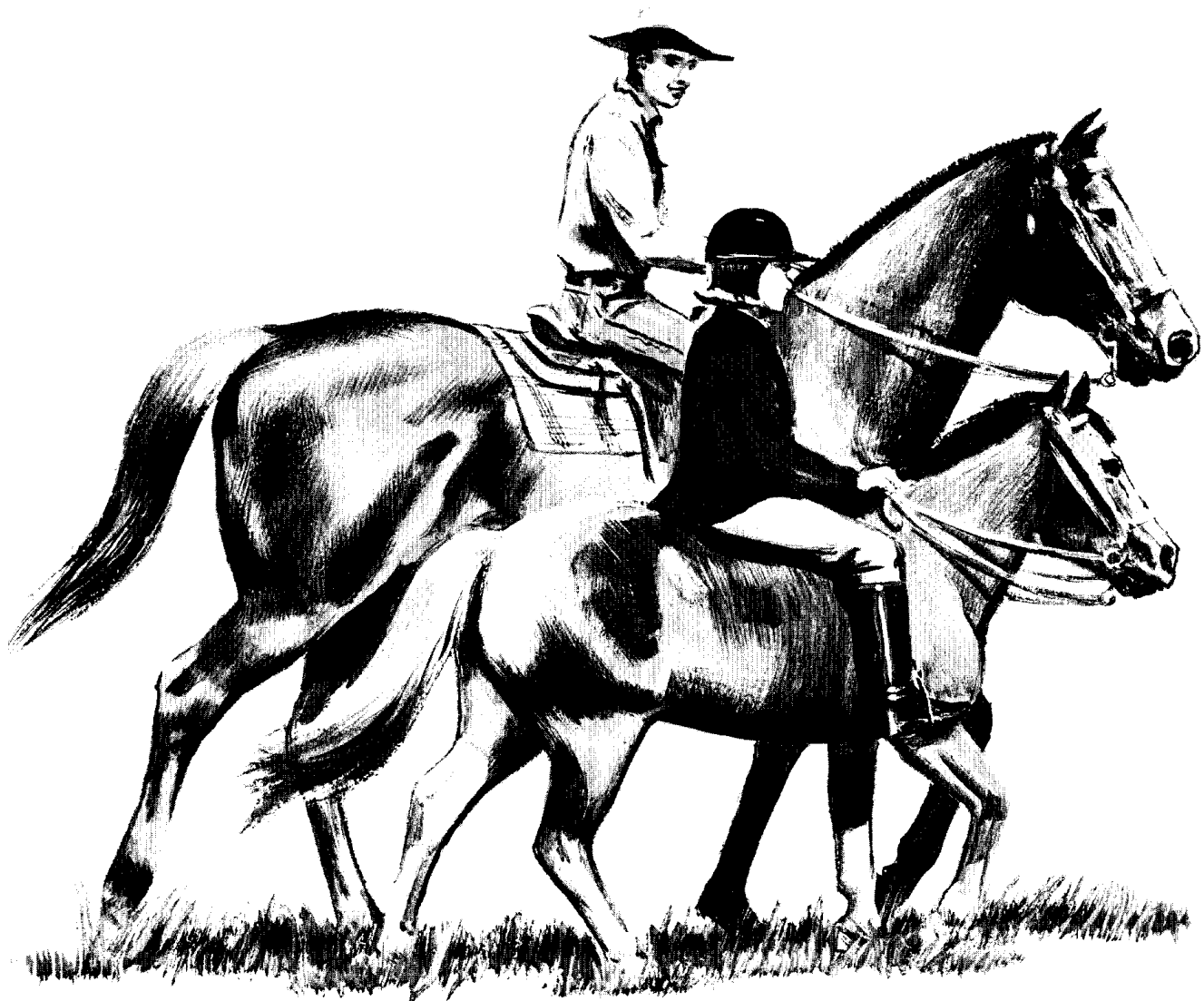


# **horses and horsemanship**



## **4-H HORSE PROGRAM**

### **UNIT 1**

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## **4-H HORSE PROGRAM HORSES AND HORSEMANSHIP**

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**4-H HORSEMANSHIP PROGRAM  
UNIT I HORSES AND HORSEMANSHIP**

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## BREEDS OF LIGHT HORSES

*A **breed** is a group of horses having common origin and possessing certain distinguishable characteristics that are transmittable to their offspring (see Table 1. Breeds of Light Horses and Their Characteristics).*

An understanding of breeds and terms to describe the breeds is important to all horsemen. Description of colors and color markings can be found in the guide sheet of that title. If you desire pictures of the breeds, contact the *Secretaries of the Breed Registry Associations* at the addresses given in this guide or contact USDA Office of Information for a copy of Bulletin FB 2127 entitled "Light Horses."

## HORSE BREED TERMS

**Breed character** - Those characteristics of a breed that distinguish it from other breeds.

**Breeder** - Owner of the dam (female) at the time of service (breeding). The jockey Club, which records Thoroughbreds, uses the term to refer to the owner of a mare at the time a foal is dropped.

**Breed standard** - Standard of excellence set up by a breed association for its breed.

**Breed type** - Those characteristics commonly accepted as ideal for a particular breed.

**Cold-blood** - A horse of draft-horse breeding.

**Crossbred animal** - A horse that has purebred or high-grade parents of different breeds.

**Dam** - The female parent - mother.

**Family** - A group of animals within a breed, all of which trace directly to a common ancestor.

**Get** - The offspring of a sire.

**Grade animal** - A horse that has one purebred parent and one grade or scrub parent.

**Half-bred** - When capitalized, this denotes a horse sired by a Thoroughbred and registered in the Half-Bred Stud Book.

**Hot-blooded** - A horse of eastern or oriental blood.

**Pedigree** - Written record of the ancestry of an animal. It may or may not be used to refer to a registration certificate.

**Performance registry** - A record book in which the performance of animals is recorded and preserved.

**Produce** - The offspring of a dam.

**Purebred animal** - An individual horse whose parents are recorded in the same registry association. A Registered animal is one whose parents are recorded and is itself recorded, and the registration certificate has been issued.

**Registration certificate** - Written record of the ancestry of an animal, issued by the registry association.

**Registry association** - An organization formed for the purpose of keeping records of the ancestry of individuals within a breed and to promote the breed.

**Sire** - The male parent - father.

**Stud** - A horse breeding establishment or farm. The breeding stallion is usually called the stud horse.

**Stud book** - A book of record published by breed registry associations for purebred horses, ponies, or jacks.

## NOTES

[illegible]

Table 1. Breeds of Light Horses and Their Characteristics

*Breed Associations	Place of Origin	Color	Other Distinguishing Characteristics	Primary Uses	Disqualifications
<b>The American Saddlebred Horse Association, Inc.</b>	United States; in Fayette County, Kentucky	Bay, brown, chestnut, gray or black. Gaudy white markings are frowned upon.	Ability to furnish an easy ride with great style and animation. Long and graceful neck and proud action.	Three - and five-gated saddle horses. Fine harness horses, Pleasure horses, Stock horses.	
<b>Appaloosa Horse Club, Inc.</b>	United States, in Oregon, Washington and Idaho; from animals originating in Fergana, Central Asia.	Variable, but usually white over the loin and hips, with dark round, or egg-shaped spots thereon.	The eye is encircled by white, the skin is mottled and the hoofs are striped vertically black and white.	Stock horses, Pleasure horses, Parade horses.	Animals not having Appaloosa Characteristics, and animals of draft horse and pony, Albino or Pinto breeding; cryptorchids; and animals under 14 hands at maturity (5 yrs. or older)
<b>Arabian Horse Registry of America</b>	Arabia	Bay, gray, and chestnut with an occasional white or black. White marks on the head and legs are common. The skin is always dark.	A beautiful head, short coupling, docility, great endurance, and a gay way of going.	Saddle horses, Stock horses.	
<b>Cleveland Bay Horse Society of America</b>	England; in the Cleveland district of Yorkshire.	Always solid bay with black legs.		Today , it is used chiefly as a great utility horse; for riding, driving, and doing all kinds of farm work. Also, used in cross-breeding to produce heavy weight hunters.	Any color other than bay.
<b>American Connemara Pony Society</b>	Ireland, on the West Cost	Gray, black, bay, brown, dun, cream, with, occasional roans and chestnuts.	They range in height from 13 to 14-2 hands. Famous as jumpers. Also noted for hardiness, docility, and soundness.	As jumpers, for showing under saddle and occasionally in harness, and for general riding and hunting for medium sized adult and children.	Piebalds and skewbalds not accepted for registration.
<b>American Hackney Horse Society</b>	England; on the eastern coast, in Norfolk and adjoining counties	Chestnut, bay, and brown are most common colors, although roans and blacks are seen. White marks are common and are desired.	In the show- ring, custom decrees that heavy harness horses be docked and have their manes pulled. High natural action.	Heavy harness or carriage horses. For crossbreeding purposes to produce hunters and jumpers.	

Table 1. Breeds of Light Horses and Their Characteristics

*Breed Associations	Place of Origin	Color	Other Distinguishing Characteristics	Primary Uses	Disqualifications
<b>American Morgan Horse Association, Inc.</b>	United States; in the New England States	Bay, brown, black, and chestnut; extensive white markings are common.	Easy keeping qualities, endurance and docility	Saddle horses, Stock horses.	
<b>The National Spotted Saddle Horse Association</b>	United States; from animals of Hackney and Saddle Horse breeding.	Spotted. The secondary color must not be less than 10%, not including white legs or white on the face.		Saddle horses, Stock horses, Pleasure horses, Fine harness horses, Parade horses	Animals under 14.2 hands. Animals of draft horse or pony breeding, or showing these characteristics.
<b>Palomino Horse Association, Inc.</b>	United States; from horses of Spanish extraction.	Golden (the color of a newly minted gold coin or 3 shades lighter or darker), with a light colored mane and tail (white, silver or ivory, with not more than 15% dark or chestnut hair in either). While markings on the face or below the knees are acceptable.		Stock horses, Parade horses, Pleasure horses, Saddle horses, Fine harness horses.	Animals of draft-horse or pony breeding, and the offspring of piebald or albino breeding not eligible for registration.
<b>Pinto Horse Association of America, Inc.</b>	United States; from horses brought in by Spanish Conquistadores.	Preferably half color or colors and half white, with many spots well placed. The two distinct pattern markings are: Overo and Tobiano.	Glass eyes are not discounted.	Any light horse purpose, but especially for show, parade, notice and pleasure purposes.	Under 14-1 hands; pony or draft horse blood.
<b>Pony of Americas Club</b>	United States; Mason City, Iowa.	Similar to Appaloosa; white over the loin and hips, with dark round or egg-shaped spots.	46" to 52" high.	Children's mounts.	Ponies not within the height range; or not having the appaloosa color, including mottled skin and much exposed sclera of the eye. Pinto marking and loud-colored roans.
<b>America Quarter Horse Association</b>	United States	Chestnuts, sorrel, bays, and dun are most common; although they may be palomino, black brown, roan, copper-colored.	Well-muscled and powerfully built. Small alert ear; sometimes heavily muscled cheeks and jaw.	Stock horses, Racing, Pleasure horses.	Pinto, Appaloosa, and albino colors are ineligible for registration, also white markings on the underline.

Table 1. Breeds of Light Horses and Their Characteristics

*Breed Associations	Place of Origin	Color	Other Distinguishing Characteristics	Primary Uses	Disqualifications
<b>American Shetland Pony Club</b>	Shetland Isles	All colors, either solid or broken.	Small size, good disposition.	Children's mounts, Harness-show purposes (the American type).	Over 46" in height.
<b>United States Trotting Association (Standardbred)</b>	United States	Bay, brown, chestnut, and black are most common, but grays, roans and duns are found.	Smaller and less leggy and with more substance and ruggedness than the Thoroughbred.	Harness racing, either trotting or pacing. Harness horses in horse shows.	
<b>Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' And Exhibitors' Association</b>		Bay, brown, chestnut, and black; less frequently, roan, and gray. White markings on the face and legs are common.	Fineness of conformation. Long, straight and well muscled legs.	Running races. Stock horses. Saddle horses. Polo mounts. Hunters.	
<b>The Jockey Club (Thoroughbred)</b>	England	Bay, brown, chestnut, and black; less frequently, roan, and gray. White markings on the face and legs are common.	Fineness of conformation. Long, straight and well-muscled legs.	Running races. Stock horses. Saddle horses. Polo mounts. Hunters.	
<b>Welsh Pony Society of America</b>	Wales	Any color except piebald and skewbald.	Small size; intermediate between Shetland Ponies and other light horse breeds. Those 12-2 hands and under are registered in Sec. A of stud book. Mares and stallions over 12-2 and not over 14-0 hands are registered in Sec. B of the Stud Book.	Children mounts. Harness show ponies Roadster and racing ponies. Hunter ponies.	Any white markings on body unless approved by Board of directors.
*Check your local library reference for current address					

DRAW A PICTURE OF YOUR FAVORITE BREED.