


Mini 4-H Horse & Pony

- Mini 4-H is open to youth who are currently in **Kindergarten, first, or second grade** at the time of their enrollment on 4HOnline.
- Enroll in Mini 4-H through the 4HOnline website by January 15, <https://in.4HOnline.com> 
- There is no state program fee or manual fee for Mini 4-H, a local club fee may apply.
- Each Mini 4-H member can enroll in up to 5 mini 4-H projects and is able to **exhibit 2 mini-projects** at the St. Joseph County 4-H Fair.
- All projects to be exhibited must be entered into Fairentry.com (<https://stjoseph-in.fairentry.com>) prior to check-in.
- All Mini 4-H projects are checked in on Monday or Tuesday of project turn-in week, one week before fair starts, in the 4-H Exhibit Hall of the Esther Singer Building. Enter Gate 2 off Ironwood Road.
- Your completed Mini 4-H project will receive a 4-H ribbon once it is exhibited at the 4-H Fair.

HORSE & PONY:

You will learn the needs of your horse, how to groom, identify parts, breeds, tacks, and safety rules.

Exhibit Requirements: Your exhibit will consist of a 14” x 22” horizontal poster with a title of “Mini Horse & Pony”. Please refer to your manual for details.

4-H PLEDGE

I pledge...



My head to clearer thinking



My heart to greater loyalty



My hands to larger service



My health to better living

For my CLUB, my COMMUNITY, my COUNTRY, and my WORLD.

MINI 4-H HORSE & PONY

HORSES ARE FUN! Hi Horse & Pony lovers! Welcome to Mini 4-H. In this project you will learn many things about horses and ponies. You will be introduced to new words, how to take care of a horse, breeds of horses, the tack (equipment a horse wears) used, and the different ways horses and ponies are used.

NEEDS OF THE HORSE

A beautiful, sleek, healthy horse is no accident. He is usually developed by a proud owner who sees that he is fed properly, grooms him faithfully, gives careful attention to his feet, and sees he has proper exercise.

FOOD

Feed your animal a well-balanced diet.

Hay– It should be free from dust or mold and have a good fresh smell. He needs 15 to 20 pounds a day depending on the age and how much he works. Pasture is substituted for hay in the summer time.

Grain – Most horses need extra protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. Grain supplies these. Grains are oats, corn, wheat, and barley.

Salt – Horses need and love to lick salt blocks.

WATER

The average horse drinks 8 to 12 gallons of fresh water a day.

HOUSING

The horse is an outdoor animal but he needs a place to get in and out of the rain or bad weather. The barn needs to be safe, draft free and clean.

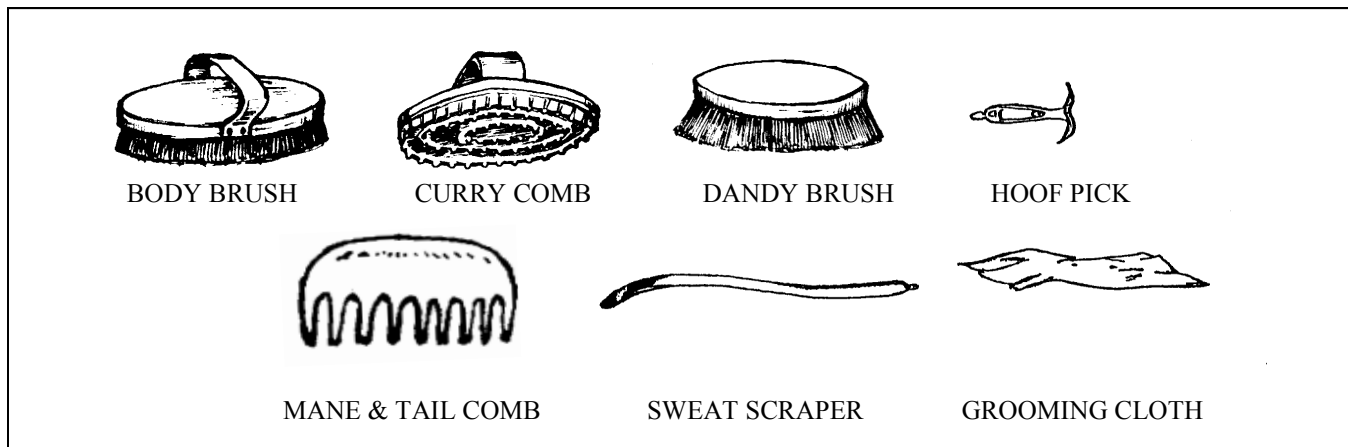


EXERCISE

Horses like to run and play in an open area or exercise if kept indoors. You can do this by riding them.

GROOMING

This means to clean and brush a horse and most horses and ponies love to be brushed. They should be groomed every day before and after they are ridden. It gives them a shiny hair coat, gentles them and conditions the skin and muscles for better performance. These pictures are the grooming tools.



HOOFS

This is the horse's foot. Hoofs need to be trimmed by a farrier (horseshoer) every 6 to 8 weeks and sometimes they need metal shoes. A hoof pick should be used to clean out hoofs so you can remove stones or any other object.

HEALTH

A horse or pony needs to feel good to do their best just like you. A doctor for animals is called a veterinarian.

Teeth – Horse's teeth need to be checked. Their teeth can become too sharp for them to chew properly. The vet will file them off carefully.

Immunization - Horses need injections to protect them from diseases such as flu, tetanus, etc.

Parasites - Worms and bots (fly eggs) can make a horse sick. The vet gives them medicine to get rid of these.

HORSEY TERMS

GELDING - A male horse that cannot reproduce itself.

MARE - A mature female horse

FILLY - A young female horse up to 3 years old.

COLT - A young male horse.

FOAL - A colt or filly under 1 year old.

STALLION - A mature male horse.

GAITS

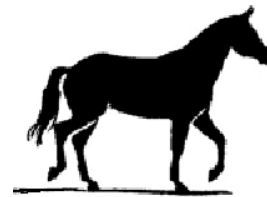
The way of going: walk, trot, canter, and gallop.

WALK - A slow, flat-footed four beat gait.

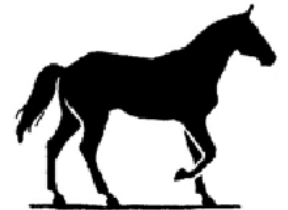
TROT - A rapid two-beat diagonal gait.

CANTER - An easy three-beat gait with rhythm.

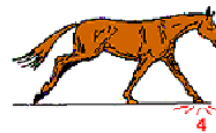
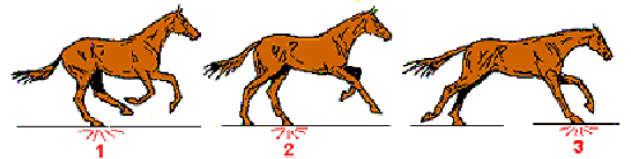
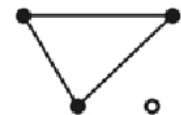
GALLOP - A four-beat gait resembling the canter but faster.



TROT



WALK



THE GALLOP

COLORS

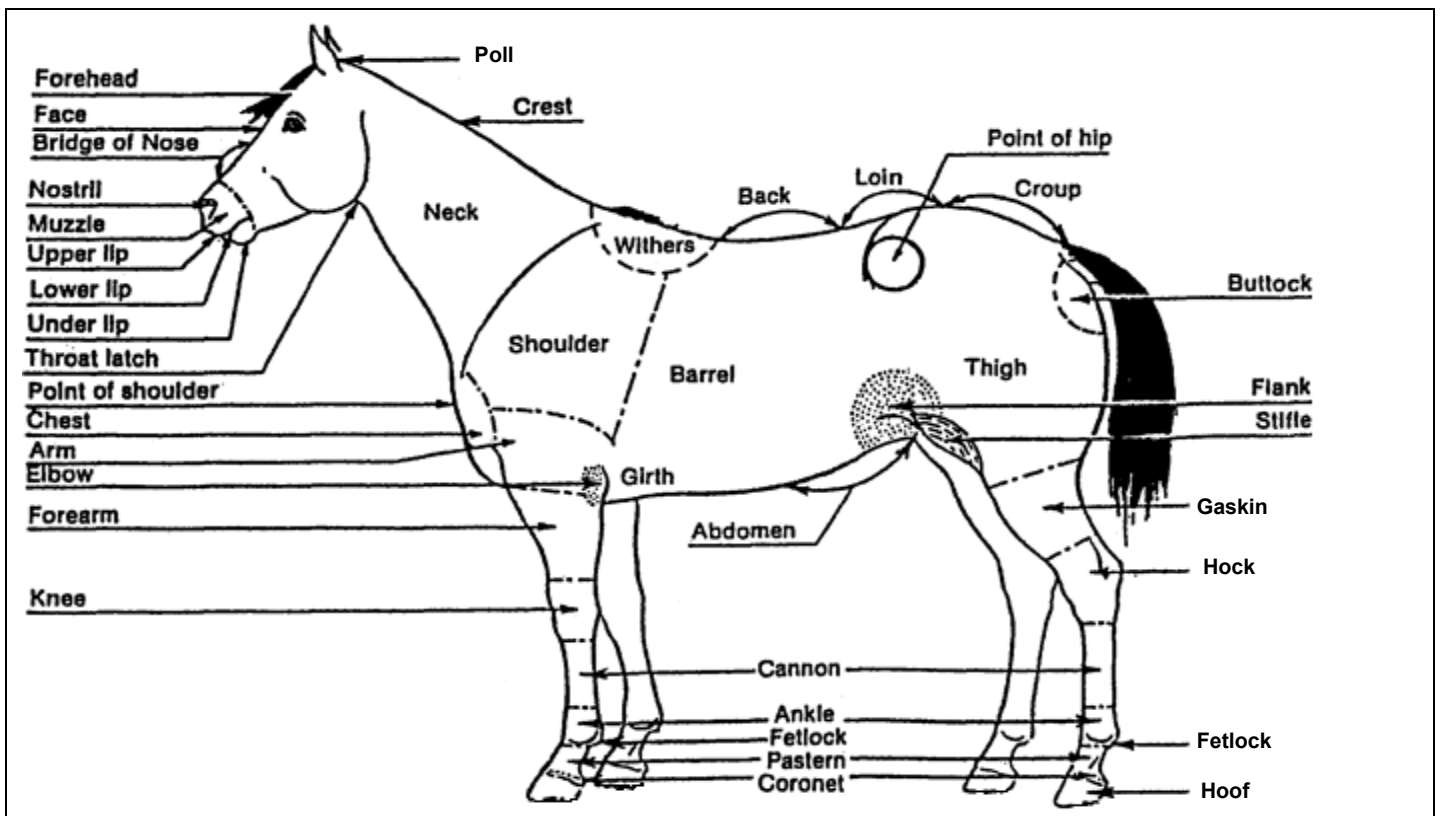
BAY - Body color ranging from tan, through red, to reddish brown; mane and tail black.

BLACK - Body color true black without light areas.

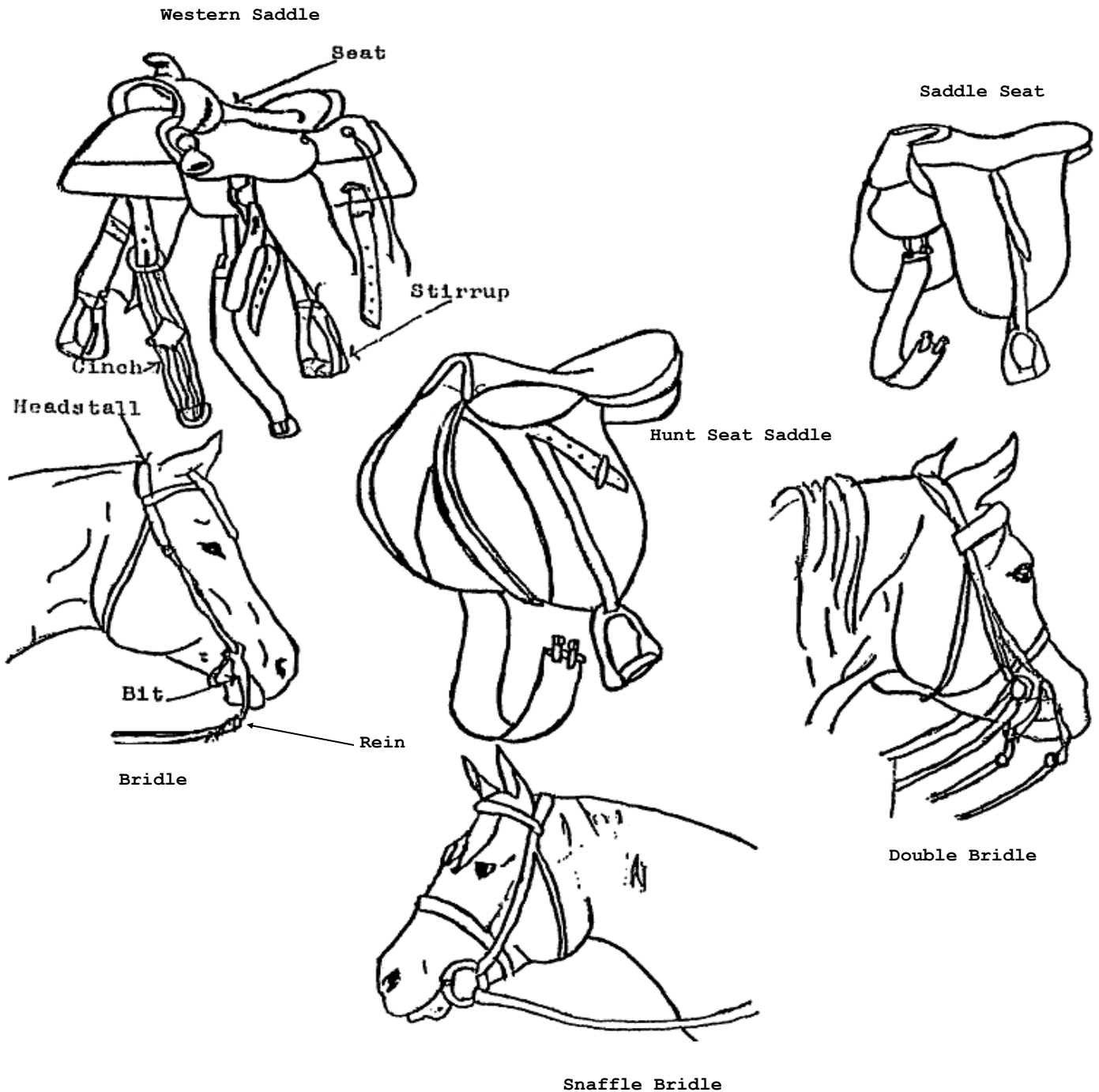
CHESTNUT OR SORREL - Body color dark red or reddish brown; mane and tail usually same color as body but may be flaxen.

PALOMINO- Body color a golden yellow; mane and tail white.

GREY - Mixture of white and black hairs; usually born solid colored or almost solid colored and becoming lighter with age.



TACK- Riding equipment or gear for the horse or pony, such as the saddle, bridle, halter, etc. There are three styles of riding; Western, Hunt Seat, and Saddle Seat. Each style of riding requires a special type of equipment. The saddles and bridles need to be cleaned and taken care of carefully.



SAFETY RULES

1. Move slow- horses do not like fast things. They don't have the same kind of eyes people have. When you move fast, they can't see you very well.
2. Make sure the horse can see you when you go up to him. Horses don't have eyes in their back ends. Approach them from the front and to one side.
3. Talk normally- don't shout! Horses hate loud noises. Loud noises mean danger to a horse. They do, however, like to be talked to in a normal voice.
4. When walking behind a horse, leave your hand on him and walk close behind him. Walk way around him whenever there is room. Your hand lets him know you're back there even if he can't see you.
5. When leading a horse, stay to one side - not directly in front. This is so the horse can walk straight without stepping on you.
6. Never wrap a lead rope around your hand. If the horse gets scared and pulls too hard, it could hurt your hand badly.
7. When on the horse, never put your feet all the way into the stirrups. If you fall, you don't want to have your foot get caught in the saddle.
8. Always wear hard-soled shoes with a big heel and wear long pants. The heel keeps your foot from going through the stirrup. Long pants keep your legs from rubbing on the saddle.



EXHIBIT REQUIREMENTS

I. You will exhibit an 14" x 22" horizontal poster with a title, showing the following:

8 YEAR OLDS

1. On the left hand side of your poster, put a collection of cut out pictures of horses and ponies.

OR, if you have your own horse or pony, you may put some photographs of you and your animal.

2. Label or Title your poster neatly across the top with "MINI HORSE AND PONY".

3. Complete the record sheet neatly and attach it to the right hand side of your poster.

4. You will register your project in 4-H Fair Entry, <https://stjoseph-in.fairentry.com>.

9 YEAR OLDS

1. On the left hand side of your poster, put pictures of your favorite breed of horse and write a story on its history.

2. Complete your poster with title, record sheet, and register your project as described for the 8 year olds.

II. If you own or have access to a horse or pony, you may participate in the Mini 4-H Horse and Pony show held on the Sunday before the fair at the fairgrounds. Contact your local township leader for class information so you can practice at home. **ALL RIDERS MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE THEIR ANIMALS.**



TYPES OF HORSES

AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE

These horses can run very fast for short distances. They can stop or turn very fast. They are useful to help cowboys round up cattle, and are fun horses to ride.

AMERICAN SADDLEBRED

These horses are good riding horses because they can move very smoothly. They are "showoffs" at horse shows and like to strut and look really neat.

APPALOOSA

These are true Indian ponies. The Nez Perce Indians bred them and helped establish their type. They can be dotted with dark or white spots on all or just part of their back.

ARABIAN

This is the oldest breed of horse. They are spirited and can travel for a long time without resting. They carry their head and long tails high and proud.

MORGAN

All Morgan are related to one stallion- Justin Morgan. Justin Morgan could pull a heavy load or be ridden all day. He could outrace lots of big horses. All of his colts looked like him and could do all of the same things. They are smooth to ride and are good show horses.

PINTO

Pinto can be white with dark spots or dark with white spots. They are very pretty and are used quite often in parades.

SHETLAND PONIES

They come from the Shetland Island, where everything grows small because of the bad weather. They are very intelligent and make good mounts for children.

STANDARD BRED

These horses are used for horse racing. Almost all of them have a famous ancestor – Hambletonian standard breeds are taught to never run but to trot or pace.

TENNESSEE WALKER

Walkers are known for their fast, smooth walk- a running walk. They usually are very gentle and make good riding horses for children and women.

THOROUGHBRED

The most famous of all breeds of horses. They are raised mostly to run races, but also as jumpers and riding horses.



Arabian



American Saddlebred



Appaloosa



American Quarter Horse



Pinto



Morgan



Thoroughbred



Standardbred

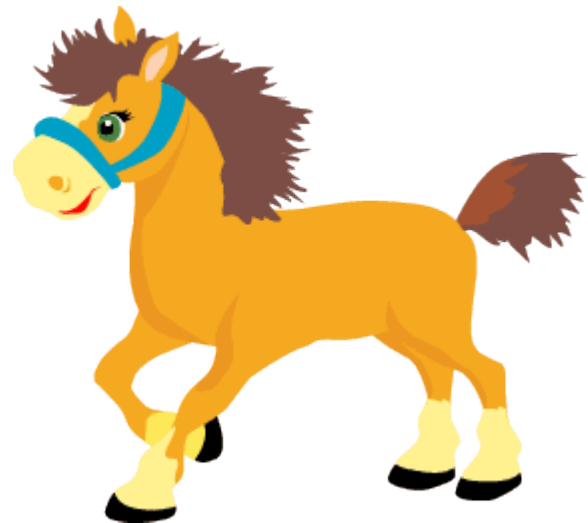
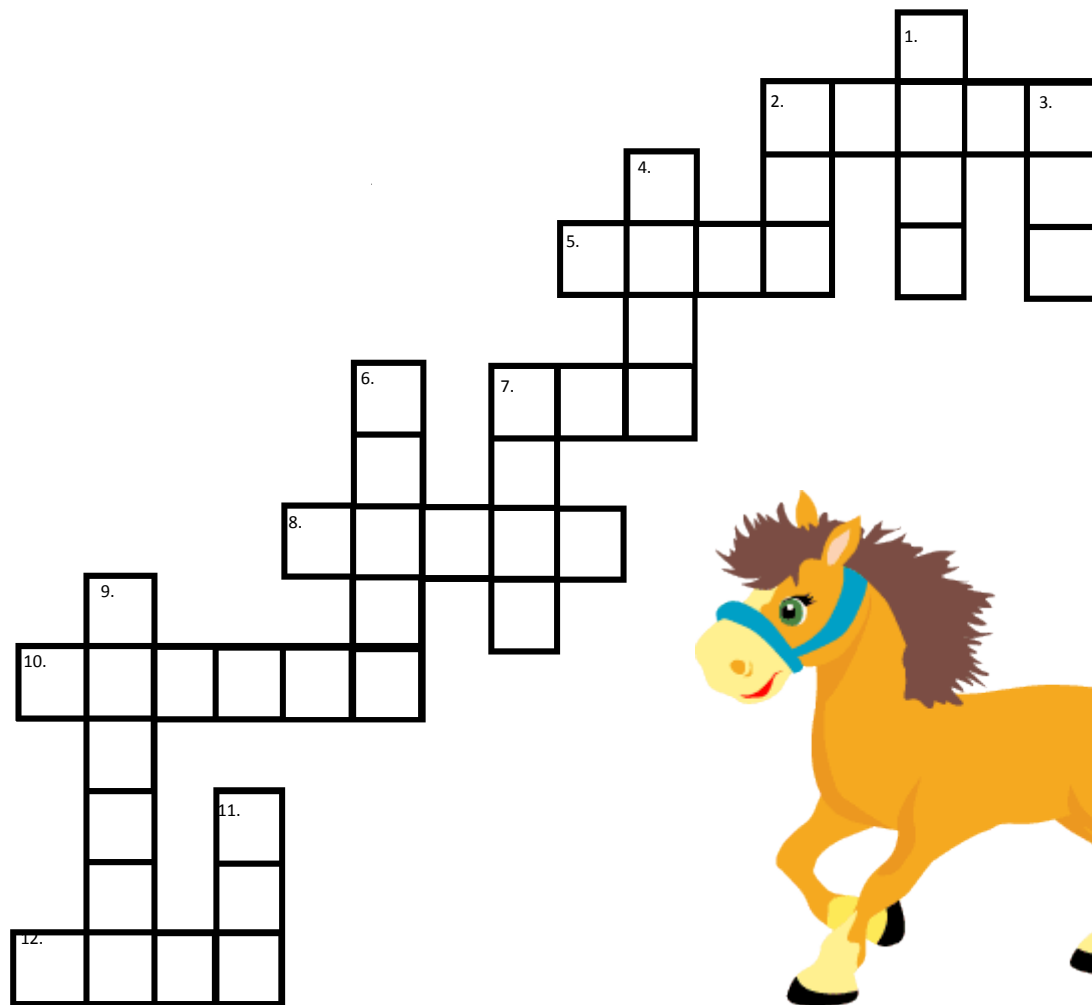


Shetland Pony



Tennessee Walking Horse

MINI 4-H HORSE AND PONY CROSSWORD



DOWN

1. The foot of a horse or pony
2. Part of the bridle that fits into a horse or pony's mouth
3. A food horses and ponies like (baled)
4. Used to lead and tie a horse or pony
6. Like a pony, but larger
7. A horse or pony swats flies with this
9. A faster gait than a trot
11. A grain a horse or pony loves to eat

ACROSS

2. Used to clean and groom the coat of a horse or pony
5. A young male horse or pony
7. Do this with a rope when you want your horse or pony to stop
8. Horse or pony feed, such as corn, oats
10. Something you put on a horse or pony's back when you ride him or her
12. Not a walk, not a canter

HORSE & PONY COLOR PUZZLE

Here is a puzzle on 16 different horse colors. The names can be read up, down, forward, backward, and diagonally. Circle the colors as you find them, and see if you can get them all!

r p u r k a l e r r o s o l a
m r i t e o n i b l a p c g o
r b r n a s o o l a p p a r n
r r l i t c h e s t n u t u e
g o p a l o m i n o p g d l n
y w a p c e l n l s u n r l b
m n o n r k o s o o c i k a c
a b u c k s k i n a s a y u y

albino
black
chestnut
gray
palomino

appaloosa
brown
cremello
grulla
pinto

bay
buckskin
dun
paint
roan

BREEDS OF HORSES AND PONIES

Here is a puzzle on breeds of horses and ponies. They can be read up, down, forward, backward, or diagonally. Circle the breeds as you find them, and see if you can get them all.

P N D P N T T R C A C N D D E N A B Y
I E A P S E E E K L U O E H D A W E E
N U W L I T H T Y A T R R E H B P N N
T H B E R O A D P T S E B H K N A A K
O D N A L T E H S U A H E E R P I M C
U B U C K S K I N D H C L D L B N O A
R Q A O D B H N A P Y R D Y A G T R H
C S T A N D A R D B R E D R T T I G C
A N L O N I M O L A P P A L O O S A H
D E R B H G U O R O H T S E A E N N N

appaloosa

buckskin

morgan

percheron

saddlebred

thoroughbred

arabian

clydesdale

paint

pinto

shetland

welsh

belgian

hackney

palomino

quarter

standardbred

MINI 4-H HORSES RECORD SHEET

NAME _____ GRADE _____

ADDRESS _____

CLUB _____ YEAR 20_____

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION ABOUT YOUR HORSE PROJECT:

1. Name one thing a horse likes to eat _____

2. What is a mature female horse called? _____

3. What is a mature male horse called? _____

4. What is a baby horse called? _____

5. What is another name given to the equipment used for a horse
(Things like a saddle, bridle, halter, etc.)? _____

6. Name 3 breeds of horses:

a)

b)

c)

7. A horse has four basic gaits. Walk and canter are two gaits.

Name the other two: a)

b)

8. Where are the withers located on a horse? _____

9. What is another name for a person who shows horses? _____

10. What is a colt? _____