Horse Activity Book B

for

CLOVERBUDS

4-H Members in Grades
Kindergarten - 3rd Grade



Name:_____

Club Name:_____

County:_____

Notes for Volunteers

Thank you for helping with the Gloucester County 4-H Horse Cloverbuds! Here are some The NJ 4-H Horse Cloverbud Policy & Safety Guidelines must be followed at all times when using this activity book. Please see http://nj4h.rutgers.edu/policies/members-cloverbudpolicy-2009-0901.pdf for a copy of the policy and guidelines.

Many sections include a variety of activities. At least one activity per section must be completed.

There are (3) 4-H Horse Cloverbud Activity Books. All Cloverbud members in one club or group should complete the same book in the course of one year, regardless of their ages or the length of time they have been members. Ex: This year, all Cloverbud Horse Club members complete Book B. Next year, all members will complete Book C.

Currently, this curriculum is available as an electronic publication. Please contact your County 4-H office for printed copies.

For additional Cloverbud activities, please refer to the NJ 4-H Cloverbud page located at http:// nj4h.rutgers.edu/cloverbud/.

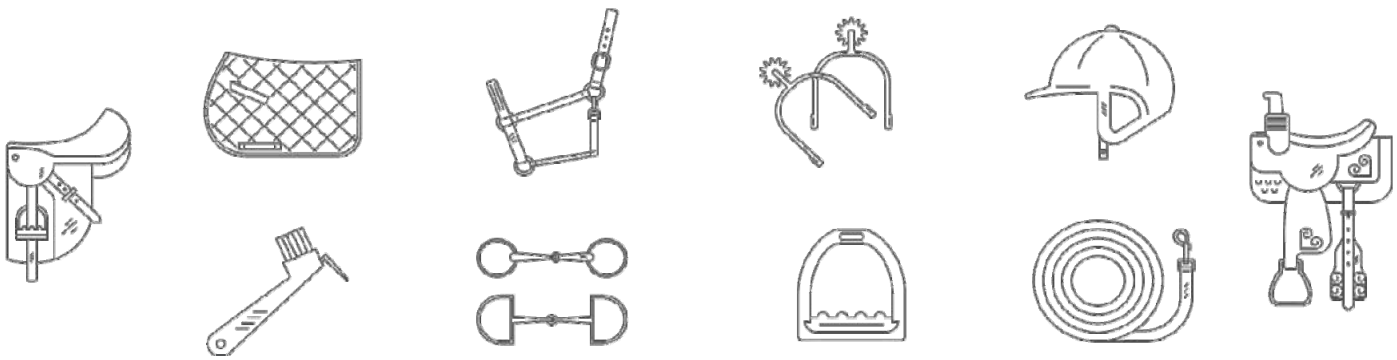
What is the 4-H Cloverbud Program? 4-H can be a valuable experience for youth of many ages. In New Jersey, the earliest 4-H club experience is belonging to a 4-H Cloverbud Club (children in grades K-3).

Summary of Differences Between the Cloverbud Program and the Traditional 4-H Program

	Cloverbuds	4-H Program
Type of Learning	Activity–centered	Project-centered
Type of Instruction	Leader-directed	Self-study, Individual
Recognition	Participation	Achievement
Recognition Goals	Participation	Competition, achievement
Learner Resources	Activity book	Project record book

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My 4-H Club



My Name:_____

4-H Club Name:_____

My Project Helper's Name:_____

4-H Leader's Name:_____

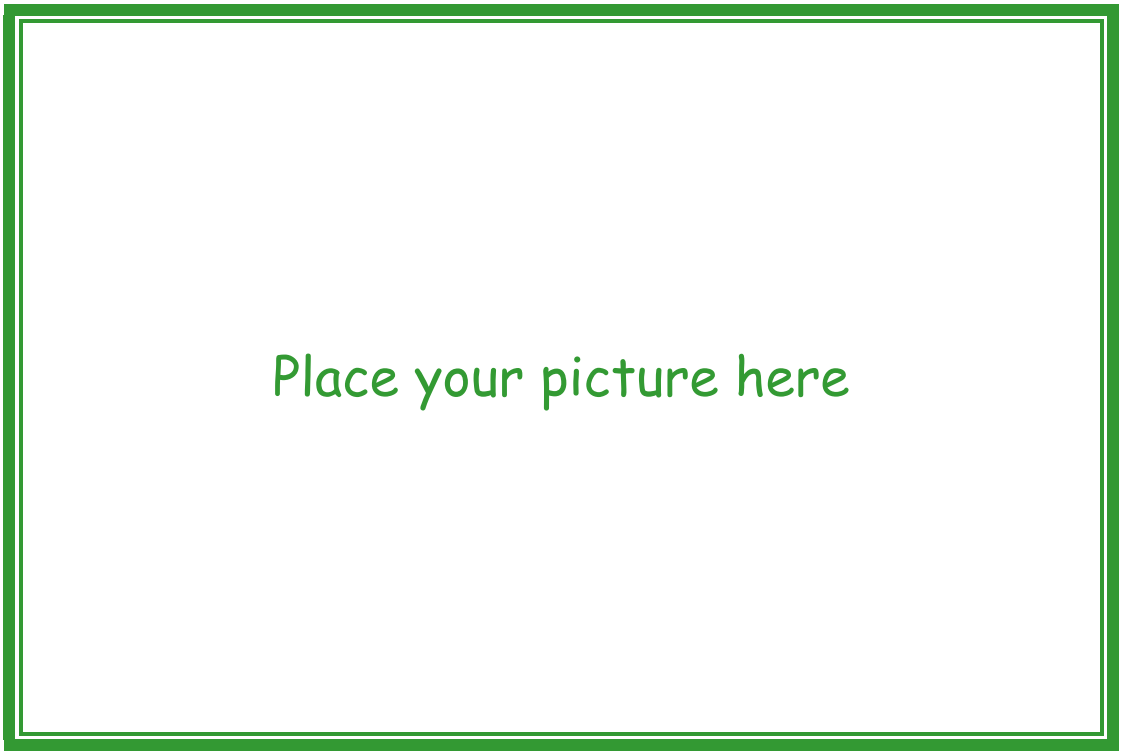
My Leader's Phone Number:_____

Other Club Members:_____

_____

_____

A Little Bit About Me



Name:_____ **Age:**_____

My Family Members:_____

_____

My Favorite Activities:_____

_____

_____

About 4-H

4-H Emblem

The four leaf clover with the letter "H" on each leaf, which stands for head, heart, hands and health. The colors of the emblem are green and white.

Can you color the clover to make it a 4-H clover?



4-H Motto

"TO MAKE THE BEST BETTER"

This motto challenges everyone involved in 4-H to do the very best job they can.

4-H Slogan

"LEARNING BY DOING"

The 4-H Pledge

4-H Pledge

I pledge

My Head to clearer thinking,
(right hand points to forehead)

My Heart to greater loyalty,
(right hand over heart)

My Hands to larger service, and
(arms slightly bent, palms up)

My Health to better living,
(arms at sides)

For My Club, My Community,

My Country, and My World.



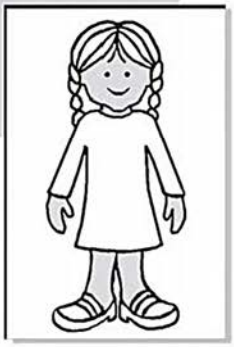
Head



Heart



Hands



Health

RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

My Club & County Activities and Events

Event	Date

A Little Bit About My Project Horse

Tell us about a horse you ride or learn about here.



Name of Horse:_____

Breed:_____

Gender:_____ **Age:**_____

Color:_____

Where is the horse kept?_____

Who helps care for the horse?_____

Getting Ready

Are You Prepared?



Are you in the right mood?
We all get very excited and sometimes very grumpy, but it is important to remember that when you work around horses, you need to act responsibly! So if you need to yell, scream, and jump with joy – don't do it around the horses. You don't want to frighten them!



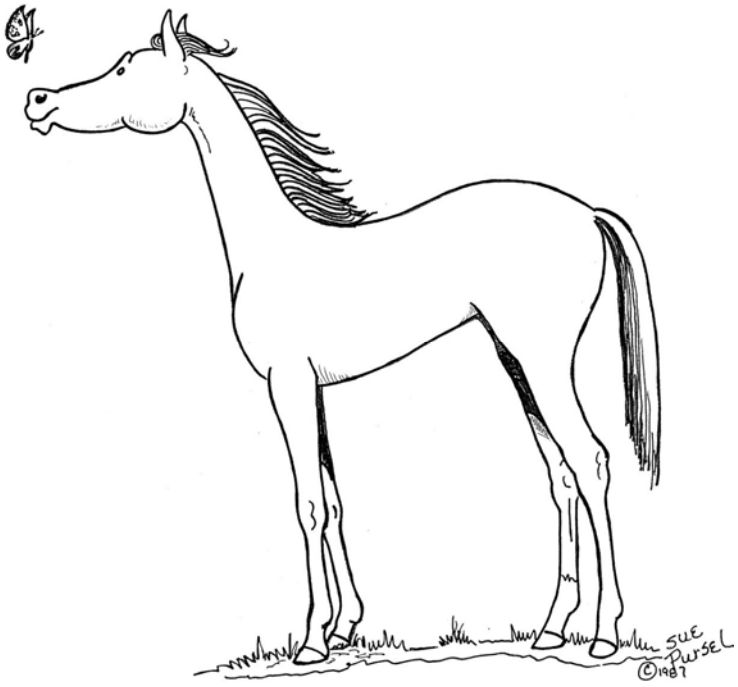
What are you wearing?
Your clothing should be comfortable and fitted. Clothes should not be so tight that you cannot freely move your arms or legs and should not be so loose that your shirt or pants get caught on the saddle. If you are planning to ride, be sure you are wearing long pants to avoid pinching from the saddle.

Do you have your helmet on?
A properly fitted helmet is essential when working with horses. Your brain controls your entire body so your head is the most important thing to keep safe. See the helmet page in this book for information on proper fit of a helmet.



Are you wearing boots or hard riding sneakers?
The right footwear will protect your feet in case a horse accidentally steps on you. Never work around a horse in sandals, flip flops, bare feet or even soft sneakers. If you plan to ride, make sure your boots have a heel to prevent your feet from slipping through the stirrup.





use your head

DO THE FIVE-POINT SAFETY CHECK

when selecting your riding helmet.

1. FRONT

The helmet should sit firmly in place about an inch above the eyebrows.

More than 1" = too small.
Less than 1" = too big.

2. SIDE

The straps on the side should meet just below and in front of your earlobes.

3. BACK

A snug-fitting helmet is best. The harness on the back should prevent the helmet from moving forward. Avoid using your hair to create a proper fit.

4. THROAT

The strap under your chin should be snug but not tight. Tilt your chin up and down to ensure a proper fit.

5. TEST

Grasp the helmet with two hands and rock it back and forth. The skin and eyebrows should move with the helmet.



Always choose to wear a certified riding helmet.

No helmet can protect against every head injury. However, studies show a dramatic reduction in the severity of injuries when a properly fitted helmet is worn every time you ride a horse. Replace your helmet every five years or immediately after a direct impact from a fall.

extension.psu.edu/4-H

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Horse Safety

Horse Talk

Horses cannot speak like we can, but they can communicate with other horses and people. When you are around horses, it is important to listen to the sounds they make and watch their "body language." Body Language—nonverbal actions of the horse, like movement of his ears and swishing of his tail

Noises

Horses speak in a variety of ways by making several different sounds. Some of the more common sounds are:

- **Snort**—blow air out through their nostrils in quick, loud breaths. A warning signal used to alert other horses of something. Often snort when they are excited or frightened.
- **Neigh or Whinny**—sound used by horses to express concern and fear. A loud piercing sound.
- **Nicker**—to greet other horses, other animals, getting feed, and seeing their people. A soft sound, the sound of pleasure.
- **Squeal**—sound of anger. Horses squeal when they see each other for the first time and when they are fighting. May squeal when bucking.

Ears

- When a horse shows interest in something and is curious, his ears point forward.
- When a horse is asleep his eyes are partially closed and ears are slightly laid toward the back.
- When a horse is angry or upset his ears are laid farther back toward his crest.

The eyes and the ears can function together or separately. Horses can look and listen to what is going on in front of them with one ear and eye while paying attention to what is going on behind them with the other eye and ear at the same time!



Eyes

Being able to see the white around a horse's eyes sometimes means they are angry or scared. White around the eyes is also a normal characteristic of the Appaloosa breed.







Tail

At the opposite end of a horse's body is another communication tool that is sometimes overlooked. Horses use their tails to brush away pesky flies, but did you know that these body parts transmit language, too?

A horse's natural tail carriage may vary by breed. However, there are some tail signals that are common to all breeds and which a horse owner should recognize.

- **High**—they are alert or excited
- **Low**—it is a sign of exhaustion, fear, pain or submission
- **Held high over its back**—as seen in most foals, they are playful or are very alarmed
- **Swishing**—they are irritated with flies or maybe the rider



Anyone who's ever ridden a horse that is reluctant to work has probably witnessed the trademark "wringing" or fierce swishing of the tail, a sign of irritation or frustration.

However, that is not to be confused with the gentle, rhythmic swishing that sometimes accompanies a change in balance, like a lead change, for example.





Facial Expressions



- **Snapping or Gumming**—Horses will open their mouths and draw back the corners, then open and shut their jaws. This is often seen in foals showing submission to an older horse and they will also show fear or submissiveness in their eyes.



- **The Flehmen Response**—This is caused by an intense or unusual smell. They stick their nose in the air and curl the upper lip over their nose.



- **Flared nostrils**—This usually means they are excited or alert.

Safety Activities

Do You See What I See

A horse communicates by using his body and voice to send signals for things like fear or hunger. Think about what the horse is trying to "say" and circle the correct answer.

1. **Horse Signal**—The horse trots away from you as soon as he sees the halter.
   What is the horse saying? *Circle the correct response*

   A. I love to be caught
   B. Catch me if you can

2. **Horse Signal**—The horse turns over the empty feed pan and rolls it around in the stall.
   What is the horse saying? *Circle the correct response*

   A. Excuse me, I am hungry, and I would like to eat please
   B. I do not like the color of this feed pan

3. **Horse Signal**—The horse swishes his tail and pins his ears when someone walks up behind them.
   What is the horse saying? *Circle the correct response*

   A. Who are you, and what do you want
   B. Hi, please come brush me

Simon Says

Get ready to listen to what Simon says. Below you will find instructions on how to make ears and a tail.

On your mark, get set, go! ……WAIT!

I didn't say Simon says! Remember, you need to move your ears and tail to show how your horse would look and behave, you can also whinny!

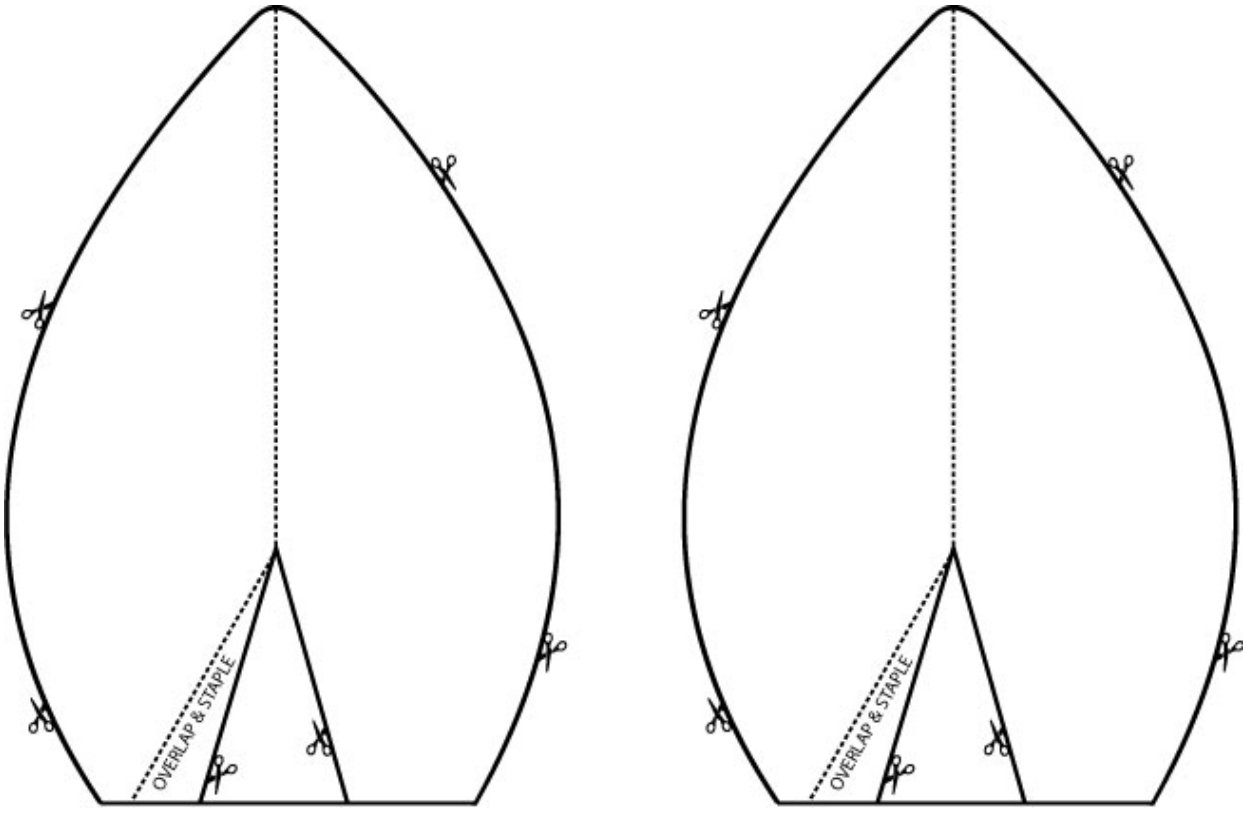
Commands can include, but are not limited to:

I'm so happy to see you
I'm upset, that other horse is too close to me
I'm tired, I don't want to trot anymore
Hello, I am the new foal in the pasture – who are you
Darn flies, get them off of me
I'm listening
I'm hungry
I'm sleepy

Directions to make Ears & Tail:

Ears—Use template below to make your horse ears. Cut and attach.

Tail—Use yarn to create a tail.





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Horse Management

Parts of the Horse

Knowing the parts of the horse and how they function is essential for working around the animal. It can also be important when you are explaining to a veterinarian where a horse is hurt.

Do you know any horse body parts already? What are they?

_____

_____

You may have more in common with your horse than you think! Humans and horses share some common body parts, such as nostrils, eyes, foreheads, ears, knees and elbows.

Look at some pictures of horses and answer the following questions:

How are a horse's ears different from yours?

_____

_____

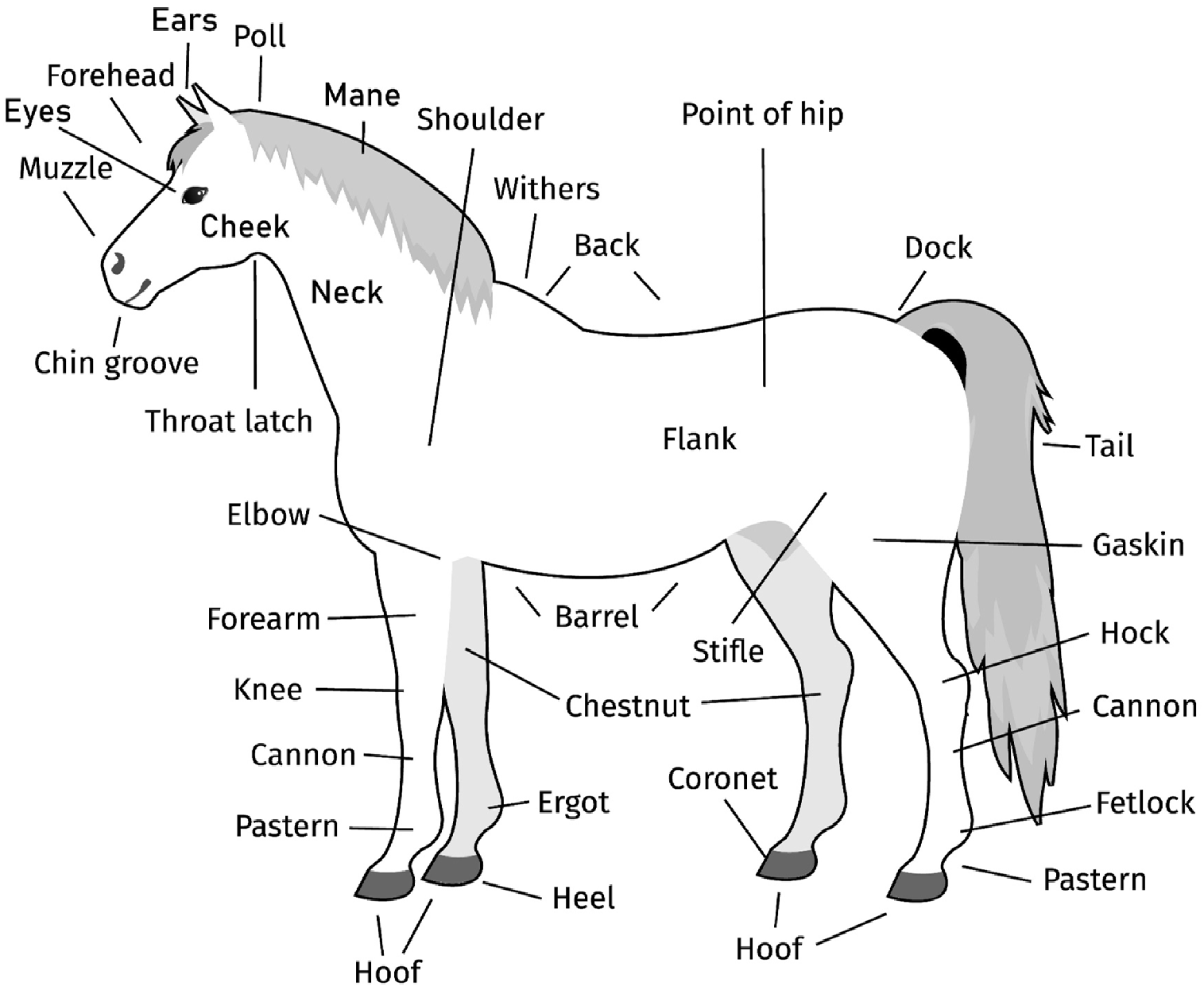
How are a horse's eyes different from yours?

_____

_____

Fun Facts

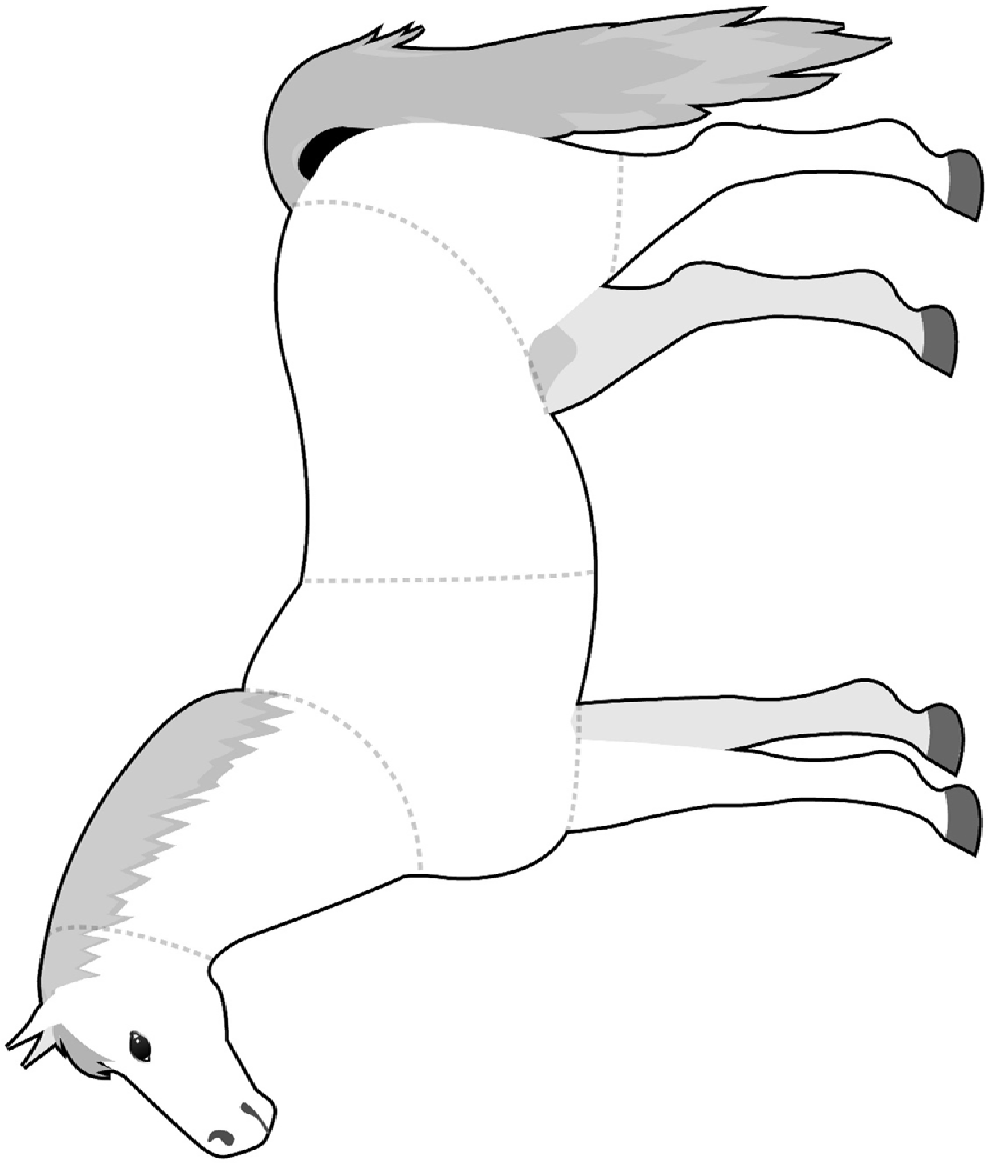
- A horse's forelimbs (front legs and upper front body) bear 65% of a horse's weight.
- The term **conformation** refers to a horse's skeletal structure and overall appearance.
- Horses are able to sleep standing up due to the ability to "lock" their joints in place.
- A horse's skeleton is made up of 205 bones.


Ears
Poll
Forehead
Eyes
Mane
Shoulder
Point of hip
Muzzle
Withers
Cheek
Back
Dock
Neck
Chin groove
Throat latch
Flank
Tail
Elbow
Gaskin
Forearm
Barrel
Hock
Stifle
Knee
Chestnut
Cannon
Cannon
Coronet
Ergot
Fetlock
Pastern
Pastern
Heel
Hoof
Hoof

Horse Management Activities

Cut out the horse parts puzzle and cut along dotted lines. Now you can try to put the horse parts together to make a whole horse!

**For another fun activity: Color the horse before you cut it out & trade pieces with your friends!*





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Place completed puzzle here

Horse Identification

Markings of Horses

Just like you and me, all horses look a little bit different. Each marking has a name and each name is commonly known in the equine world.

Horse markings are a useful way to tell horses apart, or to identify horses. Horse markings are also used on horses' registration papers, equine registries and breed organizations.

STAR
White spot on the forehead



STRIPE
Narrow white stripedown the center of the face, on the bridge of the nose



SNIP
White spot located on the muzzle, between orjust below the nostrils



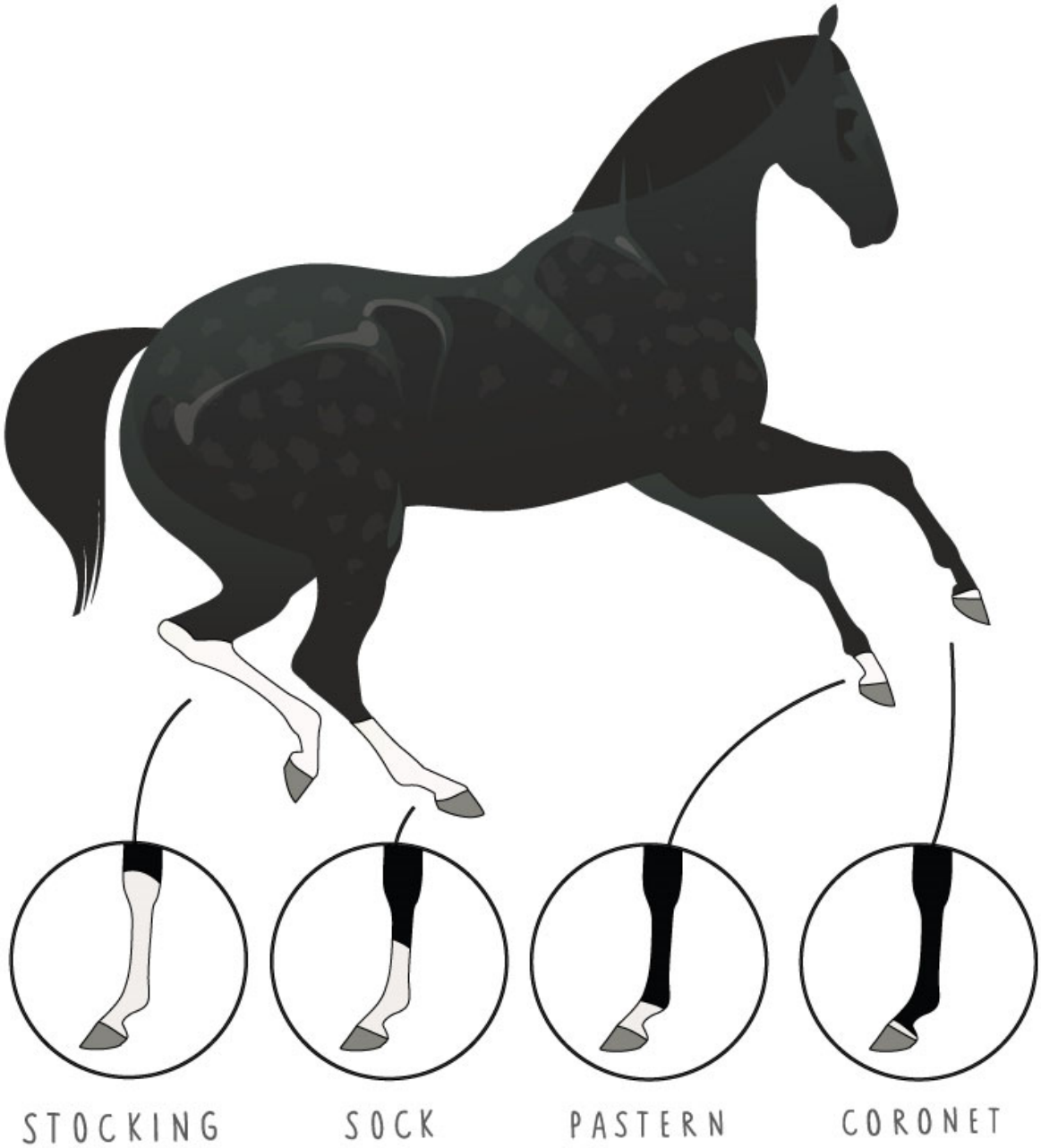
BLAZE
Wide white area thatruns along the bridgeof the nose



BALD
White that starts above the forehead, goes to the muzzle, and extends beyond the bridge of the nose to the side of the face



Markings on the Legs



STOCKING
White extends from the hoof to knee or hock

SOCK
(Half Stocking)
White that runs from the hoof halfway to knee or hock

PASTERN
White around the pastern

CORONET
A small white band just above the hoof

Do you know a horse's face markings?

Draw a line from each horse to the correct marking name.











STRIPE

BLAZE

BALD

STAR

SNIP

Draw in the markings that are listed under each picture.
You can color the horses' legs, but remember to leave the markings white.



PASTERN



SOCK



STOCKING

Horse Breeds & Uses

A breed is an animal group with many of the same characteristics, such as appearance (known as conformation), height, and gait. They may also have similar color patterns and markings. All of these unique features play an important role in identification and breed registration.

DRAFT HORSE BREEDS

Draft horses were initially bred to carry knights in shining armor. With the invention of black powder rifles, they were moved into fields to do farm work. Today, draft horses generally stand from 15 to 19 hands high and weigh from 1400 to 2000 pounds. They are used mostly for farming, logging, pulling, showing, and riding. These horses are commonly known as "Gentle Giants" for their calm and gentle personalities. This characteristic also makes them a popular choice for mounted police units.



Belgian

- Originated in Belgium
- Body colors can be sorrel, blonde, chestnut or roan
- Typically have a white marking on their face with light or white markings on their legs
- Average height is between 15-19 hands
- Most popular draft breed in America



Percheron

- Originated in Le Perche, France
- Body colors are mainly black and grey; the occasional sorrel, bay or roan is possible but not common
- May have white markings, but a lot of white is undesirable
- Average height is between 15-19 hands
- Descendent of the Arabian breed



Clydesdale

- Originated in Scotland
- Body colors can be bay, brown, black, sorrel or roan
- White face markings are common along with stockings and feathers, or long hair, around their hooves
- Can grow over 18 hands tall
- The most famous of the draft horse breeds



Shire

- Originated in England
- Body colors can be black, brown, bay or gray, with chestnut or sorrel being rare
- White face markings are common along with stockings and feathers, or long hair, around their hooves
- Average height is 17.1 hands, but may get taller
- Looks similar to Clydesdales and the two breeds can be easily confused



North American Spotted Draft

- Originated in the United States
- Spotted Draft Horses are pinto colored, meaning spotted with body color of white andanother color
- Any base coat color is acceptable, though the most common are black, bay, and brown
- Average height is between 16-17 hands
- The newest breed of draft horses, establishedin the 1990s



Suffolk Punch

- Originated in England
- Body color is chestnut and can be anywhere from a light golden shade to a dark liver shade
- Small white markings can occur on the head or legs
- Average height of 16.1 hands
- One of the oldest breeds with records datingback to 1880



American Cream

- Originated in England
- Body color is cream
- Skin is pink and eye color is auburn
- Average height of 15-16.3 hands
- Less than 400 horses currently registered



Haflinger

- Originated in the Southern Tyrolean Mountains of present day Austria and northern Italy
- Body color ranges from a pale chestnut to a dark liver chestnut
- Mane and tail are white or flaxen
- White face markings are acceptable, but whiteleg markings are not
- Height should be between 13.2 and 15 hands



Norwegian Fjord

- Originated in Norway
- Body color mainly brown dun, with about 10% being red dun, gray dun, white dun or yellow dun
- All have primitive markings, a dorsal stripe from the forelock down the neck and back into the tail
- The mane is usually cut short so it will stand upto display the darker stripe in the center with the outer hair being white
- Average height is between 13.2 and 14.2 hands

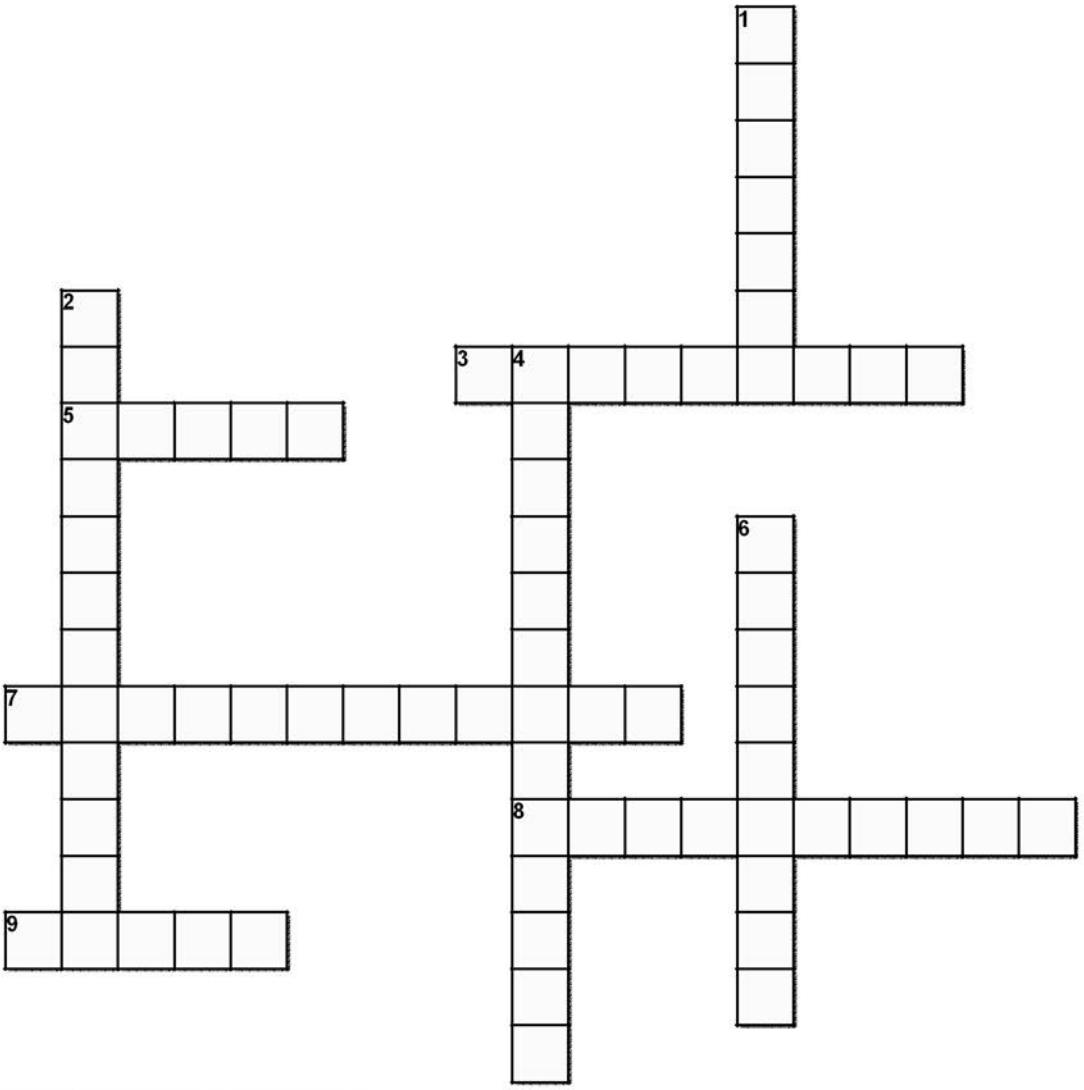


Breeds & Uses Activities

From the NINE breeds of horses listed, name FOUR breeds. Tell your parents or leaders ONE thing about each breed you chose.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Horse Management Activities



Created on TheTeachersCorner.net Crossword Maker

Suffolk Punch	Shire	Haflinger	Percheron	Fjord
Belgian	Clydesdale	Spotted Draft	American Cream	

Across

3. Originated in the Southern Tyrolean Mountains and have an average height of 13.2-15 hands

5. Originated in Norway and have primitive markings

8. Originated in the United States and is the newest breed of draft horses

9. Originated in Scotland and is famous for Super Bowl ads which feature this breed

10. Originated in England and can be a variety of body colors, including gray

Down

1. Originated in Belgium and is the most popular draft horse breed in the USA

2. Originated in England and whose body color can vary from a light to dark chestnut

4. Originated in the United States and have pink skin and an auburn eye

6. Originated in France and whose body colors are normally either black or gray

Horse Nutrition

THE FOOD FACTORY

Our digestive tract and the horse's digestive tract consist of the same five parts: mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine. Even with these similarities, there are major differences between humans and horses. Let's learn some more!

Mouth This is where our food is broken down by chewing. Chewing makes saliva which helps breakdown the starch in the food. Think about when you chew gum. Think about how much saliva your mouth makes! A horse can produce 10 gallons or more of saliva in one day!

Fun Fact
Horse's molar teeth can be up to 7 inches long!

Esophagus This is the tube that takes the food from the mouth to the stomach. Did you know that horses cannot vomit or burp? The horse has a valve at the top of the stomach that that stops food from reentering the esophagus once it has reached the stomach.

Stomach The stomach secretes acids and enzymes that help breakdown the food. Liquids can pass through the stomach in about 15-30 minutes, but dry matter food can take up to 12 hours to pass through. For humans, most food takes 4-5 hours to pass through the stomach. The food leaves the stomach as a liquid or paste.

Small Intestine This is where most of the horse's digestion and absorption takes place. This is where the body digests and absorbs the needed proteins, vitamins, minerals and energy. Fats and carbohydrates are the most important energy sources for a horse.

Large Intestine The large intestine in horses is composed of 4 major parts: cecum, large colon, small colon and rectum.

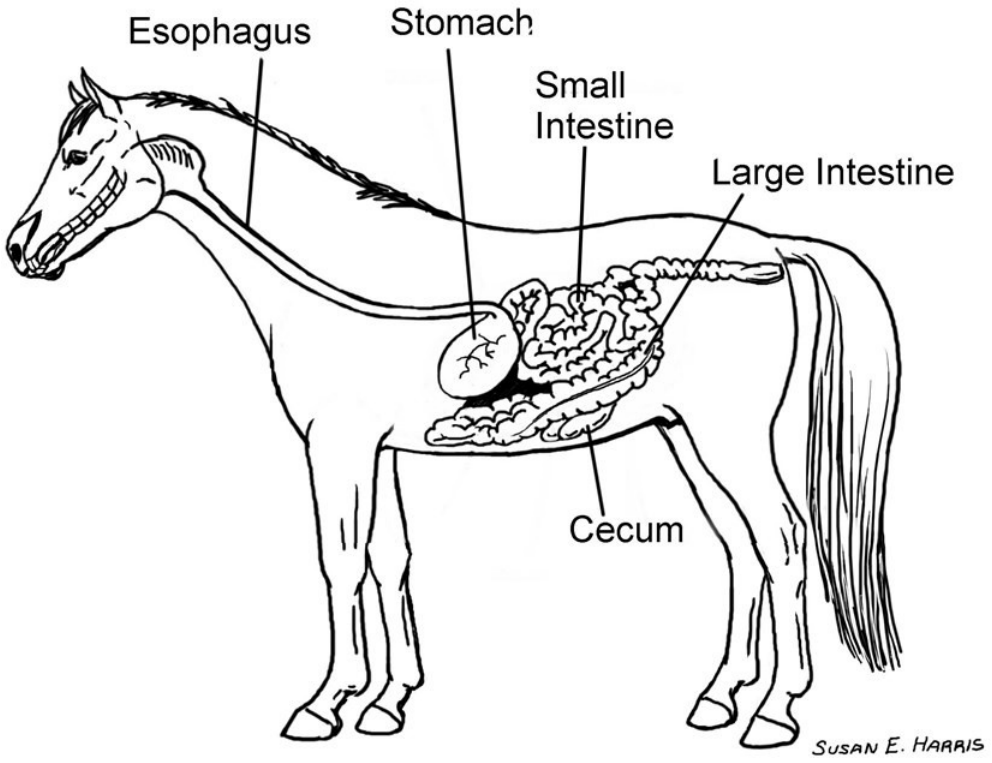
- **Cecum**—The cecum's major role for horses is to breakdown most of the plant fibers—hay, grass, etc. In the cecum, horses have bacteria that break down the cellulose in the plants; therefore they are able to eat large amounts of hay and grass. Humans don't have a cecum or the same type of bacteria in their large intestine, therefore they cannot digest these complex plant fibers.
- **Large Colon**—After the plant fibers have been broken down, it moves to this area where the body absorbs water. Hay and grasses continue to be broken down and digested here.
- **Small Colon**— More water is absorbed into the body and the food material now becomes solid and is ready to be expelled from the body.
- **Rectum**—This where the fecal matter leaves the body.

The complete digestion cycle for a horse, from mouth to ground, can be 36 to 72 hours (2-3 days).

The complete digestion cycle for humans takes about 24 to 72hours (1-3 days).

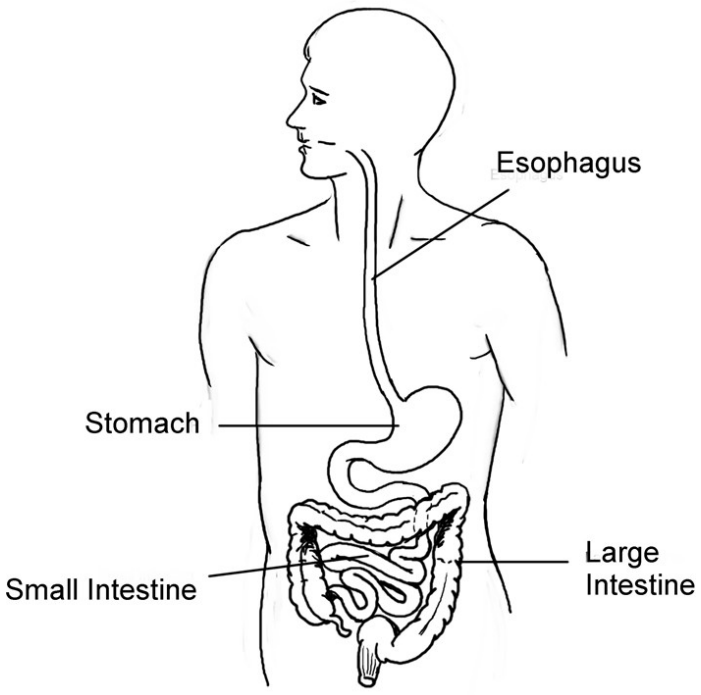
Fun Fact

Did you know the averagehorse produces 40 -50 pounds of manure a day?



Length of the Digestive Systems

	HUMAN*	HORSE**
	(approximate in feet)	(approximate in feet)
Esophagus	1	5
Stomach	1/2	1
Small Intestine	18	70
Cecum	None	4
Large Intestine	5	23



**Foods and Nutrition Encyclopedia*

*** Equine Science, Basic Knowledge for Horse People of All Ages*



Human and Horse Comparisons
Length of Digestive Systems

Supplies Needed:

- Five different colors of yarn
  - 4 of the colors - at least 45 ft
  - 1 of the colors – at least 100 ft
- A yard stick
- A ruler
- A 25 or 50 foot tape measure
- Masking tape
- Markers
- Paper

Instructions:

1. Take your box of supplies into the hallway
2. Set out the different color of yarns
3. Have the youth decide which color they will use for each different part of the digestive tract of the human and of the horse and record them in **Chart 1**.
4. Now have the youth measure each part of the digestive tract of the human and the horse (in order and with the correct color yarn that they have selected). Tie a knot to the next color to keep the yarn in order of the parts of the digestive tract.
5. Remember to do one for the **human** and one for the **horse**.

Chart 1

	HUMAN* (approximate in feet)	COLOR (record)	HORSE** (approximate in feet)	COLOR (record)
Esophagus	1		5	
Stomach	1/2		1	
Small Intestine	18		70	
Cecum	None		4	
Large Intestine	5		23	

*Foods and Nutrition Encyclopedia

** Equine Science, Basic Knowledge for Horse People of All Ages

Riding Styles & Tack

WHAT'S IN YOUR CLOSET?

With so many different styles of riding, there is a wide variety of clothing and apparel to choose from. First, there is your everyday barn clothes. These may be what you do your chores in, or what you wear when you practice riding, or both! Regarding your practice clothes, there is a wide range of what is acceptable. So here is a short list of items you want to watch for.



- **ALWAYS WEAR YOUR ASTM/SEI APPROVED HELMET!**
- **NEVER** wear short pants when you are riding—your legs might get pinched and sore, making it uncomfortable to ride!
- **ALWAYS** wear hard soled shoes or boots with a heel. The heel helps to prevent your foot from sliding too far into the stirrup. If you are wearing a shoe or boot and the horse steps on your foot, it may hurt, but not as much as sneakers, sandals, or flip flops! **OUCH!!**
- Short or long sleeved shirts are fine to wear.
- Wearing riding gloves may protect your hands from getting blisters. Also, they protect your hands if your horse pulls away when you are leading them!
- If you are riding English, you may want to get a pair of half chaps or regular chaps. They will protect your legs and help you with your riding position.





Hunt Seat Riders

For fans of Hunt Seat riding: (you know, the style where you might want to go fox hunting or jumping over hurdles) here is what you wantto fill your closet with!

Horses that you may typically see being ridden in the hunter ring include, but aren't limited to, Thoroughbreds, Warmbloods, Quarter Horses, and Welsh Ponies.

Some of the disciplines typical of hunt seat include Hunters, Jumpers, and Horse Trials.

When you are planning to participate in a demonstration, and want to becorrectly turned out (properly dressed), there are several items you will want to find:

- **Helmet**—you will already have this, but if your practice helmet is a colored one, you will want to lookfor a helmet cover. This fits over your helmet. For the demonstration, you will want a plain black cover. If it looks like velvet, that is great!
- **Boots**—generally, until you reach 13 years old, you will find that hunt seat riders wear paddock or jodhpur boots. Your legs just keep growing, and trying to keep you in correct fitting tall boots willkeep your parents' wallets empty!
- **Riding Breeches or Jodhpurs**—if you are wearing paddock or Jodhpur boots, you will want to wear breeches that are called Jodhpurs. These are English riding pants that have a cuff at the bottom. There is an elastic strap that goes under your boot to keep the Jodphurs from sliding up your leg. To put the finishing touch on your Jodphurs, you will add garter or jod straps. These are leather bands that go around your leg, just below your knee. They buckle on the outside of your leg.
- **Riding Shirt**—for the young ladies, you will wear a shirt called a rat-catcher. This shirt buttons up all the way, and then has a strip, called a choker, that goes around your neck to give it a finished look. For the young gentlemen, you will wear a shirt and tie when you are planning to participate in ademonstration.
- **Hunt Coat**—this looks like a suit jacket, but is cut and styled a little differently. Hunt coats, or jackets, are usually a conservative color, not too flashy.
- **Gloves**—whenever you plan to enter the ring for a demonstration, you should always be wearingriding gloves. These may be made of leather, or sometimes of a stretchy material.
- **Hair**—young ladies, if you have long hair, you may wear it in either pigtails or in a ponytail. And yes, you may wear a brightly colored bow! HOWEVER, for the sake of the audience or anyone who may beevaluating you, be sure the bow doesn't cover your number, if you are wearing one. If your hair is too short for a ponytail or pig tails, then you should plan to keep your hair under your helmet and keep it contained with a hairnet. Gentlemen, if your hair isn't a tidy length, you may also need to think about how to contain it under your helmet. Making a good first impression is always important!
- **Boots & Breeches**—Should you decide that you want to wear tall boots and breeches instead of jodphurs, you will find it is difficult to find boots that are the correct fit. Many times they will be too big around the calf, too tall or too short.



Western & Contest Riders

Okay now, for all the fans of Western riding! How about those ofyou who dream of chasing cows (or at least riding in a western saddle)? What is going to be in your closets?

The western discipline includes many different aspects. Some of theseare, cattle work, gaming classes, western pleasure, horsemanship, trail riding, and a variety of other activities. Most typically when you think of western, the image that pops into your head is the cowboy! You maysee all sorts of breeds being ridden western. The first few that come to mind are Quarter Horses, Paints and Appaloosas. You may also see Morgans, Arabians, and many others!

When you are getting ready to demonstrate your skills in the western saddle, your closet will include:

- **Helmet**—you will already have this, but if your practice helmet is a colored one, you will wantto look for a helmet cover. This fits over your helmet. You may want to look for a cover that matches the rest of your outfit.
- **Western pants or western jeans**.
- **Belt—**a nicebuckle gives you a polished look.
- **Appropriate western shirt including long sleeves (that reach approximately to the wrist) and a collar—**Be sure all of your buttonsand snaps are, well, buttoned and snapped!! Clothing must be neat, workman-like, and suitable for demonstrations that you are participating in.
- **Boots—**or shoes that have a definite heel as viewed from the side.
- **Jacket, vest, or tie—**These are optional, but may complete the look of the "well dressed cowpoke".
- **Chaps are optional—**Did you know that cowboys wore chaps to protect themselves from branches, briars, and the elements (like snow and cold)?
- **Western type spurs are optional—**Spurs may be blunt or roweled. Rowels must move freelyand be blunt. You should only use spurs if you are experienced, and know WHY you need them.

* *If you are a contest rider (games / gymkhana), the dress is the same but may be a bit more casual looking.*







Saddle Seat Riders

For the fans of Saddle Seat riding: so you aren't keen on fox hunting or chasing cows, but you would like a flashy horse to ride around on your plantation while you are checking on the crops? Or maybe you want to ride into town on a high steppingsteed?

Traditionally, the horses used by plantation owners were the types of horses we often refer to as "gaited"horses.

These horses are known for being very comfortable in their gaits and easy to ride for long periods of time, which is why they were popular for overseeing the plantations. Some of the breeds include American Saddlebreds and Tennessee Walking Horses. Other breeds that are ridden SaddleSeat include Morgans and Arabians. There are many other breeds as well.

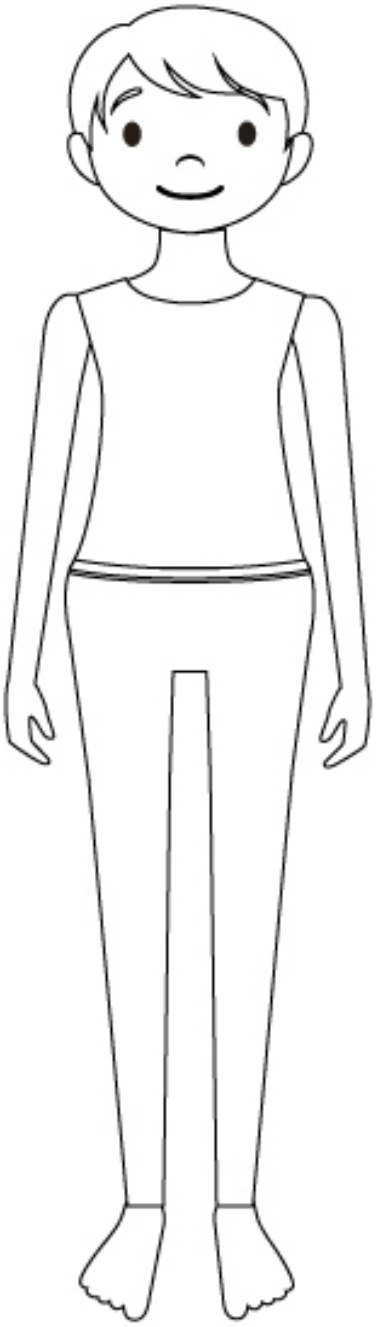
The well-dressed Saddle Seat rider's closet may have different attire for riding during the day or the evening.

- **Helmet**—you will already have this, but if your practice helmet is a bright colored one, you will want to look for a helmet cover. This fits over your helmet. For the demonstration, you will want a plain black cover.
- **Jodhpur pants or skirt**—Jodphurs are English riding pants that have a cuff at the bottom. There is an elastic strap that goes under your boot to keep the Jodphurs from sliding up your leg.
- **Jodhpur boots**—very similar to paddock boots, but traditionally they pull on, rather than zip or tie.
- **Shirt and tie**—for both the ladies and the gentlemen.
- **Coat**
  - In equitation classes informal (any time of day or night), conservative colors are suggestedincluding black, blue, gray, dark green, beige or brown, in herringbone, pinstripe or solid colors. Coat and jodhpur pants should be of same color. Day coats are not recommended inequitation classes.
  - Optional formal wear is only allowed after 6:00pm, and consists of conservative colors suchas dark gray, dark brown, dark blue, or black tuxedo jacket with collar and lapels of same color with matching jodhpurs, tuxedo shirt, bow tie, and gloves.
  - In pleasure classes, a day coat or coat of contrasting color to the jodhpurs may be worn.Informal matching equitation suit is also acceptable in pleasure classes.

Cloverbud Riding Attire Activity

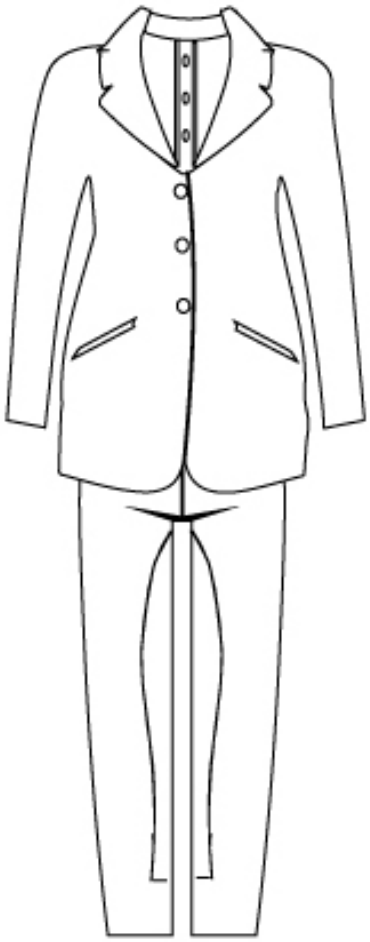
Now that you have learned about some of the basic clothing that riders in a variety of disciplines might wear when they show, let's see how YOUR rider looks!! First, color articles of clothing as you envision them. Then, have someone cut out each of the pieces. Next, paste the clothing on your "rider". Let's see how you do with this! As you look at your friends' riders, you will probably see a wide variety of colors and ideas.

Dress the riders using the articles of clothing you colored & cut out.



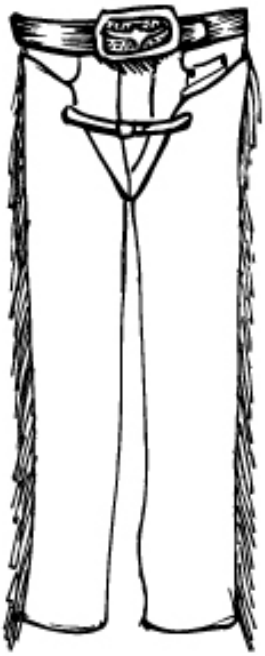
Tack-tivities

Color the articles of clothing as you envision them,
then have someone help you cut them out!











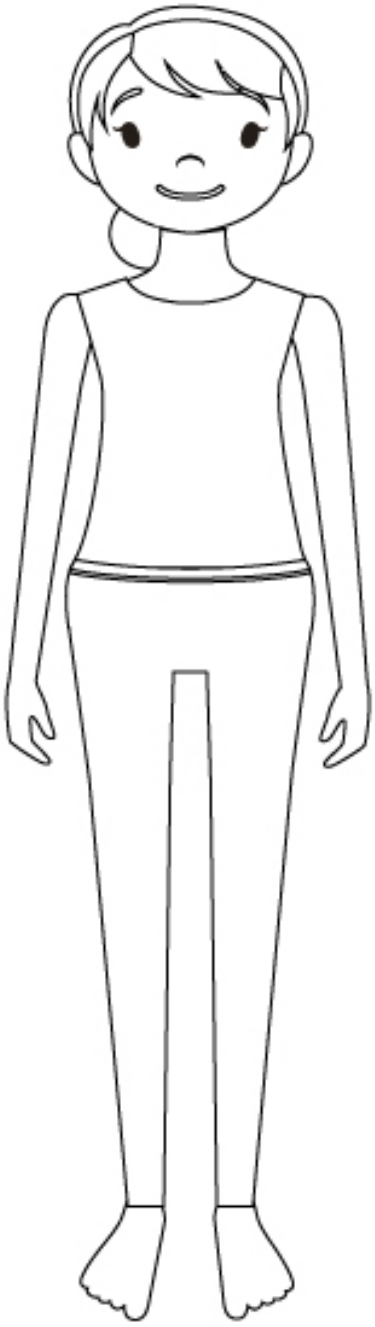






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Dress the rider using the articles of clothing you colored & cut out.



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www.belgiancorp.com

Percheron Horse Association of American

percheronhorse.org

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