

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horses

This information corresponds with the Horses chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

Danger Points

- Horses are (1) _____ animals; they have a lot of body weight.
- Horses will (2) _____ you.
- They can (3) _____ with a wide range.
- Horses are (4) _____ and (5) _____. If we pay attention to their
- (6) _____ and (7) _____, we can tell when they are getting agitated.
- Horses are normally a (8) _____ term project.
- Be diligent in teaching them (9) _____.

Selecting Horse

- It is important to consider the amount of (10) _____ of the person buying the horse verses the amount of training that the horse has had.
- Typically, a young person is best suited for a (11) _____ horse.
- Factor in the horse's (12) _____ and (13) _____. What is that horse designed to be?
- (14) _____ are smart and easy to work with.
- (15) _____ are not the best match for youth or novice handlers.



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- You need a good, stout (16)_____ with a stout buckle.
- The lead rope should have a very (17)_____ snap.
- A (18)_____ lead rope is the best for working with a horse.

Approaching a Horse

- Approach a horse at the (19)_____.
- A horse can't see under their (20)_____, under their (21)_____, or directly (22)_____ them.
- Do not walk under the horse's (23)_____.

Haltering

- When we enter a stall, we need to have the halter (24)_____.
- Put the (25)_____ around the horse's neck.
- Let the horse put its (26)_____ in the halter.
- When you are ready to turn a horse loose, put the lead rope around its neck and then (27)_____ the halter.

Leading

- When leading a horse, your shoulder should be even with the horse's (28)_____.
- Look in the (29)_____ direction as the horse, moving forward.
- If the handler walks behind the shoulder, the (30)_____ has most of the control.
- Make sure the (31)_____ is out of the way so the handler doesn't trip.
- If the horse gets pushy, (32)_____ the horse and back them off.
- We want the horse to respect our (33)_____.
- It is safer to push the horse out of our space and have it (34)_____ away from us.

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Tying

- Never tie a horse with the (35)_____.
- Tie the horse to a (36)_____ object above the (37)_____.
- Leave no more than (38)_____ of slack in the rope.
- Tie the horse pretty short with a (39)_____ so the handler can untie the horse quickly in the case of an emergency.
- When a horse sets back, they always end up lunging (40)_____.

Grooming

- Make sure to stay out of the zones where you could be bitten, pawed, or (41)_____.
- Grooming is a good way to (42)_____ the horse.
- When multiple people work on the same horse, it is safest for them to be on the (43)_____ side of the animal.
- Bring the tail to the (44)_____ to brush it so you stay out of the direct line of contact if the horse kicked backwards.

Lifting the Feet

- To pick up a front leg, run your hand down the front of the leg and squeeze at the (45)_____ or (46)_____.
- Point the (47)_____ away from you.
- To pick up the back leg, run your hand down the (48)_____ of the leg and squeeze at the fetlock.

Safety at the Wash Rack

- (49)_____ on a concrete floor prevent the horse from slipping.
- The handler needs a method of (50)_____ such as a door or an open area.
- (51)_____ horses to new environments.

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Maintaining Control

- You can maintain control by varying the horse's (52)_____.
- Turn around and face the animal to (53)_____ them up.
- It is important for youth to have adult (54)_____ when working with horses.



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Answer Key

1. Large
2. Bite
3. Kick
4. Attentive
5. Expressive
6. Ears
7. Tail
8. Long or longer
9. Respect
10. Training
11. Mature
12. Conformation
13. Riding discipline
14. Mares
15. Stallions
16. Halter
17. Strong
18. Cotton
19. Shoulder
20. Chin
21. Shoulder
22. Behind
23. Neck
24. Ready
25. Lead rope
26. Nose
27. Unbuckle
28. Throatlatch
29. Same
30. Horse
31. Lead rope
32. Stop
33. Space
34. Pivot
35. Bridle reins
36. Sturdy
37. Withers
38. 18"-24"
39. Slip knot
40. Forward
41. Kicked
42. Relax
43. Same
44. Side
45. Fetlock
46. Pastern
47. Pick
48. Back
49. Rubber mats
50. Escape
51. Acclimate
52. Speed
53. Back
54. Supervision