

American Morgan Horse Association, Inc.

Presents



**AMHAY Merit Program
Youth Workbook**

**LEVEL ONE
BULRUSH**



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AMHAY Merit Program

Bulrush Badge

LEVEL ONE BULRUSH BADGE

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MISSION

The AMHA Youth Programs are designed to help our youth become educated horsemen who are civically minded, passionate advocates of the Morgan Horse as well as advocates of horse sport and horse ownership.

RULES

1. This program is open to AMHAY members, 21 years and under, who are interested in learning more about Morgans and safe horsemanship while participating in Morgan promotion and community service.

2. There are 5 levels of achievement once AMHA Youth membership has been established:

- 1) Bulrush
- 2) Woodbury
- 3) Sherman
- 4) Black Hawk
- 5) Justin Morgan

Information on the first two badges is available at www.morganhorse.com

3. Level requirements do not need to be completed at the same time, although you must complete one level before progressing to the next.

4. Complete the checklist at the end of this packet and email to Nicole@morganhorse.com

5. Members may work on the merit levels as individuals or in a youth Team. The first two levels may be completed with any horse, but third level and above needs to be completed with a Morgan Horse.

Illustrations by Nancy Eidam & Jeanne Mellin Herrick



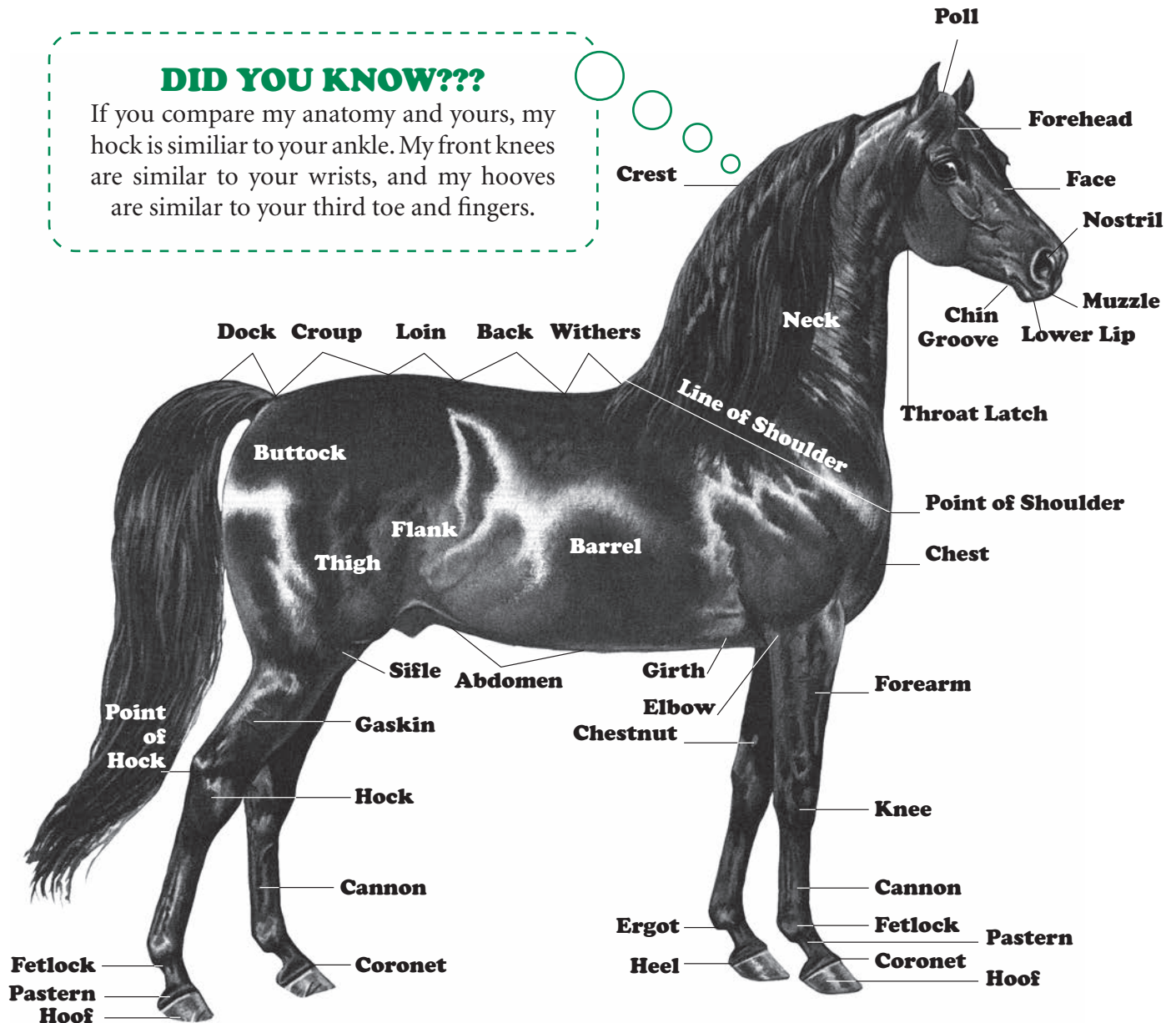
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A: ANATOMY

How is the muzzle different from the hock? The gaskin from the stifle? If you don't know, these activities will help you learn at least 20 parts of a horse. Knowing these parts will help you talk "horse" better, choose better horses, and be a better judge of horses.

DID YOU KNOW???

If you compare my anatomy and yours, my hock is similar to your ankle. My front knees are similar to your wrists, and my hooves are similar to your third toe and fingers.



TIP:

Use the following sheets to practice your skill identifying parts of the horse. Then practice on a live horse by having someone say a part and you brush that part of the horse. See how many you can remember.

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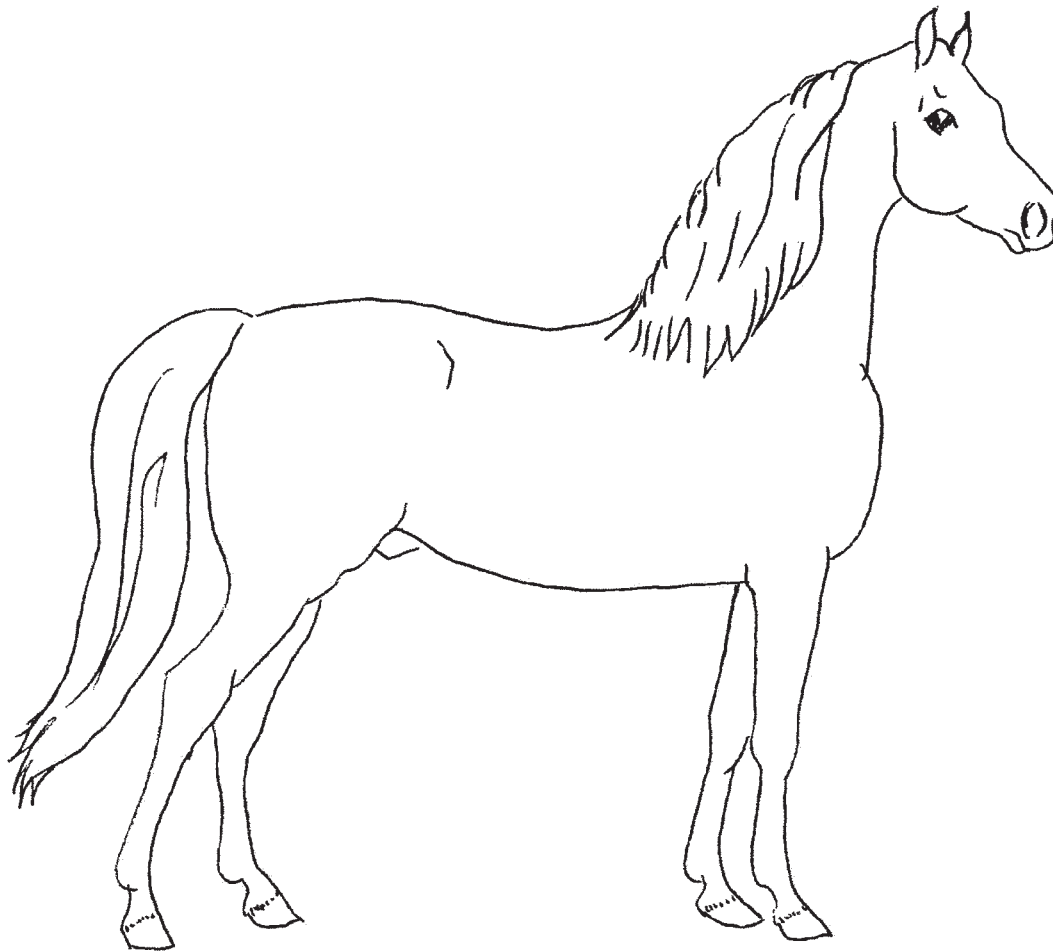


A: ANATOMY

Anatomy Worksheet #1

Draw a line from the name of the part to the part it names on the horse.

Tail • Dock • Back • Hip • Withers • Neck • Mane • Crest • Poll • Ears • Face • Forehead • Eye



Hock • Cannon • Fetlock • Cornet • Hoof • Barrel • Elbow • Knee • Chest • Cheek • Muzzle

How many parts of the horse can you name that have the same name as parts of you?

Name parts of the head:

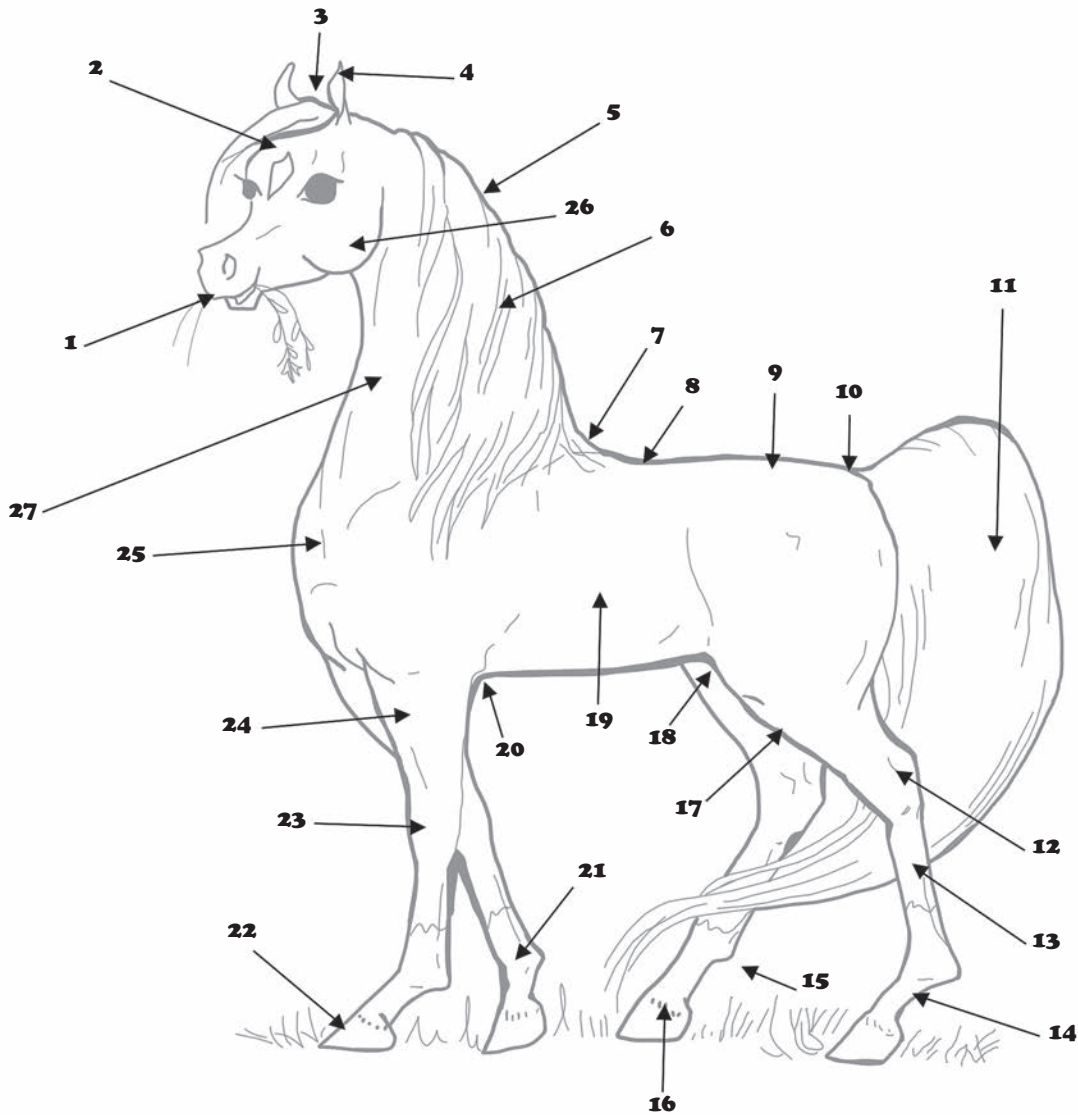
Name parts of the body:

Name parts of the legs:



A: ANATOMY

Put the number in the blank in front of the correct term.



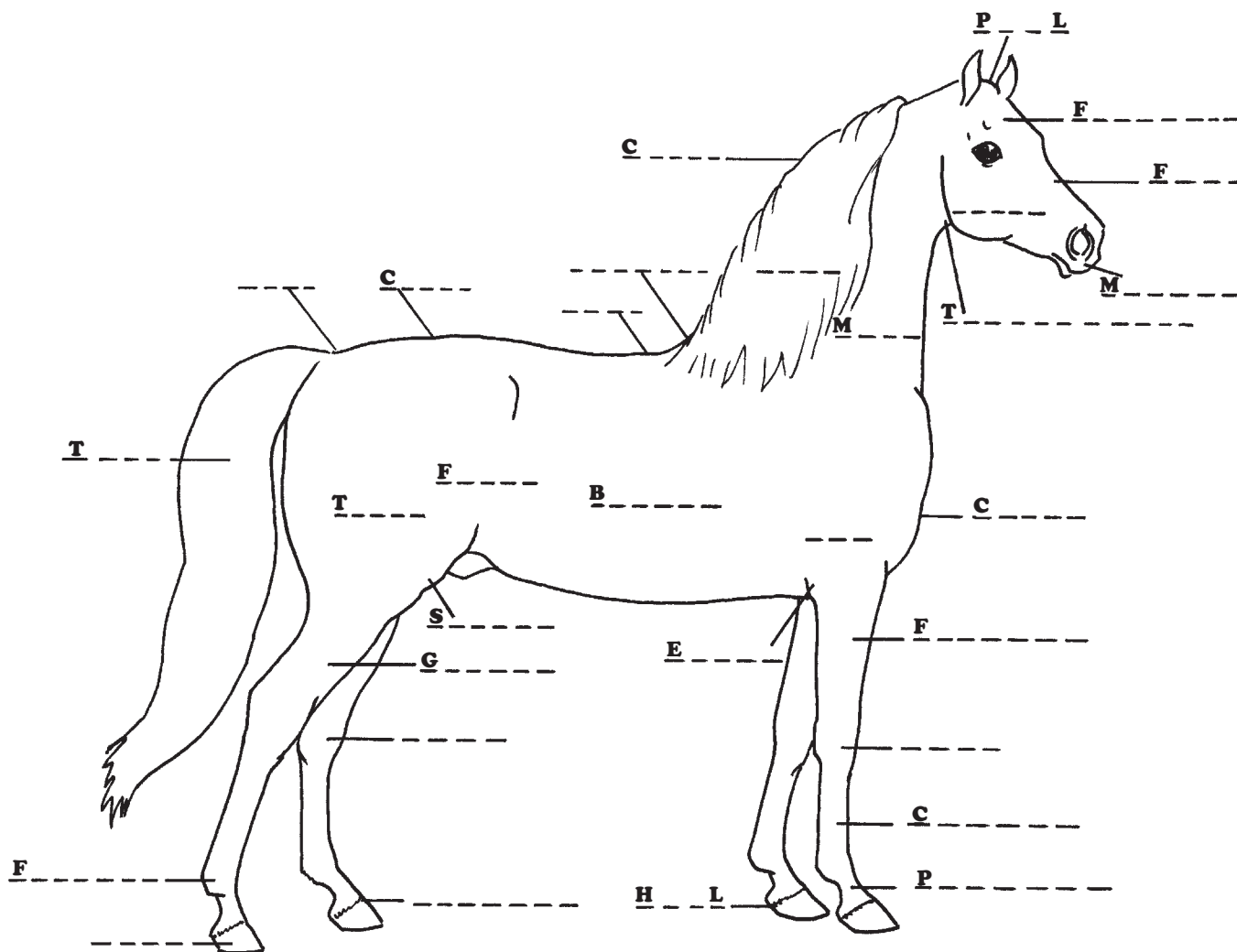
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| ___ Coronet | ___ Stifle | ___ Dock | ___ Chest |
| ___ Croup | ___ Crest | ___ Muzzle | ___ Gaskin |
| ___ Tail | ___ Hock | ___ Pastern | ___ Fetlock |
| ___ Barrel | ___ Knee | ___ Hoof | ___ Cheek |
| ___ Elbow | ___ Neck | ___ Poll | ___ Forearm |
| ___ Withers | ___ Cannon | ___ Ergot | ___ Mane |
| ___ Forehead | ___ Ear | ___ Back | |

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A: ANATOMY

**Word Bank. Count the spaces and write in the correct terms.
Check your answers using the study chart below.**



Face
Chest
Back
Croup
Stifle
Heel
Flank
Thigh

Crest
Elbow
Forehead
Muzzle
Arm
Mane
Hock
Cheek

Dock
Knee
Withers
Fetlock
Gaskin
Barrel
Coronet
Poll

Hoof
Cannon
Tail
Hock
Pastern
Throatlatch
Forearm
Face



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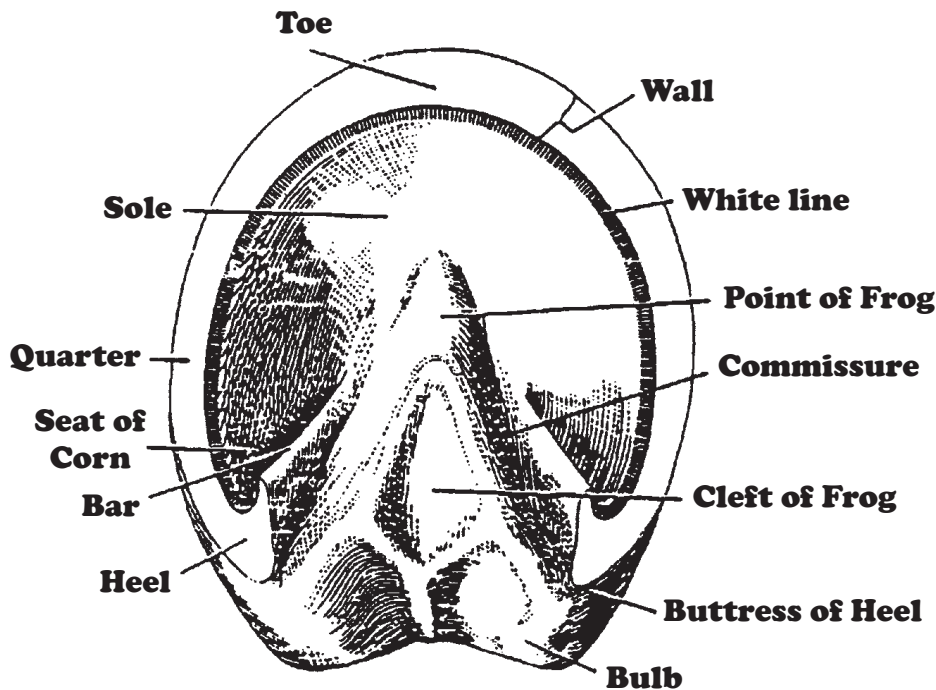
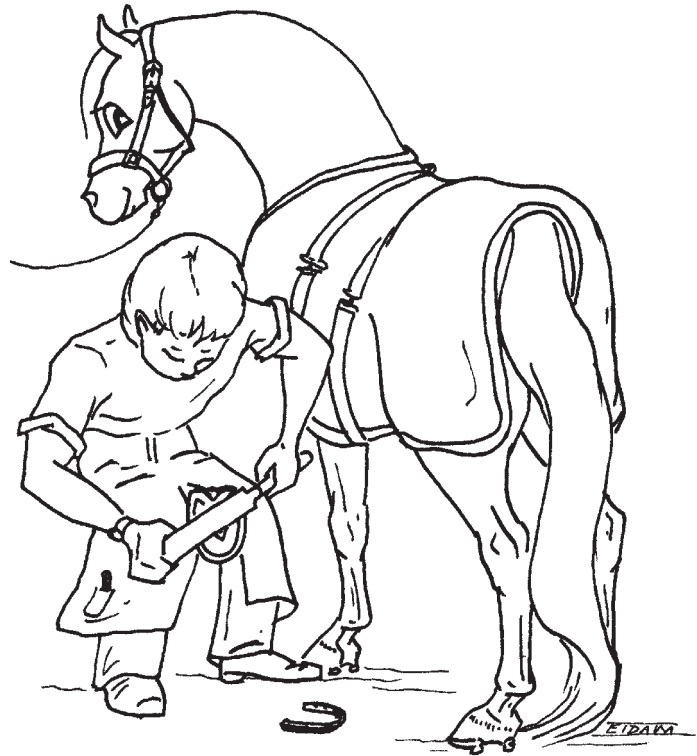
B: HOOF CARE AND PARTS OF THE HOOF

Demonstrate how to pick up a horse's front and rear hooves and clean them. You must be able to pass a written or oral test on the basic parts of the hoof.

The hoof care of your horse is very important. Learning the parts of the hoof and how to clean and care for the feet keeps your horse useful and sound.

Practicing the proper way to pick the feet is the only way to get confident with what you are doing. Understanding the parts to the feet will help you do a better job when picking the hooves.

Study the following illustrations, so you can become proficient at naming the parts of the hoof.



Basic parts that you want to be familiar with are:
Heel, Bar, Quarter, Sole, Toe, Wall, White Line, Point of Frog, Frog, Cleft of Frog, Commissure, Buttress of Heel, and Bulb.



B: HOOF CARE AND PARTS OF THE HOOF

Hoof Worksheet #1: Color the Hoof

Using colored pencils, markers or crayons, color the hoof by using the key.

Color the:

White Line - Purple

Frog - Blue

Cleft of the Frog - Green

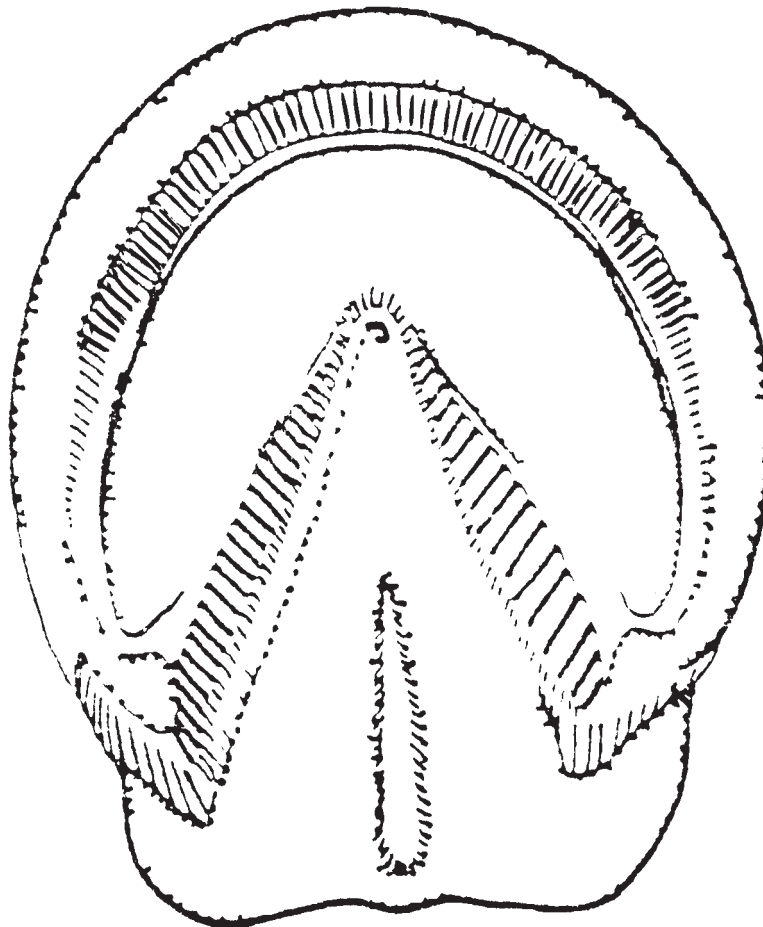
Hoof Wall - Red

Sole - Yellow

Bulbs of the Heel - Orange

Bars - Pink

Heel - Brown

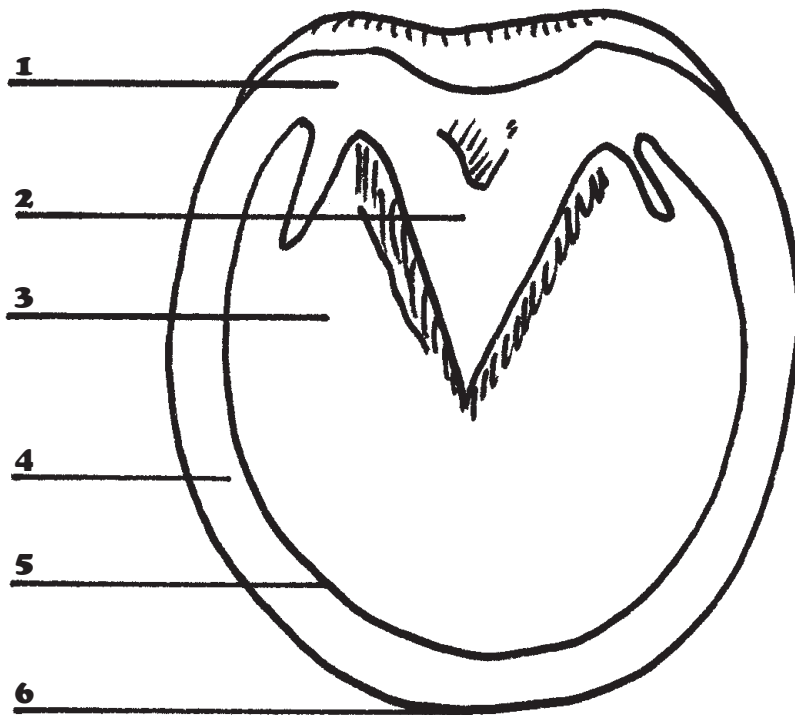




B: HOOF CARE AND PARTS OF THE HOOF

Hoof Worksheet #2: Identify Parts of the Hoof

Using the word bank,
write the correct name for the part on the numbered line.



WORD BANK

- Sole
- Frog
- Toe
- White Line
- Heel
- Hoof Wall

Now you need to go back and study the hoof parts really well
because they are going to get tougher.

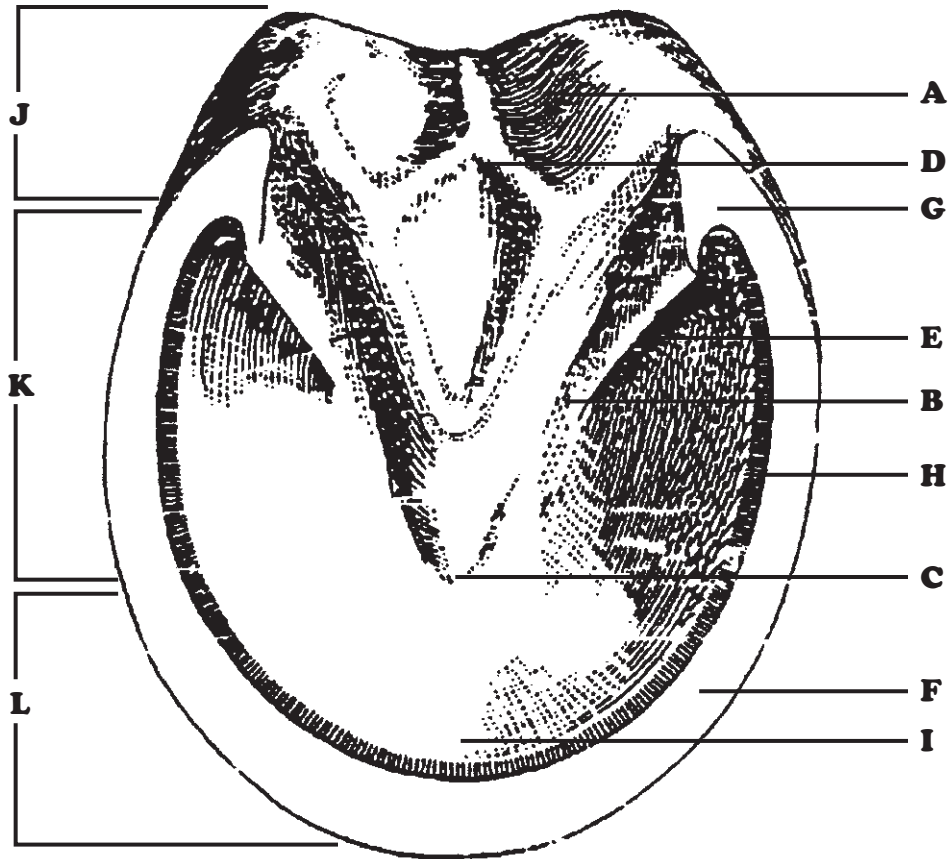
TIP TO REMEMBER:

Sometimes the same part of the hoof can have more than one name.
Look through horse books to see what differences you can find.
It is good to know the different names.



B: HOOF CARE AND PARTS OF THE HOOF

Hoof Worksheet #3: Identify Parts of the Hoof



- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ Point of the Frog | _____ Toe |
| _____ Bulb | _____ Sole |
| _____ White Line | _____ Hoof Wall |
| _____ Quarter | _____ Bar |
| _____ Commissure | _____ Heel |
| _____ Cleft of Frog | _____ Buttress of Heel |



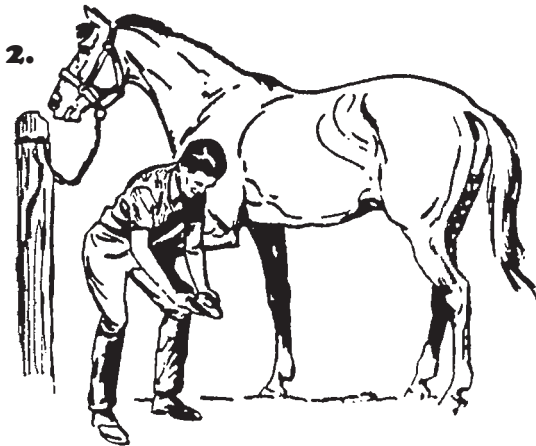
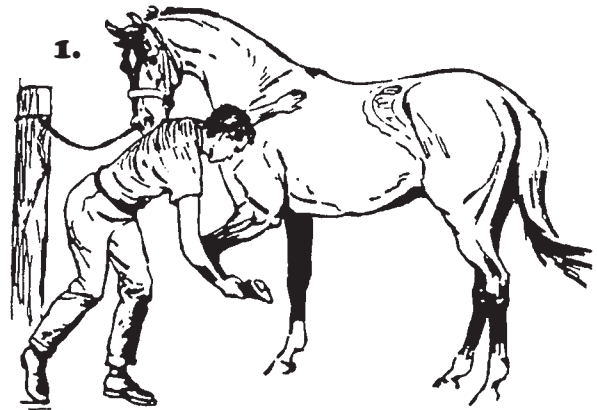
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B: HOOF CARE AND PARTS OF THE HOOF

Picking Out Hooves

Cleaning or picking the hooves can sometimes be very challenging when you are first learning. Here are some tips to help you out, but remember to practice and don't give up. Soon you will be doing it with no problem.

1. Always work in the same order—near fore, near hind, off fore, off hind. Stand on the left side of your horse facing his rear. Place your left hand on the horse's shoulder. Bending over, run your right hand gently but firmly down the back of the leg until your hand is just above the fetlock. Press against the horse's shoulder with your left hand, forcing his weight onto the opposite foreleg. Grasp his fetlock with your fingers.



2. When your horse picks up his hoof, support it on your left knee.

3. With the hoof pick, clean out the hoof from heel to toe. Clean around the frog, remember to clean the cleft in the center of the frog. Clean the commissures down both sides of the frog. It is important to clean these areas thoroughly; this is where thrush and other foot infections occur. Inspect the feet for rocks, nails, injuries, loose shoes and thrush.



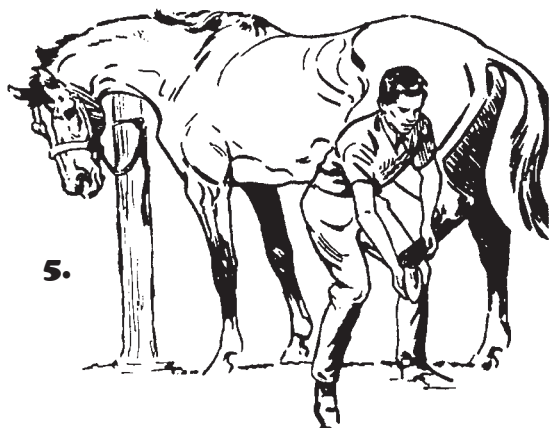


B: HOOF CARE AND PARTS OF THE HOOF

4. Again working from the left side, stand forward of the horse's hindquarters, facing his rear. Using your left hand, gently stroke his back as far as the croup, against which your left hand rests. Stroke the legs gently but firmly with your right hand down as far as the middle of the cannon. Press against the horse's hip, forcing his weight onto the opposite hind leg. Grasp the cannon just above



4.



5.

the fetlock with your right hand, lifting the hoof directly toward you so the leg is bent at the hock.

5. Then move to the rear, keeping the hind leg next to your thigh. Avoid holding the hoof out to one side of the horse. The discomfort of this position will make him resist. Swing your left leg underneath the fetlock to support the leg firmly.

Worksheet #4: Short Answer

1. When picking up a rear hoof, what do you avoid? _____

2. What is the triangular growth in the center of the hoof? _____

3. Name the depressions on both sides of the frog: _____

4. What condition can occur if the hoofs are not cleaned thoroughly?

5. In what order should you clean the hooves? _____

6. When cleaning the hooves, what else should you inspect for? _____



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C: PARTS AND HOW TO CLEAN TACK

Tack

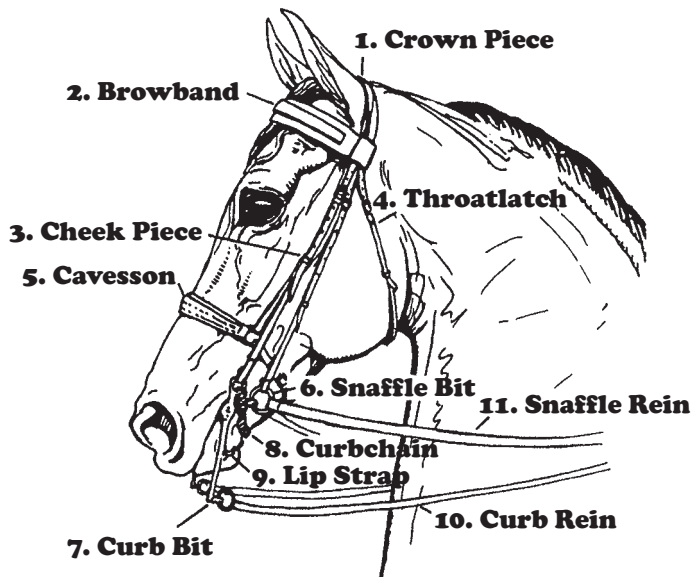
“Tack” is the general name given to all the equipment we use when we work with or ride and drive horses. There are many styles of riding, all have the same basic equipment, but it will have different names. When starting out you will ride either Western or English. If you ride English you could ride either Saddle Seat or Hunter Seat. On the next few pages you will learn about the different types of tack. When you are finished, you should be able to identify basic parts of tack.

English Tack

English Bridles:

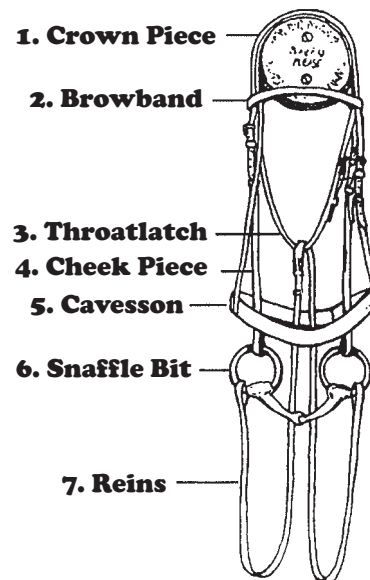
Weymouth Bridle

This bridle is used when riding with a Saddle Seat saddle. It has two bits, a curb bit and Bridoon snaffle, and two sets of reins.

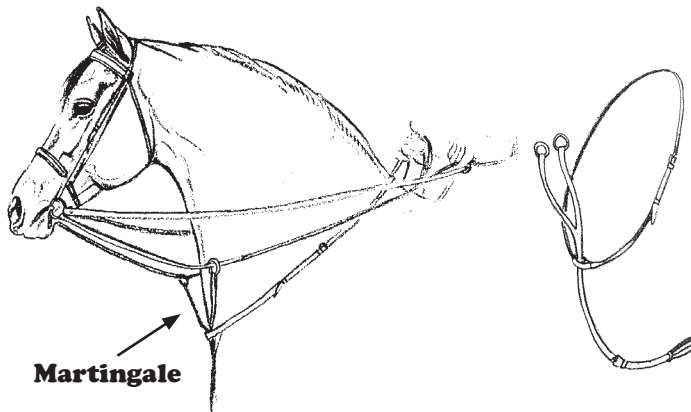


Snaffle Bridle

This bridle is used when riding with a Hunt Seat saddle and can be used with a snaffle, kimberwick, or pelham bit.



Training Bridle & Martingale



STUDY TIP:

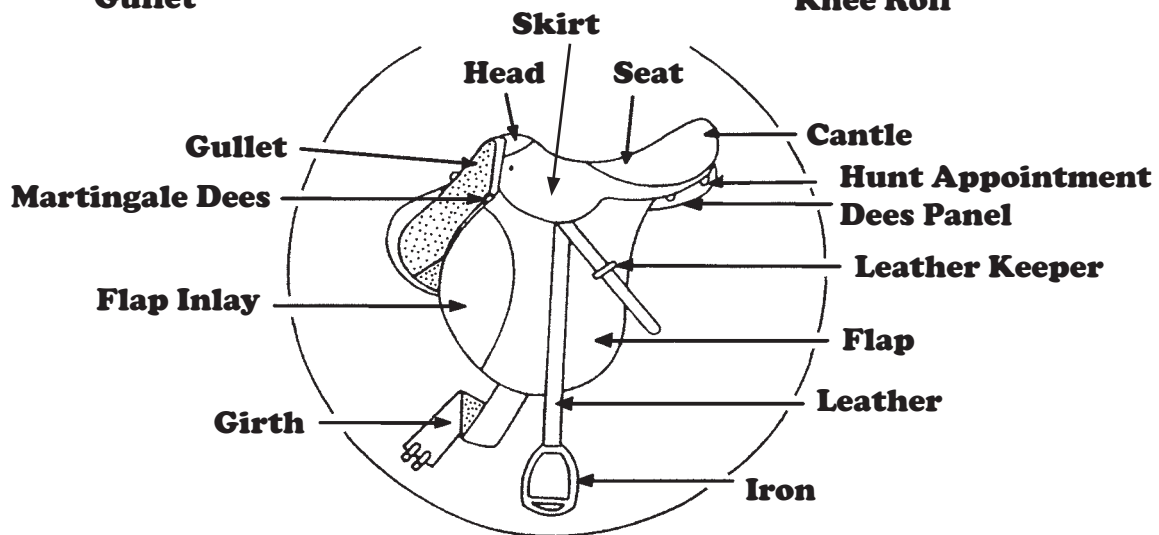
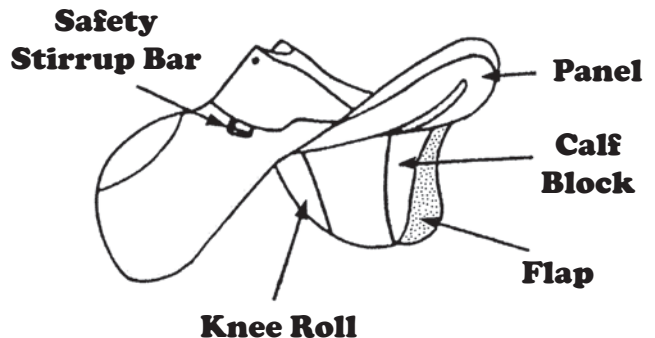
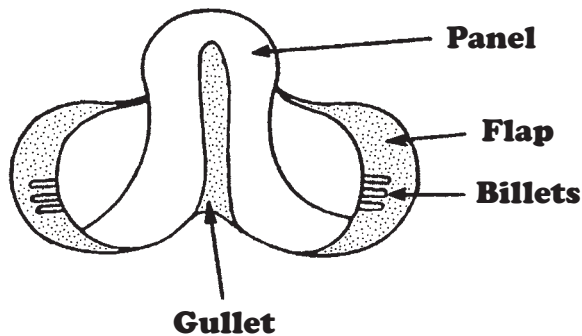
A good way to study is to take your bridle apart and have someone give you pieces to identify, then put the bridle back together. Also, when you clean your tack, practice the parts of the saddle, etc.



C: PARTS AND HOW TO CLEAN TACK

English Saddle

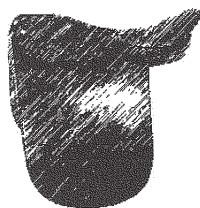
All English saddles have the same basic parts.



There are different styles of English saddles.
 Look below to see if you can spot the differences.

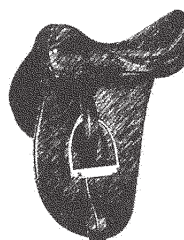
Lane Fox Saddle

Is used for Saddle Seat riding, it can be called a cutback or Saddle Seat Saddle. It has a cut back head and very straight flaps.



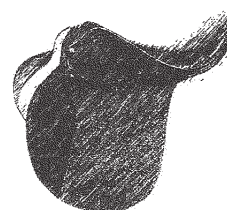
Dressage

Is used for riding Dressage. The saddle has a deep seat and straight flaps.



Forward Seat

Is used for riding Hunter Pleasure and for jumping. This saddle has knee rolls.





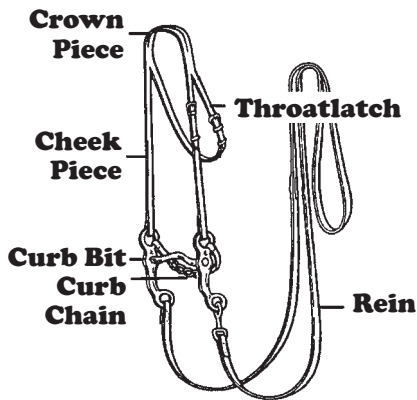
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C: PARTS AND HOW TO CLEAN TACK

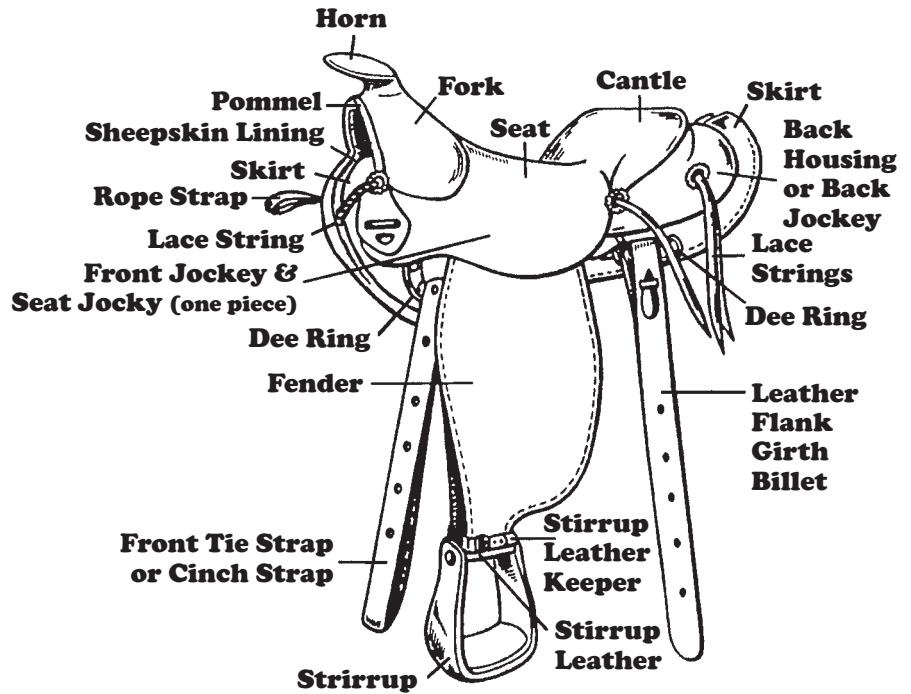
Western Tack

Western Bridle

The Western bridle is most often used with a curb bit.



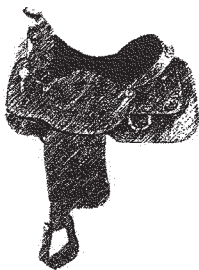
Western Saddle



**There are different types of Western saddles.
Look below to spot the differences.**

Show/Pleasure

This saddle has a deep seat, large skirts with silver decoration, stirrups and flaps.



Reining

The seat is shallow, skirts are smaller, stirrup is set forward.



Barrel

The saddle has no horn, a deep seat, small skirts and forward set stirrups.



Cutting

This saddle the horn is tall and has a flank girth and stirrups hang straight down.



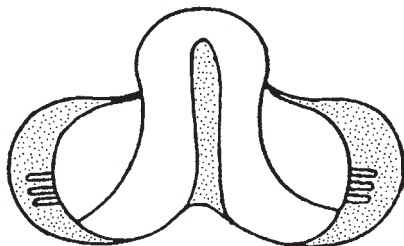
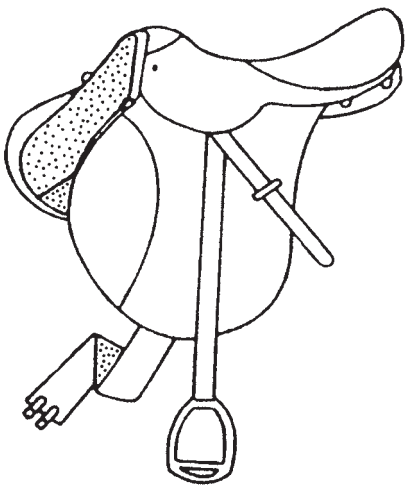
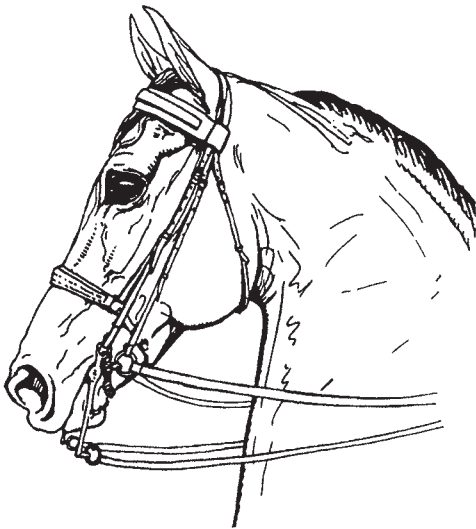
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C: PARTS AND HOW TO CLEAN TACK

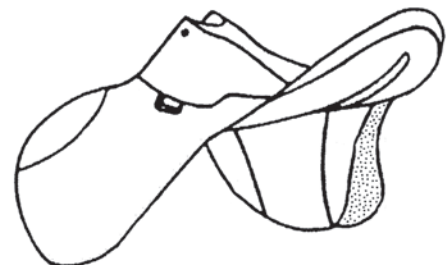
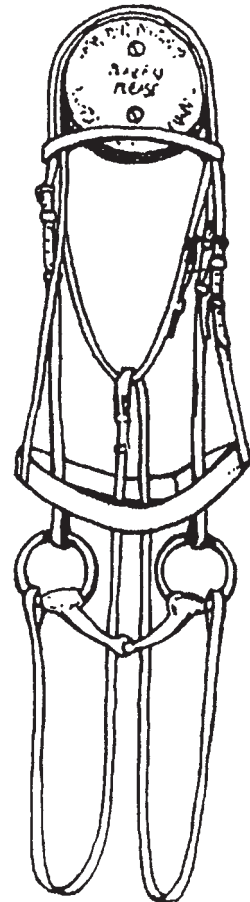
Tack Worksheet #1

Draw a line from the name in the word bank to the correct part.
Words can be used more than once.



WORD BANK

- Browband
- Throatlatch
- Check Piece
- Cavesson
- Curb Chain
- Crown Piece
- Bridoon
- Curb Bit
- Snaffle Bit
- Reins
- Curb Reins
- Snaffle Reins
- Billets
- Skirt
- Head
- Gullet
- Girth
- Panel
- Seat
- Cantle
- Flap
- Stirrup Iron
- Safety Stirrup Bar
- Leather Keeper
- Calf Block
- Knee Roll
- Stirrup Leather
- Stirrup Iron
- Flap Inlay
- Martingale Dee





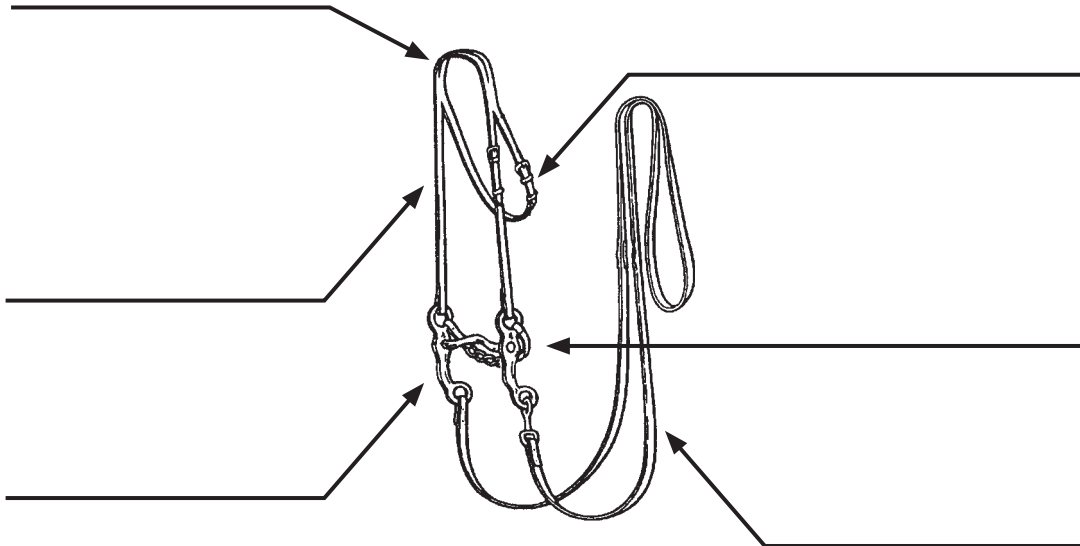
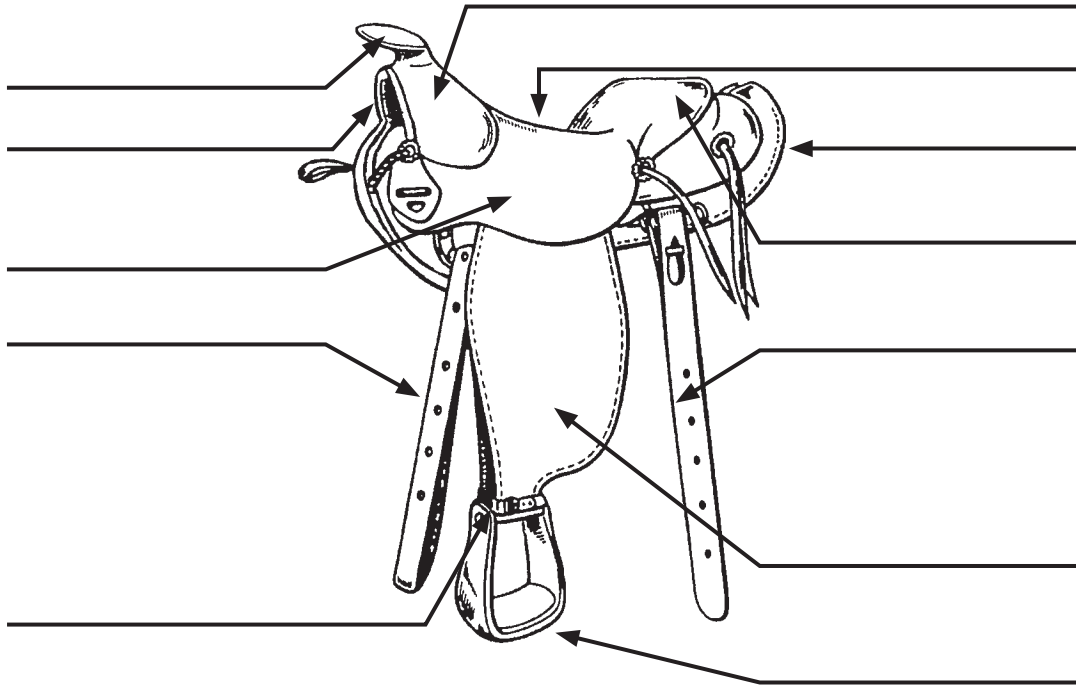
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C: PARTS AND HOW TO CLEAN TACK

Tack Worksheet #2

Put the correct term in the blank from the Word Bank below.



WORD BANK

**Horn • Seat • Reins • Throatlatch • Cantle • Stirrups • Pommel • Front Jockey
Skirt • Flank Girth Billet • Cinch Strap • Curb Bit • Crown Piece • Fork
Fender Skirt • Curb Chain • Cheek Piece • Stirrup Leather Keeper**



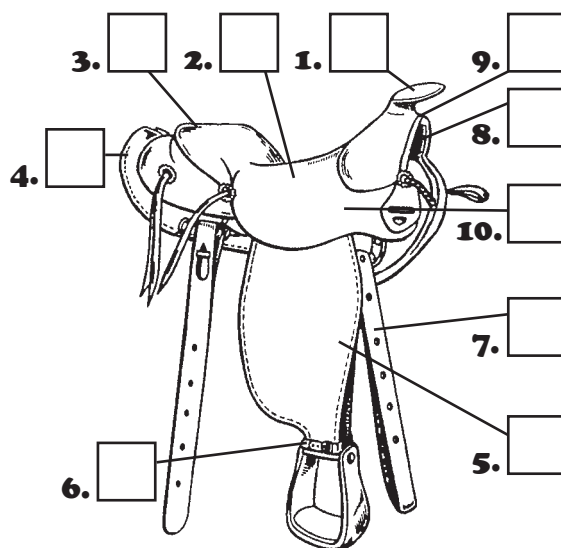
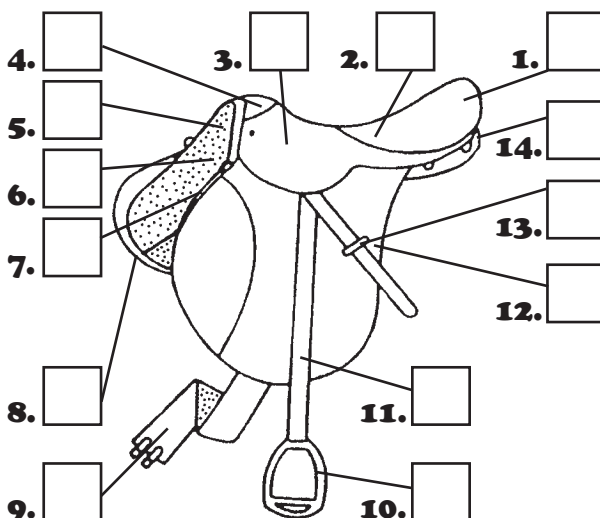
C: PARTS AND HOW TO CLEAN TACK

Tack Worksheet #3

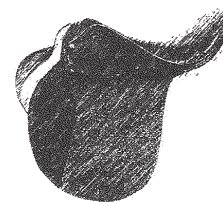
Put the letter for the part in the correct box.

WORD BANK

- A. Seat
- B. Head
- C. Leather Keeper
- D. Girth
- E. Stirrup Leather
- F. Cantle
- G. Flap
- H. Skirt
- I. Gullet
- J. Stirrup Iron
- K. Knee Roll
- L. Martingale Dee
- M. Flap Inlay
- N. Horn
- O. Pommel
- P. Fork
- Q. Front Jockey
- R. Fender
- S. Cinch Strap



Identify the saddles with the correct type.



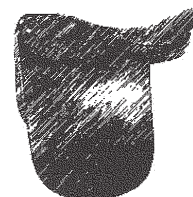
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

- Lane Fox
- Pleasure
- Forward Seat
- Barrel



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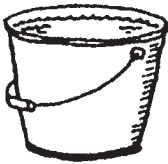
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C: PARTS AND HOW TO CLEAN TACK

Cleaning Tack

It is important to remember to clean your tack after every use. This will help maintain its integrity and keep it safe and comfortable to use every time, as well as prolong the life of it!

What you will need:



Bucket of water



Sponge



Towel



Saddle Soap



Leather Conditioner

How to Clean Your Tack:

1. Dampen sponge in water, squeeze out excess water.
2. Dip/rub sponge in Saddle soap to get moderate amount on sponge.
3. Rub sponge on the part of the tack you are cleaning, scrub softly until dirt is removed.
4. Rub dry towel over cleaned area.
5. Repeat with soap until all of tack is cleaned.
6. Put small amount of leather conditioner on towel (or new clean sponge).
7. Rub on freshly cleaned tack and let dry.

Helpful Tips:

1. Put Saddles on Saddle racks for easy access while cleaning.
2. Do not forget to polish the silver on tack/bridles/saddles etc. (Follow directions of the silver cleaner you have.) Don't forget to polish the silver on your show western tack as well!
3. Hang Bridles on hooks to easily maneuver while cleaning.
4. Always remember what hole your tack was adjusted to before taking it apart to clean it.
5. Toothpick and toothbrushes can also be helpful to get into small holes and crevices.



C: PARTS AND HOW TO CLEAN TACK

Cleaning Tack Worksheet

1. Name the five items needed to clean your tack properly.

_____, _____, _____,
_____, _____.

2. True/False: Rub wet towel over tack you have cleaned with soap.

3. Put saddles on _____ for easy access while cleaning.

4. True/False: Take your tack apart, then guess where the correct holes to fit properly are afterward.

5. How often should you clean your tack? _____

6. _____ and _____ can also be helpful when cleaning small crevices and holes.



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D: HORSE TERMS

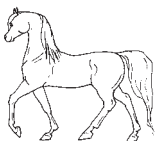
This is a list of terms that are commonly used when talking about and working with horses. To pass Part D you will need to be able to define mare, stallion, colt, filly, foal, sire, dam, gelding, weanling, hand and conformation. The rest of the list you will need to know later on.

Horse Terms

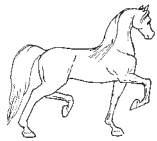
- Mare:** A female horse over four years old.
Stallion: A mature male horse over four years old.
Gelding: A male horse that has been castrated and cannot breed.
Foal: A newborn colt or filly.
Filly: A female horse under four years of age.
Colt: A male horse under four years of age.
Suckling: A foal of either sex that is still nursing.
Weanling: A foal of either sex that has been separated from its dam, but not past December 31st of the year born.
Yearling: A horse that is one years old. (All horses have a birthday on January 1st).
Sire: The father of a horse.
Dam: The mother of a horse.
Pedigree: A record of the horse's ancestry.

More Terms

- Tack:** Equipment used in riding and driving horses (saddle, bridles, etc.).
Green: An untrained or inexperienced horse.
Near Side: The left side of the horse.
Off Side: The right side of the horse.
Conformation: The build of the horse. The ideal conformation of the Morgan horse is described in "The Morgan Horse Judging Standards."
Hand: The way a horse is measured. A hand is four inches.



Walk



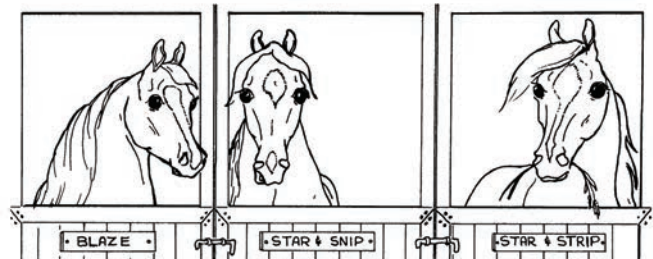
Trot



Canter

Gaits

- Walk:** The walk is a slow, flat-footed, four-beat gait.
Trot (jog): The trot is a two-beat diagonal gait.
Canter (lope): The canter is a three-beat gait with suspension.



Face Markings

- Star:** A white marking on the forehead.
Strip: A long, thin, vertical white mark running down the length of the face.
Blaze: A wide strip of white down the face.
Snip: A white mark between the nostrils.

Coat Colors

- Chestnut:** Reddish brown body with mane and tail basically the same color as the body.
Bay: A reddish brown horse with black mane and tail. The lower legs also are usually black.
Brown: The body color is brown or black with lighter areas at the muzzle, eyes and inside of the legs.
Black: The body color is a true black without light areas.
Palomino: The body color is a golden yellow. The mane and tail are light colored.

Morgan horses can be several other colors as well, these, however, are the most common horse coat color terms.

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D: HORSE TERMS

Terms Worksheet #1: Matching & Fill in the Blank

Matching. Match the definition from the right column to the correct term in the left column; write the letter of the definition in the blank next to the term.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Hand | A. Equipment used in riding and driving horses. |
| _____ 2. Dam | B. A female horse over 4 years. |
| _____ 3. Green | C. The father of a horse. |
| _____ 4. Weanling | D. The build of a horse. |
| _____ 5. Mare | E. A record of a horse's ancestry. |
| _____ 6. Tack | F. A newborn colt or filly. |
| _____ 7. Stallion | G. An untrained or inexperienced horse. |
| _____ 8. Conformation | H. The way a horse is measured. |
| _____ 9. Sire | I. The mother of a horse. |
| _____ 10. Yearling | J. A male horse that has been castrated and cannot breed. |
| _____ 11. Gelding | K. A two-beat diagonal gait. |
| _____ 12. Pedigree | L. a male horse under 4 years. |
| _____ 13. Filly | M. A mature male horse over 4 years. |
| _____ 14. Walk | N. A horse that is one years old. |
| _____ 15. Near Side | O. A female horse under 4 years. |
| _____ 16. Colt | P. A slow, flat-footed, four-beat gait. |
| _____ 17. Off Side | Q. The left side of a horse. |
| _____ 18. Foal | R. The right side of a horse. |
| _____ 19. Trot | S. A three-beat gait with suspension. |
| _____ 20. Canter | T. A foal of either sex separated from its dam, but not past Dec. 31 st of the year born. |

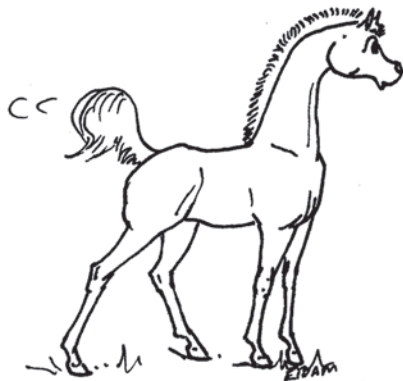
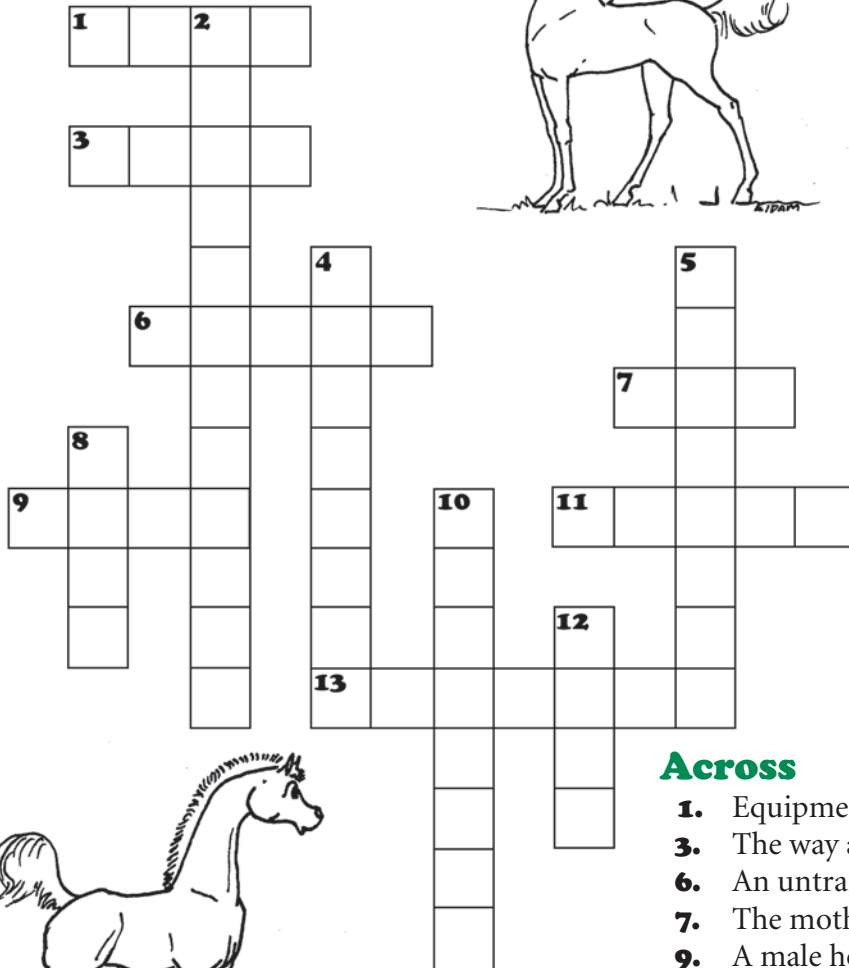
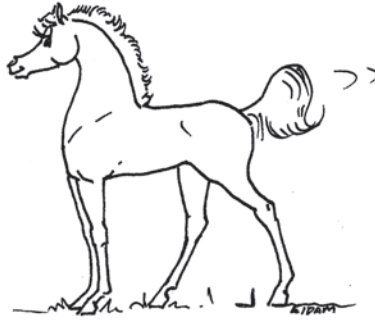
Fill in the Blank

21. The father of a horse? _____
22. The unit of measurement for horses, it equals 4 inches? _____
23. A mature male horse over 4 years? _____
24. A white mark between the nostrils? _____
25. A reddish brown horse with black man and tail, the lower legs are usually black? _____
26. A foal of either sex still nursing? _____
27. Equipment used in riding or drivin a horse? _____
28. The body is true black with no light areas? _____
29. A white mark on the forehead? _____
30. A female horse under 4 years? _____
31. The body color is golden yellow; the mane and tail are light colored? _____
32. The mother of a horse? _____
33. A wide strip of white down the face? _____
34. A reddish brown horse with mane and tail basically the same color as the body? _____
35. A long, thin vertical white mark running down the length of the face? _____
36. The body color is brown or black with lighter areas at the muzzle, eye and inside of legs? _____



D: HORSE TERMS

Terms Worksheet #2: Crossword



Across

1. Equipment used in riding and driving horses.
3. The way a horse is measured.
6. An untrained or inexperienced horse.
7. The mother of a horse.
9. A male horse under four years.
11. A female horse under four years.
13. A male horse that has been castrated and cannot breed.

Down

2. The build of a horse.
4. A horse that is one years old.
5. A foal of either sex that has been separated from its dam, but not past Dec. 31st of the year born.
8. A newborn colt or filly.
10. A mature male horse over four years.
12. The father of a horse.



E: HOW TO MEASURE A HORSE

How to Measure a Horse

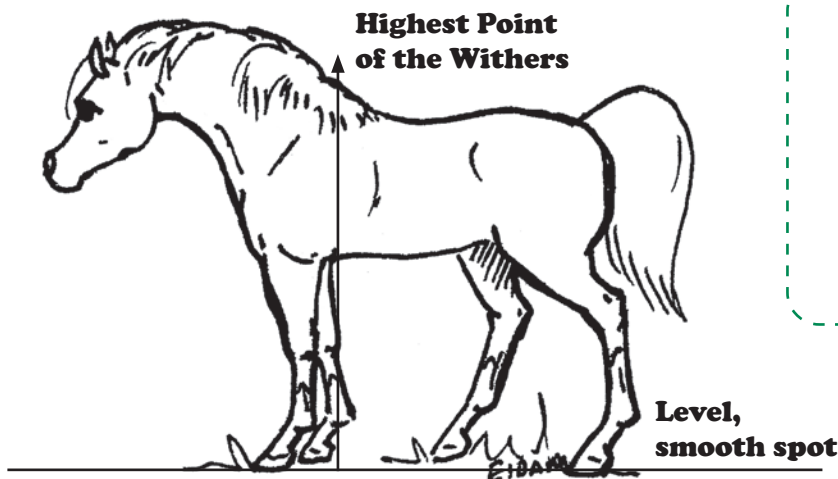
The standard height measurement in horses is called a “hand.” A hand is four inches.

One may suppose that in the old days, a horse was measured by a man placing his hands one above the other from the withers to the ground to determine a horse’s height. As a man’s hand is about four inches in width, that measurement was later taken as a standard and remains known as a “hand.”

When you measure a horse, measure from the ground to the highest point of the withers. Your choice of a measuring spot is important; choose a smooth, level spot. Encourage the horse to drop his head and then place your “measuring stick” on top of the withers.

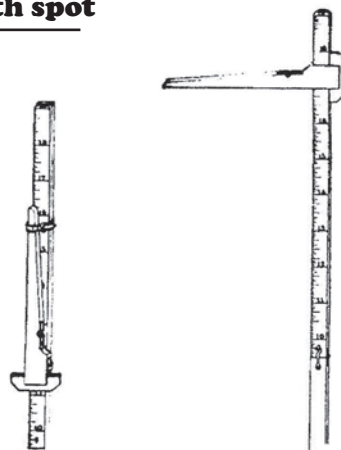
Measurement in horses is important as it forms a part of the correct description of the horse, provides for division into certain classes in the show ring, and tells a prospective purchaser how tall the animal is.

This is where you measure a horse:



When you finish this section, be sure to demonstrate measuring a horse to your examiner in Part D.

Practice Tip:
The best way to learn to measure is to practice. Now is the time to re-measure all the horses in the barn. Do it several times and compare your results. They should be the same.



Example of a Measuring Stick
(Be sure to read the lower edge)

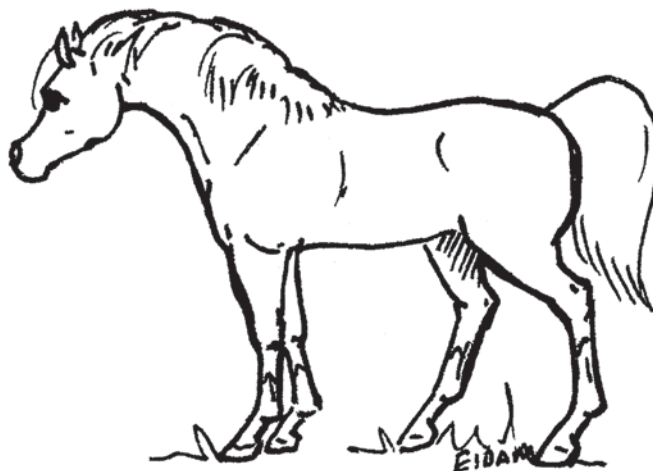


E: HOW TO MEASURE A HORSE

How to Measure A Horse Worksheet

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

1. Give three reasons why it is important to measure a horse correctly.
_____, _____, _____
2. A hand is equal to how many inches? _____
3. When choosing a measuring spot, it needs to be _____
and _____.
4. When measuring the horse you measure from the ground to the
_____.
5. What do you encourage the horse to do before you place the
measuring stick in place? _____
6. What edge of the measuring stick do you read for a correct
measurement? _____
7. Draw a line to show where you would measure the horse for the
correct height.



8. If a horse is 62 inches tall at the highest point of his withers, how
many hands is he? _____
9. If a horse measures 15 hands, how tall is he in inches? _____

AMHAY Merit Program Bulrush Badge



F: BASIC GROOMING

Basic Grooming

Grooming equipment should consist of the following equipment:



Hoof Pick



Curry Comb



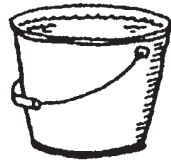
Dandy Brush



Body Brush



**Mane and Tail
Brush**



**Bucket for
Clean Water**



Natural Sponge



**2 Grooming Cloths (1 for eyes, ears,
muzzle, sheath, dock. 1 for polishing coat)**



Daily attention to the horses coat and feet is important.

The skin is an indicator of health of the horse.

Listed below are some of the points to consider for good grooming.

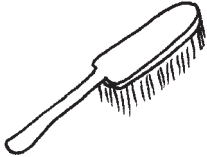
1. You want to gather your grooming tools together in a kit. This should consist of the above mentioned articles. You will find over time other items that you like to use.
2. Begin by picking out the feet with the hoof pick. You should work downwards along the frog from the heel to the toe. Check for signs of Thrush. (Thrush is a disease of the horse's foot; the most obvious sign is a foul smell.) Tap the shoe to check if it is secure and finally, run the tips of your fingers around the shoe to spot any loose nails.
3. Next start with the curry comb at the poll on the near side. Using a circular motion, rub over the entire body, not going below the knees and hocks. The object is to remove any caked dirt or sweat marks. Make sure you move the mane out of the way. Never brush the mane with the curry or dandy brush.
4. The dandy brush should be used next. Begin again at the poll on the near side. This time you will be using short firm strokes. You want to remove the dirt you loosened with the curry comb. Pay particular attention to areas of the body such as the saddle area, the belly, and the points of the hocks, fetlocks and pasterns. With this brush you may go all the way down the legs to the hooves. Every so often you will want to clean the brush using the curry comb and then tap the curry comb to remove the dirt and hair.
5. Now you want to follow up with the body brush. This is a softer brush. You will again start at the poll on the near side. Brushing with the hair and using longer strokes go over the entire body of the horse.
6. The mane and tail will be next. You want to brush a small amount of hair at a time. A soft hairbrush should be used to avoid pulling out hair from the mane and tail.
7. The sponge should be used to clean the eyes, muzzle and nostrils. The under surface of the tail should also be sponged. A wet paper towel or baby wipes can be substituted for the sponge then disposed of to prevent the spread of disease.



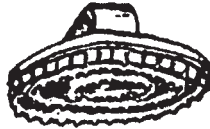
F: BASIC GROOMING

Basic Grooming Worksheet #1

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

7. The skin is an indicator of what in the horse? _____

8. When cleaning under the tail, what can be substituted for the sponge? _____

9. After picking out the hooves, where should you begin to groom the horse? _____

10. What should you check for signs of when cleaning the horse's hooves? _____

11. Put the following list of grooming tools in the correct order that they should be used.

Mane and Tail Brush

1. _____

Dandy Brush

2. _____

Hoof Pick

3. _____

Towel

4. _____

Sponge

5. _____

Body Brush

6. _____

Curry Comb

7. _____



F: BASIC GROOMING

Basic Grooming Worksheet #2

1. In the space below, list the basic groomig tools you shoul have in your grooming kit.

2. From the WORD BANK, draw a line and match the word with the correct grooming tool.

WORD BANK

Bucket

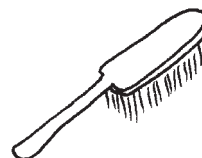
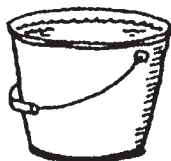
Curry Comb

Dandy Brush

Towel

Mane and Tail Brush

Hoof Pick



3. You have two grooming cloths in your grooming kit; one is for polishing the horse's coat. What is the other used for?



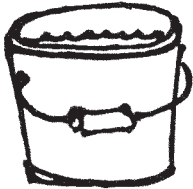
G: BASIC STABLE MANAGEMENT

Basic Stable Management

Horsemen have a tradition of cleanliness.

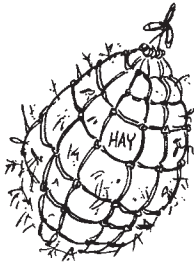
A clean stable and well cared for horse is very important in everyday care of your horse. When you finish this section, you will be familiar with basic daily care maintenance for your horse.

Three Most Important Steps to caring for your Horse.



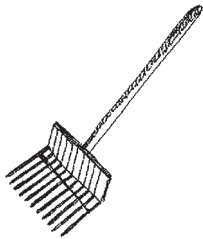
1. Water

Horses drink 8-10 gallons of water per day, so they always need to ample water readily available for them. (except for when they are hot and sweaty). You can fill water buckets from a hose 3-4 times per day. If your horse tends to drink more, add a second bucket.



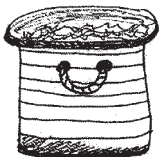
2. Feed

Horses must be fed at least 2 times daily. Many barns choose to grain two times daily but feed hay up to 4 times a day. The amount of hay and grain fed at each time is relevant to the size and exercise of your horse. It is important to feed at the same times everyday so your horses can develop a routine, that can prevent them from getting sick.



3. Cleaning

A horse's stall must be cleaned at least once per day. Manure and soiled bedding should be removed as often as possible. A clean stall will help keep parasites to a minimum and help to keep your horse healthy.



Start by removing solid manure with pitchfork, disposing into muck bucket or wheelbarrow. Move clean shavings to walls of stall, sifting through to catch stray solid manure. This should reveal all urine in stall, use pitchfork to remove. Replace bedding to center of stall from walls and look for anything missed. Be sure to add fresh bedding when needed. Bedding is necessary for stabled horses, it allows them to lie down and rest, provides insulation, soaks up urine and can also help prevent them from getting cast. The most common types of bedding are shavings, sawdust, and straw.



G: BASIC STABLE MANAGEMENT

Basic Stable Management Worksheet

1. How much water do horses drink per day?

2. How many times should you fill the water buckets every day?

3. Horses get fed _____ times daily.

4. The amount of hay and grain a horse receives is relevant to the

_____ and _____ of your horse.

5. True/False: You should feed your horse at different times everyday.

6. How many times should a horses stall be cleaned per day?

7. What are two benefits to keeping your horses stall clean?

8. You remove manure with what tool? _____

9. What are the three most common types of bedding?

_____, _____, _____



AMHAY Merit Program Bulrush Badge

H: MORGAN HISTORY

The first Morgan horse was a bay colt known as “Figure.” He was born in Springfield Massachusetts, in 1789, the same year George Washington became the first president of the United States. His sire was the bay Thoroughbred stallion, True Britton (Lloyd’s Traveler x Betty Leeds); his dam is of uncertain ancestry, sometimes thought to be of Dutch ancestry or the Wildaire Mare (Diamond x Sportsman Mare). “Figure” was a small bay colt who didn’t look like either of his parents.

“Figure” was the name given to him by his owner, but as was the custom of the day, he soon became known by his owner’s name, Justin Morgan.

The man Justin Morgan was a quiet-spoken schoolteacher and singing master. He and Figure left Massachusetts in late 1789 to try for a better fortune in Vermont. When Figure was old enough, he was put to work in the fields. Most of the horses he worked with were much larger than he was, but Figure always pulled with all his strength and soon earned the nickname “Little Giant.” As the story goes, one day Figure was hitched to a giant log that a draft horse could not budge. It took all his might, but Figure was able to pull the log out of the woods. News of this feat spread far and wide.

It was a common custom of the day that after working in the fields pulling and plowing all day, Figure and other horses were matched in trotting and running races. Figure would not play second fiddle to the others. Though many were taller and bigger, Figure raced with all his heart and almost always finished first.

As more people heard about Figure’s strength and speed, they began to breed their mares to this outstanding stallion. Figure’s sons and daughters all looked like their sire and all had the same great disposition. They loved people and tried their best to please. Three of his most famous sons were Bulrush, Woodbury, and Sherman. These sons soon established their own long lists of accomplishments and started siring foals of their own.

Justin Morgan’s sons, daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were soon found in every state in New England. Whether they were working on the farm or proudly pulling carriages in the city parks, they became the most talked about horses of the day. When trotting races became popular in the 1800s the Morgan was there to claim his fame. Black Hawk was one of the most famous Morgan trotters. Black Hawk was foaled in 1833 and was a son of Sherman Morgan (a son of Justin Morgan), he was jet black and noted for his sure beauty and speed at the trot. He was one of the most popular horses of his time and sired more than 1,200 foals.

One of Black Hawk’s sons, Ethan Allen-50, became a national hero. He was a beautiful bay with perfect action. He became the world’s fastest trotting stallion 1867 when he won a match race against the famous trotter, Dexter.

In the mid 1800s gold was discovered in California. Many New England families packed their belongings and headed for California with their Morgans. The trip was long and exhausting but as was his nature the Morgan pushed on.

Then came the Civil War (1861–1865) and Morgans were found bravely carrying their owners into battle. The famed Vermont Cavalry were mounted on Morgans along with units from



AMHAY Merit Program Bulrush Badge



H: MORGAN HISTORY

Massachusetts, Ohio and other states. General Philip Sheridan, the most outstanding Cavalry officer from the North, rode Rienzi, his famous Morgan charger, to many courageous victories.

In the Indian Wars (circa 1860s–1890s) Morgans again proved their strength and intelligence. Another fearless officer, Captain Michael Keog, rode his famous Morgan, Comanche in many battles. Comanche is recognized by historians as the symbol of the Battle of Little Big Horn and has been reported to have been the only survivor.

It is interesting to note that the Morgan is the only registered breed of horse ever perpetuated by the United States Government. In 1907, the United States Government established a Morgan breeding farm in Weybridge, Vermont, to breed Morgan stallions. The U.S. Cavalry and the Remount Program, which provided Morgan stallions throughout the nation to improve the native stock for farm, city, and military use, used the stallions. The farm's foundation sire was General Gates. The Morgan did so well in endurance tests that the War Department publicly commended General Gates. This is an honor that has never before, nor since, been given to any other stallion.

The Morgan is known for its versatility. Its role and service has adjusted to the changing times. Today the Morgan horse is many things to many people. He excels in and out of the show ring, under saddle or in harness, on the trail, in Dressage or jumping, and just working on the ranch, but even more are quiet without fanfare teaching countless people to know and love a good horse. For there is no better teacher of gentleness, responsibility and sound judgment than a good Morgan horse.

Other Morgan Facts You Should Know ...

- The maximum number of spaces and letters in a registered Morgan's name is 25.
- The Morgan Horse Club was formed in 1909 at the Vermont State Fair.
- The Morgan Horse Club was renamed the American Morgan Horse Association in 1971.
- Morgan horses represented the US at the World Pairs Driving Championships for the first time in 1985.
- The first Grand National Morgan Horse Show was held in Detroit, Michigan, in 1973.
- In 1989 the Morgan breed celebrated its Bicentennial.
- In 1894 Colonel Joseph Battell published Volume I of the *American Morgan Horse Register*.
- "Figure," Justin Morgan was foaled in 1789 and died in 1821.
- In 1951 the U.S. Morgan Horse Farm was taken over by the State of Vermont, becoming the University of Vermont Morgan Horse Farm.
- Justin Morgan's sons were Sherman (bright red chestnut), Woodbury (dark chestnut) and Bulrush (dark bay).

Some Resources to Read ...

THE COMPLETE MORGAN HORSE by Jeanne Mellin – very good book for history

THE MORGAN HORSE MAGAZINE – has great articles about horses and history, look for old issues

You will need to pass a Morgan quiz on elementary breed information to get signed off on Part 1.



H: MORGAN HISTORY

Morgan History Worksheet #1

1. What horse survived the battle of Little Big Horn? _____
2. Who earned the nickname “Little Giant”? _____
3. Who did Ethan Allen-50 beat in a matched race? _____
4. How many foals did Black Hawk sire? _____
5. In what year did the U.S. Government establish a Morgan breeding farm? _____
6. In what state and what year was “Figure” born? _____
7. Name the three most famous sons of Justin Morgan. 1. _____
2. _____ 3. _____
8. What horse did the US War department publicly commend? _____
9. What was Black Hawk’s relation to Justin Morgan? _____
10. What state did Justin Morgan move “Figure” to in late 1789? _____
11. What famed cavalry unit was mounted on Morgan horses? _____
12. What was the name of General Philip Sheridan’s horse? _____
13. Where was the first Grand National Morgan Horse Show held? _____
14. How many letters and spaces are allowed in a Morgan’s registered name? _____
15. What were the colors of Bulrush, Woodbury and Sherman?
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
16. Who was “Figure’s” sire? _____
17. What did the Remount Program do? _____
18. In what year was the First Volume of the Morgan Horse Registry published and by whom? _____



H: MORGAN HISTORY

Morgan History Worksheet #2

Use the space below to create and label a history timeline for the Morgan. Use your history pages in the workbook to compile the dates and information.

1780

1990



I: BASIC BARN RULES AND SAFETY

Basic Barn Rules


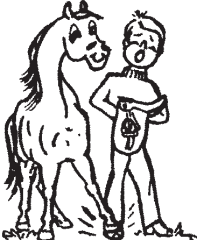
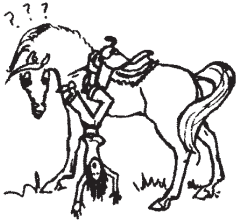







- **No running in the barn.**
- **Don't feed the horses unless you receive permission from a staff member or horse owner.**
- **Be respectful of all riders and instructors by not causing distractions in or near arena.**
- **Always be on time for your designated lesson.**
- **Never approach your horse from behind.**
- **Always speak to a horse before approaching it.**
- **Never walk under your horse.**
- **When working around horses or riding, wear boots with heels.**
- **When leading your horse walk beside them, on their left/near side, not ahead.**
- **Never try to outpull a horse.**
- **Always return your tack and put your equipment away before leaving the barn.**
- **Always properly put your horse away, make sure they are brushed clean, cool, dry, and wearing blankets/sheets etc.**
- **Never let your horse eat while wearing a bridle.**
- **Always clean your tack after you use it.**
- **A red ribbon tied to a horse's tail means it kicks...stay back!**
- **Always pass or ride next to another horse, at least a full horse length apart.**
- **Always wear a helmet when required.**

AMHAY Merit Program Bulrush Badge



I: BASIC BARN RULES AND SAFETY

Some Morgan Safety Rules

 <p>Always speak to your horse before approaching or touching him.</p>	 <p>Stand with your feet well back in the clear and reach forward when saddling the mount. Be sure to wear boots.</p>
<p>When riding, wear boots with proper heels to prevent your feet from slipping through the stirrups.</p> 	<p>A red ribbon tied into the tail indicates a kicker, stay back!</p> 
 <p>Never wrap the lead strap, halter shank, or reins around your hand, wrist, or body.</p>	 <p>When your horse is frightened, and tries to run, turn him in a circle until he stops.</p>
<p>Walking beside your horse, use a long lead strap and both hands. If the horse rears up, release the hand nearest to the halter.</p> 	 <p>Reduce speed when riding on rough ground or in sand, mud, ice, pavement, or snow, or where there is danger of falling or slipping.</p>
 <p>Never tie your horse by the reins, as he may pull back and break the reins and tie post.</p>	<p>Know your horse, his temperament and reactions. Control your temper at all times, but let him know that you are his firm, kind master.</p> 



AMHAY Merit Program

Bulrush Badge

I: BASIC BARN RULES AND SAFETY

How many things can you find wrong or unsafe? Find 15.



AMHAY Merit Program
Bulrush Badge



J: BOOK REPORT

Suggested Reading for the Bulrush Book Report

Books by Marquerite Henry

Justin Morgan Had a Horse

Books by Ellen Feld:

Blackjack the Magical Morgan Horse

Shadow the curious Morgan

Justin Morgan and the Big Horse Race

Annie the Mysterious Morgan Horse

Blackjack, Dreaming of a Morgan Horse

Frosty, the Adventures of a Morgan Horse

The Further Adventures of Blackjack the Champion Morgan Horse

Rimfire the Barrel Racing Morgan Horse

Robin the Lovable Morgan Horse

Rusty the High Flying Morgan Horse

Books by Jeanne Mellin:

Gone in a Flash

Pidgy's Surprise

Books by Helen Scanlon:

The Great Red Horse, A Colt is Born

My Horse My Heart

**These books are all available from AMHA at
www.amhamarketplace.com**

Also available on Amazon



AMHAY Merit Program

Bulrush Badge

J: BOOK REPORT

Tell Us About a Book

Submit a book report on a horse book of your choice.

Title of Book: _____

Author: _____

Favorite character: _____

What did you learn from this story? _____

AMHAY Merit Program Bulrush Badge



K: COMMUNITY SERVICE

AMHA Youth Merit Community Service Hours Log

The Community Service Hours Log must be submitted to AMHA with each completion of badge.

Amount of Community Service Hours is dependant on which badge you are completing.

Community Service is defined as “that person performs for the benefit of his or her local community on an unpaid, volunteer basis.” AMHA reserves the right to disqualify any hour(s) of community service deemed improper, inappropriate or inconsistant with the purpose of the program as defined in the rules.

NAME: _____ AMHA #: _____

Name of Organization	Signature of person you reported to	Date	Hours

TOTAL HOURS SUBMITTED ON THIS FORM: _____

Submit Community Service Hours Log To:

AMHA, Attn: Nikki Scovotti, 4037 Iron Works Pkwy, Ste 130, Lexington, KY 40511-8508



AMHAY Merit Program

Bulrush Badge

L: REQUIREMENT CHECKLIST

Level One: Bulrush Badge

	DATE PASSED	APPROVED BY
A. Know basic anatomy (20 parts). Must be able to pass a written or oral test.	A _____	A _____
B. Demonstrate how to pick up a horse's front and rear hooves and clean them. Must be able to pass a written or oral test on basic parts of hoof.	B _____	B _____
C. Be able to identify all the different parts of tack.	C _____	C _____
D. Define the following horse terms, written or orally: mare, stallion, colt, filly, foal, sire, dam, gelding, weanling, hand, and conformation.	D _____	D _____
E. Demonstrate how to measure a horse.	E _____	E _____
F. Demonstrate basic grooming and pass a written test on grooming tools.	F _____	F _____
G. Pass a written test and have basic understanding on basic stable management.	G _____	G _____
H. Pass a written test and have basic understanding on Morgan History.	H _____	H _____
I. Understand a review Basic Barn Rules.	I _____	I _____
J. Write a Book Report on a recommended book. Must be at least 2 pages. (Include the requirement checklist and report form.)	J _____	J _____
K. Perform 5 Hours of Community Service and turn in Community Service Log.	K _____	K _____