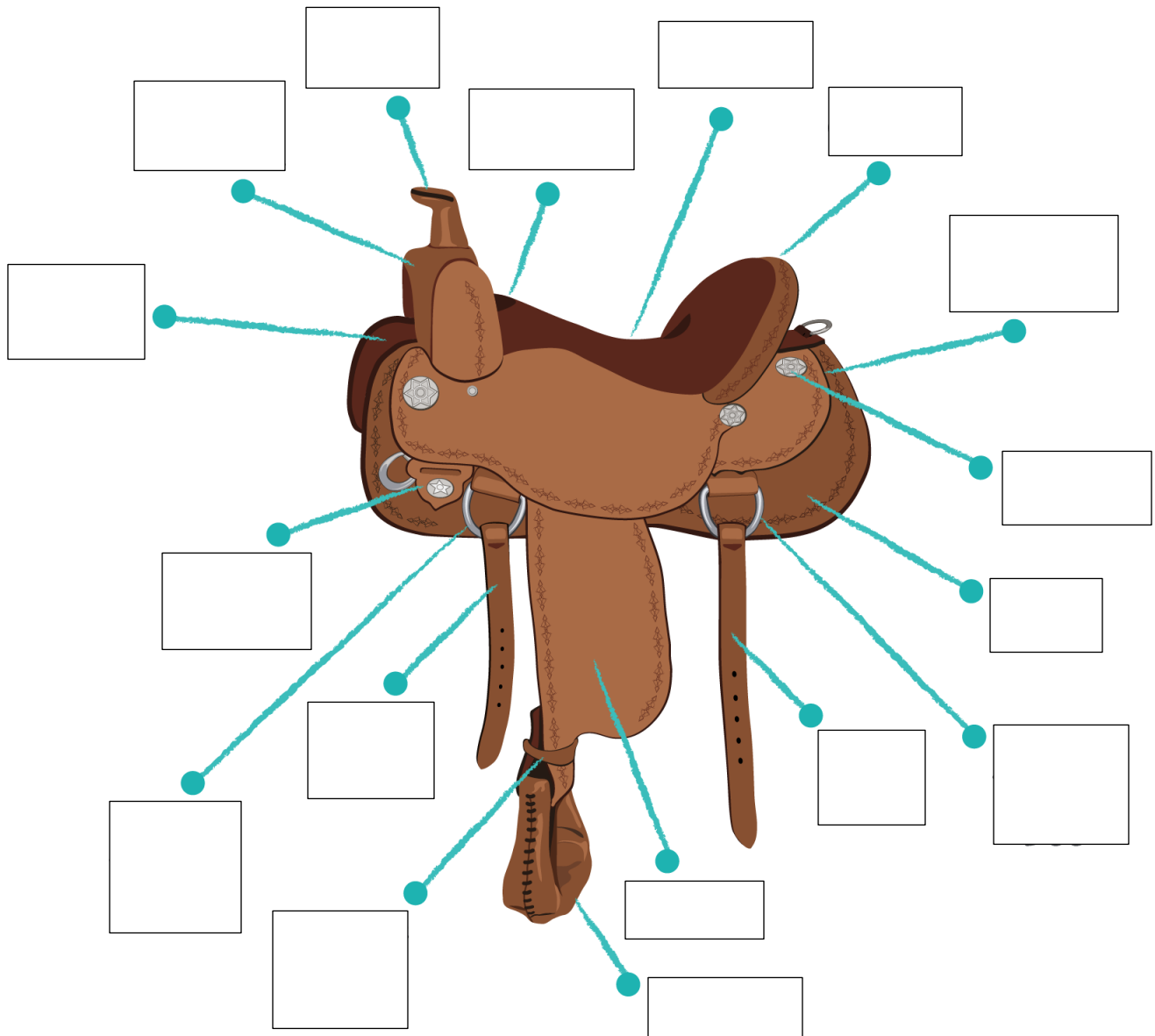


NAME _____ CLUB _____

DIRECTIONS - PUT CORRECT NUMBER IN THE BOX

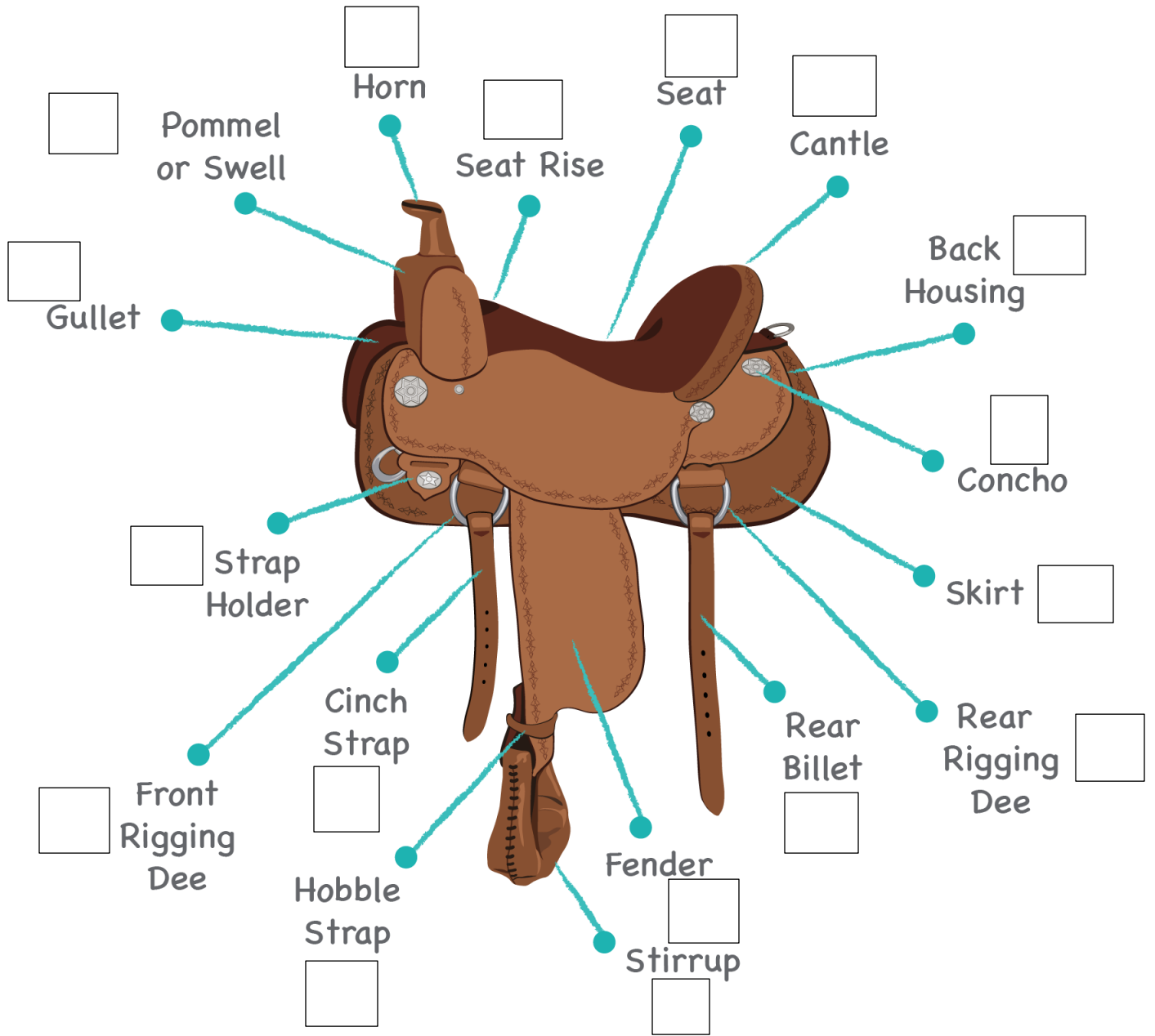
WESTERN SADDLE



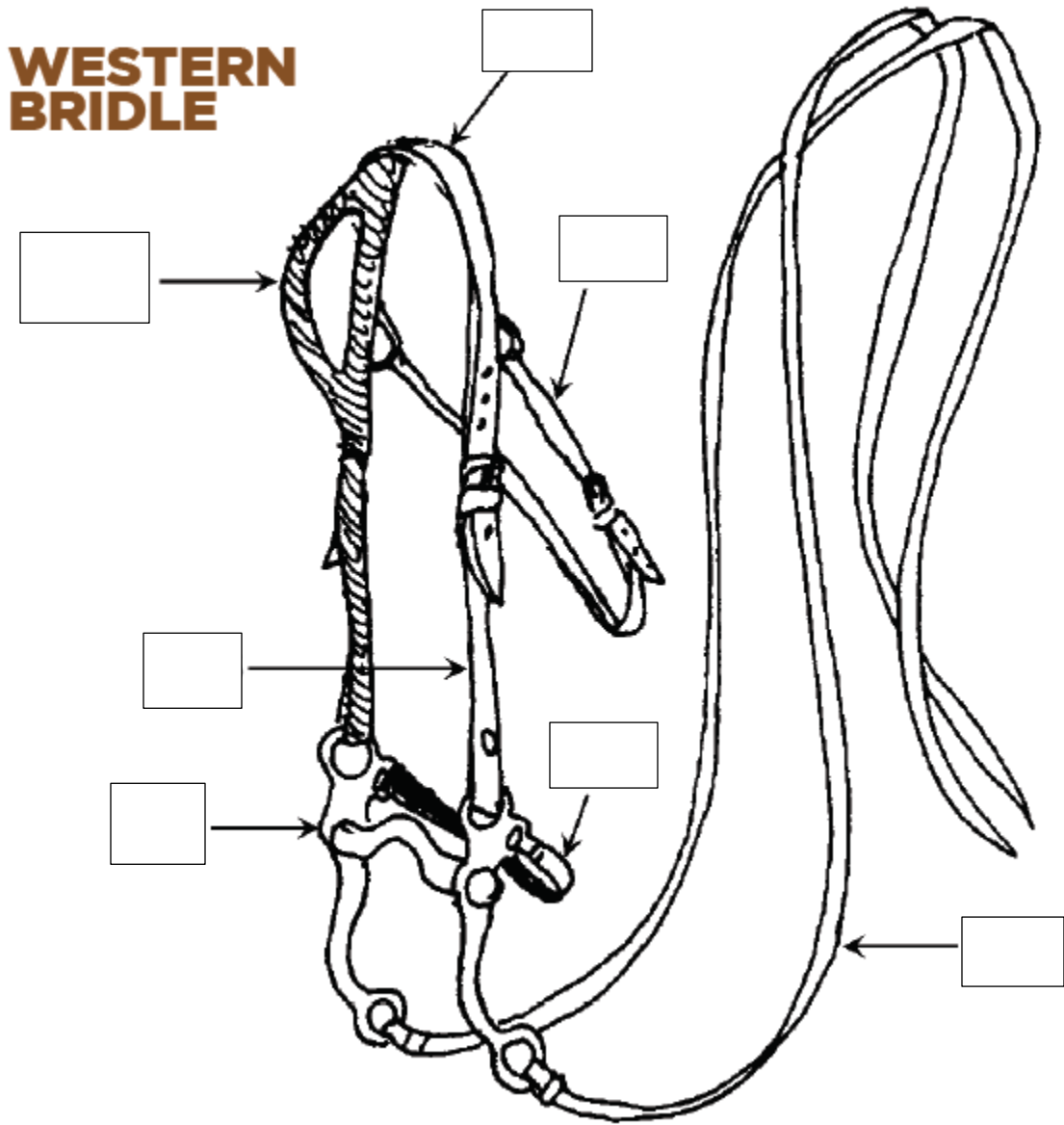
DIRECTIONS - PUT CORRECT NUMBER IN THE BOX

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. POMMEL | 2. GULLET | 3. BACK HOUSING | 4. STIRRUP |
| 5. HORN | 6. STRAP HOLDER | 7. CONCHO | 8. CANTLE |
| 9. SEAT RISE | 10. CINCH STRAP | 11. FENDER | 12. FRONT RIGGING D |
| 13. SKIRT | 14. REAR RIGGING D | 15. HOBBLE STRAP | 16. REAR BILLET |
| 17. BACK HOUSING | 18. SEAT | | |

WESTERN SADDLE ANSWER KEY



DIRECTIONS - PUT CORRECT NUMBER IN THE BOX

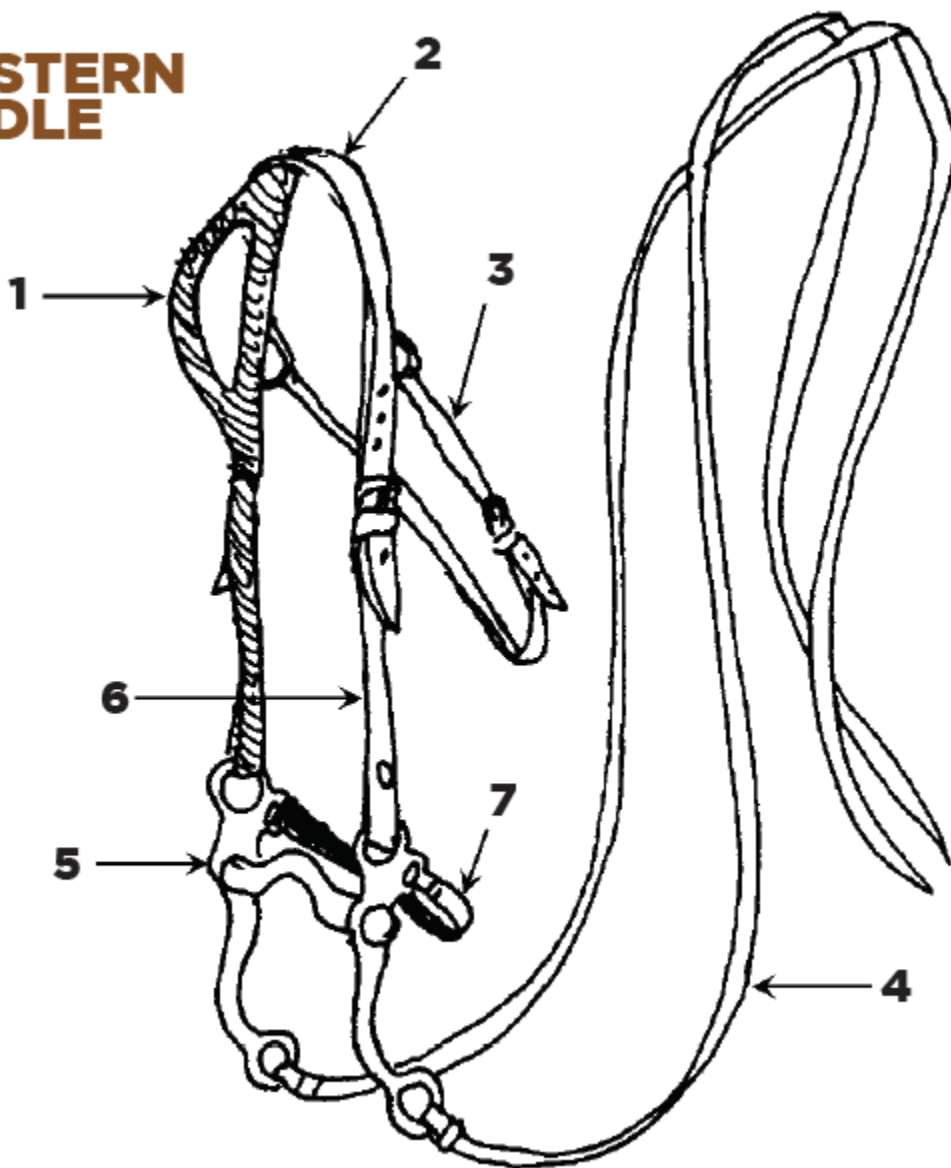


DIRECTIONS - PUT CORRECT NUMBER IN THE BOX

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. EAR PIECE | 2. CROWN PIECE | 3. THROAT LATCH | |
| 4. REIN | 5. CURB BIT | 6. CHEEK PIECE | 7. CURB STRAP |

BRIDLE ANSWER KEY

WESTERN BRIDLE



DIRECTIONS - PUT CORRECT NUMBER IN THE BOX

1. EARPIECE

2. CROWN PIECE

3. THROAT LATCH

4. REIN

5. CURB BIT

6. CHEEK PIECE

7. CURB STRAP

Coat Colors - The most common horse colors and patterns are bay, chestnut, gray, black, pinto, and dun.

Bay. A bay horse has a brown body with defining black shading on their legs, mane and tail. ...

Chestnut/Sorrel. Chestnut horses have a red body, mane and tail. ...

Gray. Gray horses are exactly as their name describes. ...

Roan horses have white hairs interspersed as a secondary color throughout their bodies, giving a shimmery effect. A red roan is a chestnut horse with white hairs, while a bay roan is—you guessed it—a bay horse with white hairs interspersed throughout their coat. A blue roan is also possible, which is a black coat base with white hairs mixed in throughout.

Palomino horses have golden coats with white manes and tails.

Buckskin horses have a beautiful golden coat color. Unlike a palomino, they'll have black on their legs and will have a black mane and tail.

Dun horses will always have a stripe down their back called a dorsal stripe and will sometimes have horizontal stripes on their legs.

Appaloosa horses are both a horse breed and a color, they're notable for their beautiful spots.

Cremello When a chestnut horse has two copies of the creme gene, a cremello horse is born. As the name suggests, cremello horses are the color of light cream. They also often have pale blue eyes.

Perlino horses have a bay base color diluted by two cream genes. This results in a tan or light golden coat with manes and tails the color of rust. The horse's lower legs are also visibly darker than the body coat

White horses of this color are born white, often with blue eyes, and stay white for their entire lives. Genetically, there are two types of white horses: dominant white and sabino white.

Paint/Pinto horses have large white patches overlaid on their original coat color.

Body Condition Scoring for Horses

Body Condition Scoring is an objective measurement of the **amount of subcutaneous adipose tissue** that your horse has. A body condition score estimates the amount of **body fat** that sits directly under the skin.

The scale is designed to provide a **consistent method of evaluating** a horse's overall body condition based on observations from specific points on the body of the horse.

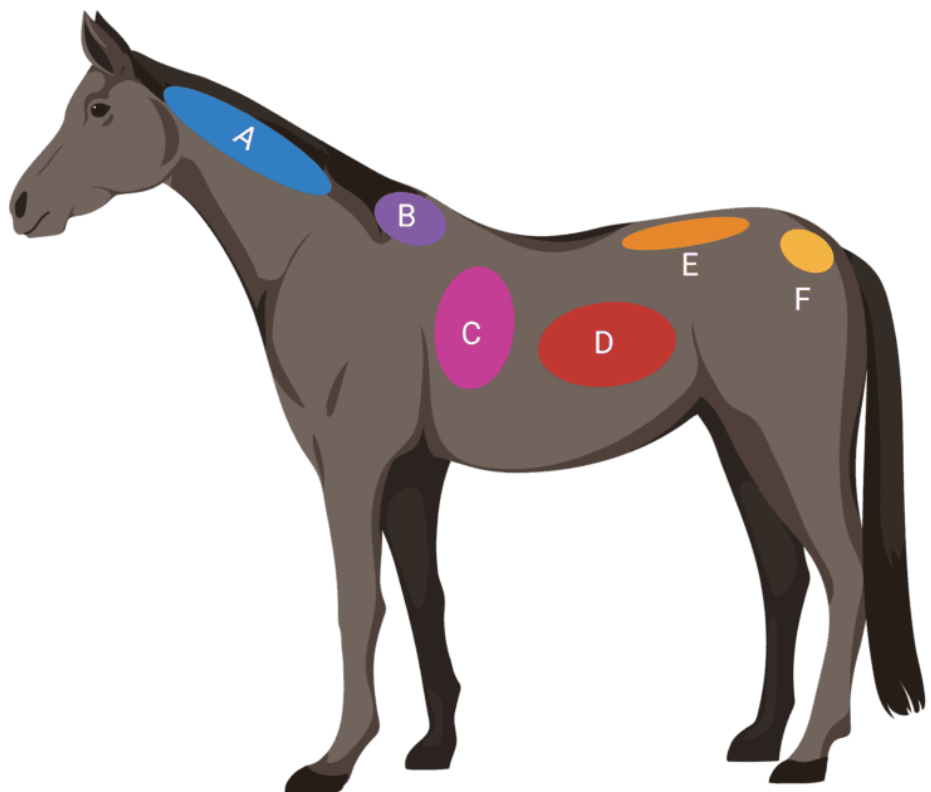
Using visual and physical (palpation) techniques, you can gain a better understanding of your horse's body condition. This will help you determine **how best to feed your horse**.

Quite often, horse owners only assess body condition by **looking for fat cover over the ribs**. However, this does not give us a very good picture of the overall body condition score of the horse.

BCS is assessed by looking at and feeling **six key areas of fat deposition** on your horse. ^[4] These six areas were selected as being points **most responsive to changes** in body fat.

These areas are listed below and can be seen in *Figure 1*:

- A. Neck/crest
- B. Withers
- C. Behind the shoulder
- D. Rib cover
- E. Rump
- F. Tailhead



Equine Body Condition

1) Poor (Emaciated)



- **Overall:** Poor condition with no fat tissue felt
- **Neck:** Visible bone structure
- **Withers:** Visible bone structure
- **Shoulder:** Visible bone structure
- **Rib cover:** Ribs projecting prominently
- **Rump:** Spinous processes clearly seen
- **Tailhead:** Tail head, hip joints and lower pelvic bones projecting prominently

Horses with a body condition score of 1 are very emaciated and in critical condition with no palpable fat deposits. Bone structure of neck, shoulders, and withers are easily noticeable. Ribs are projecting prominently and boney projection of the vertebrae (spinous processes) are clearly seen along the loins (back) and at the tailhead.

2) Very Thin (Very Underweight)



- **Overall:** Emaciated with slight fat cover in some areas
- **Neck:** Faintly visible bones
- **Withers:** Faintly visible bones
- **Shoulder:** Faintly visible bones
- **Rib cover:** Ribs projecting prominently
- **Rump:** Slight fat covering the spinous processes and transverse processes of lumbar
- **Tailhead:** Bones projecting prominently

Horses with a BCS score of 2 have slight fat cover that can be felt behind the shoulder. The bone structure of neck and withers is faintly noticeable. The ribs are projecting prominently and there is slight fat covering the boney projection of vertebrae (spinous processes) of the loins (back) and tailhead.

3) Thin (Underweight)



- **Overall:** Thin with some fat cover but not an adequate amount
- **Neck:** Accentuated neck
- **Withers:** Accentuated withers
- **Shoulder:** Accentuated shoulders
- **Rib cover:** Slight fat cover over and between ribs; ribs are easily visible
- **Rump:** Spinous processes easily discernable but with some fat covering; Transverse processes no longer palpable
- **Tailhead:** Tailhead prominent but individual vertebrae no longer visible; Hook bones are visible but rounded; Pin bones no longer prominent

Horses with a body condition of 3 are characterized as having slight fat cover between the ribs with the ribs clearly visible. The neck, withers and shoulders are accentuated. On the back, there is a slight fat covering the bony projection of vertebrae (spinous processes), but they are clearly seen. The tailhead is bony but individual vertebrae cannot be seen.

4) Moderately Thin (Slightly Underweight)



- **Overall:** Moderately thin with an acceptable amount of fat cover
- **Neck:** Not obviously thin
- **Withers:** Not obviously thin
- **Shoulder:** Not obviously thin
- **Rib cover:** Faintly visible outline
- **Rump:** Negative crease along the back; backbone protrudes with a “peaked” appearance
- **Tailhead:** Varies depending on conformation; Fat can be felt; Hook bones are rounded; Hip joints are not discernable

Horses with a body condition score of 4 are considered to have an acceptable body condition of Agriculture. The neck, withers and shoulders are not obviously thin, but they may have dip between wither and neck depending on their conformation. A faint outline ribs can be seen. The spine is clearly shown with a negative crease along the back while tailhead prominence will depend on conformation.

5) Moderate (Ideal)



- **Overall:** Moderately thin with an acceptable amount of fat cover
- **Neck:** Not obviously thin
- **Withers:** Not obviously thin
- **Shoulder:** Not obviously thin
- **Rib cover:** Faintly visible outline
- **Rump:** Negative crease along the back; backbone protrudes with a “peaked” appearance
- **Tailhead:** Varies depending on conformation; Fat can be felt; Hook bones are rounded; Hip joints are not discernable

A score of 5 is an ideal body condition for a horse. The neck and shoulders blend smoothly into body and the withers are rounded over boney projections of vertebrae (spinous processes). Ribs may not be visibly seen but can be easily felt under the skin. The back is smooth and level with a slight fat covering felt around tailhead.

6) Moderately Fleshy (Slightly Overweight)



- **Overall:** Additional fat accumulation typical of pleasure horses; Top end of ideal body condition range
- **Neck:** Some fat covering along crest and sides of neck
- **Withers:** Some fat covering
- **Shoulder:** Some fat covering; Point-of-shoulder no longer discernable
- **Rib cover:** Fat covering on ribs feels spongy; Ribs are not visibly seen but can be felt
- **Rump:** Slight positive crease (groove) along the back
- **Tailhead:** Fat deposited around tailhead begins to feel soft

Horses with a BCS score of 6 have some fat covering along withers, neck (especially along the crest), and behind the shoulders. The ribs are not easily seen but individual ribs can be felt. They may have slight crease down back and the tailhead feels spongy from fat deposition.

7) Fleshy (Overweight)



- **Overall:** Fleshy
- **Neck:** Fat deposited along neck
- **Withers:** Fat deposited along withers
- **Shoulder:** Fat deposited behind shoulder
- **Rib cover:** Noticeable fat accumulation between ribs; Individual ribs can be felt
- **Rump:** Positive crease (groove) along the back
- **Tailhead:** Fat deposited around tailhead feels soft

Horses with a 7 on the BCS scale have fat clearly deposited along the withers, neck (especially along the crest), and behind the shoulders. The ribs are not visible and have noticeable filling between them. Individual ribs can be felt with some pressure. They may have slight crease down back and the tissue around the tailhead is soft.

8) Fat (Obese)



- **Overall:** Excess accumulation of fat; Fat deposited along inner buttocks
- **Neck:** Noticeable widening of neck
- **Withers:** Area on sides withers filled with fat
- **Shoulder:** Area behind shoulder filled with fat and flush with body
- **Rib cover:** Ribs are not visible and difficult to feel individually
- **Rump:** Positive crease (groove) along the back
- **Tailhead:** Fat deposited around tailhead feels very soft

Horses with a body condition of 8 have fat deposited along the withers and neck (especially along the crest) with a noticeable widening of neck. The area on either side of the withers filled with fat and the area behind their shoulders is filled with fat. The ribs not visible and it is difficult to feel them. There is a noticeable crease down back and the tailhead is soft with noticeable fat cover.

9) Extremely Fat (Very Obese)



- **Overall:** Excess accumulation of fat; Fat deposited along inner buttocks
- **Neck:** Noticeable widening of neck
- **Withers:** Area on sides withers filled with fat
- **Shoulder:** Area behind shoulder filled with fat and flush with body
- **Rib cover:** Ribs are not visible and difficult to feel individually
- **Rump:** Positive crease (groove) along the back
- **Tailhead:** Fat deposited around tailhead feels very soft

There is a large fat deposit along the crest and sides of neck with creases present. There is bulging fat along the withers and behind the shoulder. The fat over the ribs may appear patchy with the ribs difficult or impossible to feel. There is an obvious crease down back and the tailhead is very soft with prominent, bulging fat cover.

BCS Information From:

<https://madbarn.com/body-condition-scoring-your-horse/>