. This wound needs veterinary attention and stitching.

Cuts



These are smaller than lacerations and have relatively clean edges. This injury would have been caused by a sharp object such as metal. It will also need veterinary attention and stitching.

Punctures



Puncture wounds are often worse than they appear as they can be quite deep and prone to infection. A vet will need to check if any foreign material is left inside. Puncture wounds generally do not require stitching and can be caused by the horse being staked on a tree branch, fencing wire or other protruding object.

Grazes



Grazes are superficial wounds that we can generally treat ourselves with some antiseptic cream they heal quite quickly. Grazes can be caused by rubbing against an object (ie. Fence post) and most kicks and bites from other horses that take off the top layers of skin can be treated as grazes.

Pressure sores



Pressure sores are commonly found on the front of the fetlocks and on the outside of the hock and are caused by a repetitive rubbing on hard ground when a horse is lying down or getting up. Boots can help minimize pressure sores in prone horses.

SADDLE – AREAS OF WEAR

<p>Girth Points</p>		<p>Check they are firmly attached to the saddle. Check the points are sound and note if the buckle holes are stretching or tearing.</p>
<p>Girth</p>		<p>Check the girth is sound, no rips or tears and all stitching is tight.</p>
<p>Stirrup Leathers</p>		<p>Check your stirrup leathers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where the stirrup sits. 2. Where they sit on the stirrup bar of the saddle. 3. Stitching is sound. 4. Holes aren't tearing or stretching.

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