Student Learning Objectives. Instruction in this lesson should result in students achieving the following objectives:

1. Define terms used to describe equines, and identify the parts of an equine animal.
2. Differentiate between the types of equines.
3. Define “hand” and distinguish between ponies, light horses, and draft horses.
4. Describe the common uses of horses, and analyze the importance and impact of the horse industry on the economy.
5. Compare and contrast the most popular breeds of ponies, light horses, and draft horses.
6. Determine the facilities, equipment, and supplies required for the proper care of horses.

List of Resources. The following resources may be useful in teaching this lesson:

- Corresponding E-unit(s). Danville, IL: CAERT, Inc. www.mycaert.com

List of Equipment, Tools, Supplies, and Facilities

- Copies of sample test
- Visuals from accompanying masters
Terms. The following terms are presented in this lesson (shown in bold italics):

- bridle
- colt
- draft horse
- equine
- filly
- foal
- gelding
- hand
- hinny
- jack
- jennet
- jenny
- light horse
- mare
- mule
- overo
- pony
- saddle
- stallion
- stock horse
- stud horse
- tack
- tobiano

Interest Approach. Use an interest approach that will prepare the students for the lesson. Teachers often develop approaches for their unique class and student situations. A possible approach is included here.

Obtain a variety of horse tack. Arrange all the equipment in the front of the classroom. Quiz students on the types of equipment. Lead into a discussion on the reasons horses need such equipment. Discuss the expense of tack and supplies. Compare the needs of horses with those of other livestock. Why do horses need additional equipment? Discuss the proper uses and reasons for each piece of equipment.
Objective 1: Define terms used to describe equines, and identify the parts of an equine animal.

Anticipated Problem: What are the proper terms used in describing equines, and what are the parts of an equine animal?

I. Many specific terms are used to describe horses. A horse is a member of the genus Equus and may be called an equine or an equine animal.

A. Many terms used to describe horses relate to their specific age or gender. A stud horse is a male kept for breeding. A mature male is a stallion. A male horse that is not mature is a colt. A male castrated before reaching sexual maturity is a gelding. A horse of either gender that has not been weaned is a foal. A mature female is a mare. A filly is a female Thoroughbred under four years old or a female of any other breed under three years old.

B. To judge or describe a horse, one must know the proper terms for correctly identifying the parts of the animal. Common external parts to look at when evaluating a horse are the quarters, legs, back, withers, heart girth, shoulder, pastern, breast, and head. The head should show desirable breed and sex characteristics. Conformation of a horse can tell a lot about the animal. Feet and legs of a horse should be evaluated for correctness and conditions of unsoundness. Health and desirable breed traits are key factors when looking at an animal.

C. A horse is also described and classified by its distinct color. The five basic colors of horses are bay, white, chestnut, black, and brown. There are also five variations in horse colors: dun, gray, roan, pinto, and palomino.

Many techniques can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students should read the E-unit text to aid in understanding the terms used to describe equines and to identify the parts of an equine animal. Use VM–A to discuss horse terminology. Use VM–B to identify the external parts of a horse. Plenty of online horse judging pictures and videos can be found. If equipment allows, use these resources as you teach basic horse terminology, conformation, and parts of a horse. Have students judge a class of horses. Discuss the results and evaluate with the students the characteristics of each horse within the class. (Videos can be used for this activity if live animals are not feasible.)
Objective 2: Differentiate between the types of equines.

Anticipated Problem: What are the different types of equine animals?

II. Donkeys, mules, and horses are the main types of equines. (The many different breeds and types of horses will be discussed later in this lesson.)

A. Donkeys
   1. A donkey is much smaller in structure than a horse.
   2. Donkeys are hardy animals with the ability to withstand injury or hysteria under stress.
   3. The gestation period of a donkey is long (12 months) compared with that of a horse (10 to 11 months).
   4. A donkey has a tough digestive system; therefore, its food needs are less demanding than those of a horse.
   5. Donkeys are slower and less powerful than horses.
   6. Donkeys are extremely intelligent and have a strong sense of survival.
   7. A donkey’s skin is quite different from that of a horse. Donkeys do not have a protective undercoat like horses; therefore, they need shelter from climatic conditions.
   8. Attention and care needs are the same as those of a horse. Trimming of feet, vaccinations, and grooming are necessary for donkeys.
   9. Donkeys are used to protect sheep, cattle, and goats. They can also be used as foals or stable companions.
   10. A male donkey is a jack. A female donkey is a jennet or jenny. When a female horse and a male donkey mate, the offspring is a mule. When a male horse and a female donkey mate, the offspring is a hinny. These offspring are sterile animals because of an uneven number of chromosomes.

B. Mules
   1. A mule resembles a horse in overall height and length, the shape of its neck, and the length of its coat and tail bone. A mule resembles a donkey in its short, thick head; long ears; short mane; coarse coat texture; thin limbs; and small hooves. A mule’s tail is short at first like a donkey’s, then long like a horse’s. The colors of mules are similar to the colors of horses; however, a mule’s belly will have a lighter, finer coat, like a donkey’s.
   2. Mules can sound like horses or donkeys.
   3. Mules are hardy animals and do not need as much protein as horses. A common problem with mules is overfeeding.
   4. A mule can withstand severe conditions, dry climate, heat, and irregular meals.
   5. A mule requires vaccinations, hoof care, and regular care and attention.
   6. Mules have a strong sense of self-preservation. When they are mistreated, they become very uncooperative. Mules can kick with great accuracy.
C. Horses
   1. Horses are the largest equine animals in size and number.
   2. There are three basic types of horses: ponies, light horses, and draft horses (as discussed in Objective 3).
   3. Horses are used for a number of purposes. Many breeds of horses have been developed to meet specific needs. Popular breeds, such as the Thoroughbred, are primarily used as racehorses but have served other functions as well.
   4. Horses are known for their beauty in color and markings. These have inspired the development of breeds, such as the Appaloosa.
   5. Draft horses are known for their large scale and powerful force. They have been used for heavy work. A Clydesdale is an example of a draft horse.

Many techniques can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students should read the E-unit text to aid in understanding the different types of equine animals. Use VM–C to discuss the differences between donkeys, mules, and horses. Obtain pictures of each to compare and contrast external features. Discuss with students the advantages and disadvantages of each type.

Objective 3: Define “hand” and distinguish between ponies, light horses, and draft horses.

Anticipated Problem: What is a hand as a measurement, and what are the differences between ponies, light horses, and draft horses?

III. Horses are categorized into three main groups: ponies, light horses, and draft horses. Horses are grouped into these categories based on height. The height of a horse is taken from the ground to the highest point of the withers and is measured in hands and inches. One hand is equal to 4 inches (10.2 cm). Height is commonly expressed as “hands high” or “hh.” For example, a horse’s height might be 16 hands and 2 inches or 16.2 hh. The 16.2 hh is equivalent to 16 × 4 inches plus 2 inches, or a total of 66 inches. (Note: Height can be stated as 15.3 hands, but after the next full inch, it is recorded as 16 hands, not 15.4.) Small ponies and Europeanization horses are measured in centimeters. Horses should be standing squarely on solid ground to get the most accurate measurement. A measuring stick is the best tool for measuring horses.

A. A pony is a horse under 14.2 hands tall that weighs between 500 and 900 pounds. Ponies are unique for their size, making them good animals for children to raise. They are used for fun activities, for games, and on hobby farms.

B. A light horse stands 14.2 to 17 hands tall and weighs between 900 and 1,400 pounds. Uses of light horses include riding, driving, and racing.

C. A draft horse stands 14.2 to 17.2 hands tall and weighs more than 1,400 pounds. Draft horses are larger in structure, are wider and deeper bodied, and have a lower center of gravity than other horses. They are used for work.
Many techniques can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students should read the E-unit text to aid in understanding the term “hand” and in distinguishing between ponies, light horses, and draft horses. Use VM–D to review and to define “hand.” Have students practice formulating hand readings. Use VM–E to compare and contrast the differences in size between ponies, light horses, and draft horses. Discuss the purpose of each type of horse and how its size is important for its uses.

**Objective 4:** Describe the common uses of horses, and analyze the importance and impact of the horse industry on the economy.

**Anticipated Problem:** What are the common uses of horses, and how does the horse industry affect the economy?

IV. Estimates are that the United States has more than 9.2 million horses. In the years before modern machinery, draft horses were important because they were used for work. Today, horses have become primarily used for monitoring and rounding up cattle, racing, riding and sporting activities, breeding, and companionship. Horses have a major impact on the economy.

A. Uses of modern horses

1. A **stock horse** is a horse trained to monitor and round up cattle. It is the most popular type of horse in the United States.

2. Horse racing is a popular spectator sport. Billions of dollars are spent every year by horse owners trying to purchase the best race horses. Money is also spent by spectators trying to win large purses, some that exceed a million dollars.

3. Horseback riding and sporting activities involving riding are popular with outdoor enthusiasts. Also, horseback riding is a part of some physical therapy programs for healing certain injuries. Riding horses include gaited horses, polo mounts, and hunters and jumpers. Gaited horses are mainly used for pleasure riding and are well known for their walking, trotting, and cantering. Polo mounts are used to play the game of polo. Hunters and jumpers are used for cross-country riding, jumps, and fox hunting.

4. Horse breeders constantly work to improve bloodlines. They are also dedicated to promoting and preserving the foundations of horse breeds. Several horse breed associations, registries, and other organizations are devoted to conserving and protecting horse breed lines and the original purposes and appearance of breeds. They have thousands of shows every year, from small local events to large national events. Breeding farms breed mares to sell the offspring for racing or shows.

5. Horses are also used as companion animals. They make good pets, and their training can give owners a sense of accomplishment. Ponies are popular pets.
B. Impact of the industry on the economy: The horse industry is large and has an important role in the economy.

1. Many people—owners, employees, service providers, and volunteers—participate daily in the horse industry. Approximately 1 out of 63 Americans (4.6 million) is involved in the horse industry. The horse industry employs breeders, nutrient specialists, veterinarians, trainers, maintenance workers, riders, race-track workers, horse show workers, and public sales/auction staffs. The industry supports more than 1.4 million full-time jobs across the country.

2. There are many areas of interest in the horse industry. This allows people from different cultures, with different background experience, and from rural or urban settings to enjoy the horse industry.

3. The horse industry supports the gross domestic product (GDP) by producing goods and services of $39 billion. Racing, showing, and recreation activities contribute about $23 billion. The total effect of the horse industry on the U.S. GDP is $102 billion.

4. The horse industry is diverse, offering Americans opportunities in business, sports, gaming, entertainment, recreation, and agriculture.

Many techniques can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students should read the E-unit text to aid in understanding the common uses of horses and in analyzing the importance of the horse industry to the economy. Use VM–F to summarize the common uses of horses. Discuss how horses were used before modern machinery and compare that with how they are used today. Use VM–G to highlight some horse statistics. Discuss the importance of horse activities and events, especially racing and shows, to the economy. Discuss local horse activities and events and how they have an impact on local businesses and individuals.

Objective 5: Compare and contrast the most popular breeds of ponies, light horses, and draft horses.

Anticipated Problem: What are the common breeds of ponies, light horses, and draft horses?

V. There are dozens of breeds resulting in animals of all colors and sizes. Here are descriptions of some of the most popular breeds. Every breed has an association that registers purebred horses and that can be contacted for more information.

A. Common pony breeds

1. The Welsh Pony has a deep history. It originated in the hills and valleys of Wales, where winters were severe and vegetation was limited. This allowed for the development of a hardy animal with endurance and a high degree of native intelligence. The Welsh Pony has a friendly personality and spirit. Colors include black, gray, bay, roan, cream, and chestnut. Ponies of this breed were imported to America as early as 1889.
2. The Shetland Pony is known around the world. It originated on the Shetland Islands, off the northern coast of Scotland. The Shetland Pony is small with muscular legs. It is strong and was used in the coal mining industry. The most common colors of the Shetland Pony are black and dark brown. Today, ponies of this breed are mainly used as pets, in halter shows, and in some pulling events.

3. The Pony of the Americas (POA) is a popular breed, which began in 1954 in Iowa. The developmental purpose was to provide a pony for young riders who were too big for a small pony but not ready for a full-size horse. The POA has a good appearance, yet it is rugged and used as an athletic pony. It also has patience for showmanship and equitation. The POA has a variety of colorful coat patterns and looks like a small horse.

B. Common light horse breeds

1. Used by cowboys and the Plains Indians long ago before it faded, the Paint Horse has become popular again in recent years. The word “paint” means spotted or two-tone horses. Compared with other light horses, the Paint Horse is more heavily muscled and stockier. It is a well-balanced horse noted for the refined beauty of its head and neck. The Paint Horse is used for racing, shows, pleasure, and stock purposes. It has one of two color patterns, either tobiano or overo.
   a. A **tobiano** horse has regular spots, white legs below the knees and hocks, and a head marked like that of a solid-colored horse.
   b. An **overo** horse has scattered body markings, one or more dark-colored legs, and variable head markings.

2. The Arabian obtained its name from Arabia, where it originated. It is 850 to 1,100 pounds at maturity and can be bay, gray, chestnut, or occasionally black or white. The Arabian is used for pleasure, racing, and showing. It has a distinctive appearance, with a gracefully arched neck; long, sloping shoulders; and a broad chest.

3. The Quarter Horse originated in the United States during the colonial era, when racing was common. The horse was named for the short stretches it raced and was frequently used by western ranchers. The Quarter Horse can be black, brown, bay, sorrel, dun, chestnut, buckskin, gray, roan, or grullo. The breed is used for riding, showing, and racing, and as stock horses.

4. The Appaloosa, known for its beautiful spotted coat, is one of the most popular horse breeds in America. It can participate and excel in many horse activities, such as cattle roundups, jumping, western pleasure, endurance riding, and record setting on the racetrack.

5. The Morgan is used as a saddle horse, as a stock horse, or for driving. A docile, all-purpose horse, the Morgan is an easy keeper. Its color may be bay, brown, black, or chestnut. The Morgan is a descendant of a stallion named Justin Morgan. The New England owner raced the horse in the early nineteenth century and never lost a race or contest.

6. The Thoroughbred originated in England. It was developed by the royal families for speed and stamina. In approximately 1730, the Thoroughbred was
imported to the United States. Colors include bay, brown, chestnut, black, and some roan and gray. Uses of Thoroughbreds are as race horses, stock horses, saddle horses, polo mounts, and hunters. The Thoroughbred breed is very protective of genetics and traditional breeding. Foals born from artificial insemination or embryo transfer are not eligible for registration.

7. The American Saddlebred is known for its comfortable ride over long distances and its ability to work in a harness. Acceptable colors for the breed are bay, brown, chestnut, gray, roan, black, and even a golden color. The American Saddlebred is used as a pleasure horse or a stock horse.

C. Common draft horse breeds

1. The Belgian is a draft horse that originated in Belgium. It is the most massive of the draft horses. The Belgian is 15.2 to 17 hands tall and weighs 1,900 to 2,200 pounds at maturity. It is usually bay, chestnut, or roan.

2. The Clydesdale originated in Scotland. It is less compact and more rangy than other draft breeds. The Clydesdale averages 16 to 17 hands tall and 1,700 to 1,900 pounds at maturity. A unique characteristic of the Clydesdale is its feather, or the long hair on its legs. Colors are bay or brown, with white markings. The Clydesdale is a true show horse, yet it was developed for farm work.

3. The Percheron originated in northern France. Typically black or gray, it is a popular draft breed. The Percheron has a clean head and neck and expresses extra-heavy muscling in the thighs. The number of Percheron horses has declined since the mechanization of tractors and other equipment used on farms.

Many techniques can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students should read the E-unit text to aid in understanding the most popular breeds of ponies, light horses, and draft horses. Use VM–H to show pictures of some popular light horse breeds. Discuss the external appearance of the many popular horses. Compare and contrast the qualities of the breeds. If time allows, use breed association Web sites to attract students and to exhibit the mass of interest and time people put into these animals. Use LS–A to compare and contrast common horse breeds.

**Objective 6:** Determine the facilities, equipment, and supplies required for the proper care of horses.

**Anticipated Problem:** What facilities, equipment, and supplies are required in caring for horses?

VI. Horse care requires housing, feed and feeding equipment, grooming equipment, and tack. Time and dedication of the owner or trainer are also necessary for proper care of horses.

A. Housing for horses must protect the animals from sun, wind, excessive cold, and other weather. Horse barns should have stalls that are at least 10' × 12'. They
should also have enough room for feed and equipment. Stalls must be kept secure, clean, and dry. Besides housing, horses need access to open spaces where they can get daily exercise.

B. Feed and feeding equipment are required. Hay and grain are needed. Minerals and vitamins should also be fed for proper growth and development. When hay and grain are fed, using hayracks, pails, or other equipment that stays above the ground is important. Watering buckets or automatic waterers are also needed. Equipment that would allow horses to drink too much water at one time should be avoided.

C. Since horses must be groomed often, buying high-quality grooming equipment is a good idea. Some needed items are a hoof pick, a mane and tail comb, a body brush, bathing supplies, and a halter.

D. **Tack** is the equipment required for riding horses. Among other things, tack includes saddles, bridles, and bits.

1. A **saddle** is a padded leather seat placed on a horse for the rider to sit on. There are two types of saddles: Western and English. A saddle is not required for riding, but only very experienced riders should attempt bareback riding. A saddle should be accompanied by a saddle pad. A saddle pad is used to comfort the horse. Understanding the proper way to fasten a saddle is extremely important.

2. A bridle is also needed to ride a horse. A **bridle** is a part of the harness placed on the horse’s head and is for controlling and guiding the horse. The steps for putting on a bridle correctly must be mastered.

3. A bit is also used in conjunction with the bridle. A bit needs to be wide enough that it does not pinch the horse’s cheekbones. There are many types and styles of bits.

Many techniques can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students should read the E-unit text to aid in understanding the facilities, equipment, and supplies required for the proper care of horses. Use VM–I to show pictures of facilities, equipment, and supplies. Discuss the importance of using proper equipment for the type of horse involved. Discuss and compare horses with other livestock. Why are horses considered higher-maintenance animals? Try to obtain actual horse tack to show students the details of each type of equipment.

**Review/Summary.** Use the student learning objectives to summarize the lesson. Have students explain the content associated with each objective. Student responses can be used to determine which objectives need to be reviewed or retaught using a different approach. Questions provided in the corresponding E-unit(s) may also be used to help review.
- **Application.** Use the included visual masters to apply the information presented in the lesson.

- **Evaluation.** Evaluation can involve observing student performance throughout the lesson. The sample written test can also be used.

- **Answers to Sample Test:**

  **Part One: Matching**
  1. c
  2. d
  3. a
  4. g
  5. h
  6. i
  7. f
  8. e
  9. j
  10. b

  **Part Two: Completion**
  1. filly
  2. gelding
  3. mare
  4. colt
  5. tobiano
  6. overo
  7. foal
  8. 63
  9. Thoroughbred
  10. Clydesdale

  **Part Three: Short Answer**
  1. A hand is a measurement equal to 4 inches (10.2 cm) used in determining the height of horses.
  2. Answers will vary but should include four of the following: work, cattle roundups, racing, riding, physical therapy, breeding, and companionship.
  3. The horse industry is large and has an important part in the economy. Many people make up the horse industry. Many areas of interest exist in the horse industry. This allows people of different cultures, with different backgrounds, and from different settings to enjoy the industry. The horse industry also supports the gross domestic product (GDP) by producing goods and services of $39 billion. Racing, showing, and
recreation activities also contribute about $23 billion. The total effect of the horse industry on the U.S. GDP is $102 billion. The horse industry is very diverse, offering Americans opportunities in business, sports, gaming, entertainment, recreation, and agriculture.

4. Answers will vary. Examples are Welsh Pony, Shetland Pony, and Pony of the Americas (POA).

5. Answers will vary but should include at least three of the following: Paint Horse, Arabian, Quarter Horse, Appaloosa, Morgan, Thoroughbred, and American Saddlebred.

6. Proper horse care and management is important to the health of the animals. Housing, feed and feeding equipment, grooming equipment, and tack are needed. Time and dedication of the owner or trainer are also necessary for the proper care of horses.
Part One: Matching

Instructions: Match the term with the correct definition.

a. bridle  f. stud horse
d. draft horse  j. jack
e. pony  g. hand
b. hinny  h. tack
c. stallion  i. light horse
d. draft horse  i. light horse

1. A mature male horse
2. The type of work horse that stands 14.2 to 17.2 hands tall and weighs more than 1,400 pounds
3. A part of the harness placed on the horse’s head for controlling and guiding it
4. A unique measurement for horses, equal to 4 inches (10.2 cm)
5. Equipment for horses
6. The type of horse used for riding or racing that stands 14.2 to 17 hands tall and weighs between 900 and 1,400 pounds
7. A male horse kept for breeding
8. The type of horse used for fun activities that stands under 14.2 hands tall and weighs between 500 and 900 pounds
9. A male donkey
10. An offspring of a male horse and a female donkey

Part Two: Completion

Instructions: Provide the word or words to complete the following statements.

1. A _________________________ is a female Thoroughbred under four years old or a female horse of any other breed under three years old.
2. A male horse castrated before reaching sexual maturity is a _________________________.
3. A mature female horse is a _________________________.
4. A male horse that is not mature is a _________________________.
5. A _________________________ horse has regular spots, white legs below the knees and hocks, and a head marked like that of a solid-colored horse.

6. An _________________________ horse has scattered body markings, one or more dark-colored legs, and variable head markings.

7. A horse of either gender that has not been weaned is a _________________________.

8. Approximately one out of _________________________ Americans is involved in the horse industry.

9. The _________________________ breed is very protective of genetics and traditional breeding.

10. A unique characteristic of the _________________________ is its feather, or the long hair on its legs.

**Part Three: Short Answer**

*Instructions: Answer the following.*

1. What does the term “hand” refer to in the horse industry?

2. What are four common uses for horses?

3. What impact does the horse industry have on the economy?

4. What is an example of a pony breed?

5. What are three examples of common light horse breeds?

6. Why is proper horse care and management important?
HORSE TERMINOLOGY

♦ A stud horse is a male kept for breeding.
♦ A mature male horse is a stallion.
♦ A male horse castrated before reaching sexual maturity is a gelding.
♦ A male horse that is not mature is a colt.
♦ A mature female horse is a mare.
♦ A filly is a female Thoroughbred under four years old or a female horse of any other breed under three years old.
♦ A horse of either gender that has not been weaned is a foal.
DIFFERENT TYPES OF EQUINES

Donkeys

♦ Much smaller in structure than horses
♦ Hardy animals
♦ Longer gestation period
♦ Used to protect sheep, cattle, and goats

Mules

♦ Resemble horses and donkeys
♦ Hardy animals
♦ Can withstand severe conditions
♦ Strong sense of self-preservation

Horses

♦ Largest equines in size and numbers
♦ Three basic types: ponies, light horses, and draft horses
♦ Known for their beauty in color and markings
♦ Used for a variety of activities
A hand is 4 inches (10.2 cm).
Height is commonly expressed as “hands high” or “hh.”
A height such as 16.2 hh is stated as 16 hands and 2 inches.
16.2 is equivalent to $16 \times 4$ inches plus 2 inches, or a total of 66 inches.

Note: Height can be stated as 15.3 hands, but after the next full inch, it is recorded as 16 hands, not 15.4.
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PONIES, LIGHT HORSES, AND DRAFT HORSES

- A pony stands under 14.2 hands tall and weighs between 500 and 900 pounds.
- A light horse stands 14.2 to 17 hands tall and weighs between 900 and 1,400 pounds.
- A draft horse stands 14.2 to 17.2 hands tall and weighs more than 1,400 pounds.
USES OF HORSES

- Work
- Cattle Roundups
- Racing
- Riding
- Physical Therapy
- Breeding
- Companionship
HORSE STATISTICS

♦ Estimates are that the United States has more than 9.2 million horses.

♦ Approximately 1 out of 63 Americans is involved in the horse industry.

♦ The horse industry employs breeders, nutrient specialists, veterinarians, trainers, maintenance workers, riders, racetrack workers, horse show workers, and public sales/auction staffs.

♦ The industry supports more than 1.4 million jobs across the country.

♦ The horse industry supports the gross domestic product (GDP) by producing goods and services of $39 billion.

♦ Racing, showing, and recreation activities in the horse industry contribute about $23 billion.

♦ The total effect of the horse industry on the U.S. GDP is $102 billion.

(Source: American Horse Council)
SOME POPULAR LIGHT HORSE BREEDS

Quarter Horse

Paint Horse

Appaloosa

American Saddlebred
HORSE FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES

Parts of a Western Saddle

- Pommel
- Wool lining
- Rope strap
- Lace string
- Skirt
- Dee ring
- Front jockey and seat jockey, one piece
- Front tie strap or cinch strap
- Fender or sudadero
- Stirrup
- Dee ring
- Leather flank girth billet
- Lace strings
- Back housing or back jockey
- Skirt
- Stirrup leather
- Stirrup leather keeper

Horse Barn

Feeding Trough

Bridle

Grooming Equipment

Bridle Parts

- Headpiece
- Browband
- Throat latch
- Cavesson (nose band)
- Snaffle bit (bit with rings on both sides)
- Cheek piece
- Chin strap
- Reins (to the rider)
### Horse Breeds (Ponies, Light Horses, and Draft Horses)

**Instructions:**

Use this table to compare and contrast the different breeds of horses, including ponies, light horses, and draft horses. Answer the questions below the table to finish the activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Breed</th>
<th>Pony, Light Horse, or Draft Horse</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
<th>Colors</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<th>Name of Breed</th>
<th>Pony, Light Horse, or Draft Horse</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
<th>Colors</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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Questions:

1. What are the main differences between the pony breeds?

2. What horse breed is very protective of genetics and traditional breeding?

3. What light horse breed is known for its beautiful spotted coat?

4. What are the three common uses of all light horses?

5. Why has the number of draft horses declined?