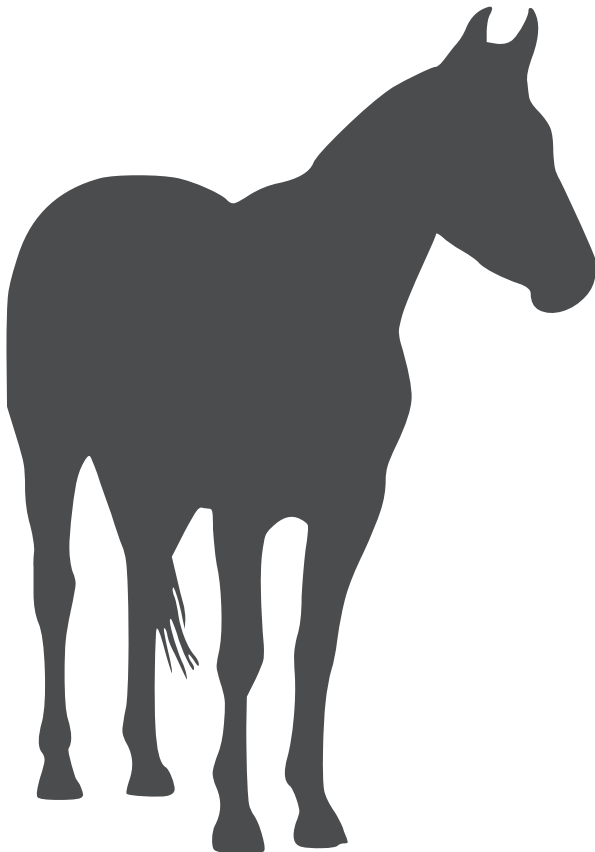




• Youth HORSE • Training Program

Horse Ownership Responsibility Safety & Education



Trainer's Guide
South Dakota 4-H Horse Project



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Trainer's Guide

South Dakota 4-H Horse Project

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South Dakota State University, South Dakota counties, and USDA cooperating. South Dakota State University adheres to AA/EEO guidelines in offering educational programs and services.

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YOUTH HORSE TRAINING PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This trainer's guide was created to make teaching the Youth HORSE Training program easy. The best way to prepare to teach these materials is to review the components for each lesson and gather the required materials for activities. This guide is designed to help you structure the lesson to meet your group's needs and provide ideas for delivering the material. Youth HORSE Trainers are encouraged to make the program as interactive as possible. When teaching each lesson you will see several items including:

Youth HORSE Training PowerPoint Presentation

- The topic provided in the PowerPoint presentation should be covered during the Youth HORSE Training program
- You do not have to deliver this in a lecture style, as long as the topic is discussed thoroughly with the youth during the Youth HORSE Training program
- You are welcome to think creatively about how to present the information inside a classroom setting or outside in a horse arena area

Youth HORSE Training Speaker's Notes

- Provided for each slide in the lesson
- Can be found in the Youth HORSE Trainer's Speaker's Notes as well as in the notes section of the PowerPoint file
- Designed to add supplemental information to the PowerPoint presentation
- Trainers are encouraged to draw from your own experiences and background to provide supplemental information for the training program

Youth HORSE Training Activities

- Youth must complete a Youth HORSE Training Activity provided or create your own hands on activity related to the topic presentation being covered
- Choose to use as many or as few activities as needed to fill your allotted teaching time

Youth HORSE Worksheets

- Youth must complete one of Youth HORSE Worksheets provided
- Various Youth HORSE Worksheets are provided that vary in age level for the audience you are delivering the training to
- Youth HORSE Worksheets can be completed during the training or assigned for the learners to do on their own time prior to coming to the Youth HORSE Training
- Discuss the answers for the selected Youth HORSE Worksheet during or at the end of the program
- Youth HORSE Safety Tips Information Sheet
- Provide each youth with a Safety Tips information sheet for them to review with their guardian

Positive outcomes:

The materials we are producing will create a more rigorous, fair, and fun learning environment for the participants.

The establishment of these supportive materials may also draw more people interested in the information, ultimately leading to a stronger support base for the 4-H Horse & Pony Project and potentially an increase in enrollment.

Finally, we hope to see a shift where more of the project participants will be willing to participate in the youth in action events.

We are very excited about the potential benefits from these changes. We are looking forward to working with you and offering outstanding educational opportunities for 4-H youth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

South Dakota 4-H would like to thank the individuals who have participated in the creation of the Youth HORSE Training materials.

- Megan Nielson

Reviewers

- Dr. Rosie Nold, Animal Science Assistant Department Head & Associate Professor
- Stephanie Chambliss, SDSU Extension 4-H Youth Program Advisor, Charles Mix
- John Keimig, SDSU Extension 4-H Associate
- Kaycee Jones, SDSU Extension 4-H Youth Program Advisor, Haakon, Jackson, Jones, Mellette

YOUTH HORSE TRAINER GUIDELINES

Youth HORSE trainer qualifications

There is no special training for volunteers who would like to administer Youth HORSE Training. However, only registered South Dakota 4-H volunteers or SDSU Extension employees can administer the program. SDSU Extension has an obligation to ensure the safety of the youth it serves. This obligation extends to the volunteers who deliver or assist in the delivery of educational programs.

People who have experience working with horses are encouraged to become South Dakota 4-H volunteers to assist with Youth HORSE training and other horse project activities.

How to schedule a Youth HORSE Training program

Volunteer Youth HORSE Trainers must work with the area 4-H Youth Program Advisor prior to administering the Youth HORSE Training program. The 4-H Youth Program Advisor is responsible for announcing the event and verifying the person administering the Youth HORSE Training is a South Dakota 4-H volunteer.

Program requirements to cover in Youth HORSE Training program

Youth must learn and cover one of the topics outlined in the Youth HORSE Training program materials each year. A corresponding Worksheet and Training Activity must also be completed during the training program. Youth HORSE Trainers are encouraged to integrate this program into current or existing horse project meetings or activities to help expand the learning opportunities for youth in the horse project.

Who can help with a Youth HORSE Training program?

Volunteers who have a strong interest in assisting with Youth HORSE Training are encouraged to help in planning and administering the Youth HORSE Training program. Local veterinarians, equine specialists, or feed salesmen are great resources to help teach Youth HORSE training materials. However, a Youth HORSE Trainer or SDSU Extension employee must be present to verify a youth's completion in the Youth HORSE Training program.

Documenting youth completion of Youth HORSE Training

Youth HORSE Trainers must complete the Youth HORSE Training completion section on the South Dakota 4-H Horse Project Achievement Program form. The trainer will have to identify which Worksheet and Training Activity was performed and sign their name and date of when the training was administered. The youth and their guardian will also sign this section stating they have reviewed the Youth HORSE Training Safety Tips information sheet together before turning in the form to their 4-H Youth Program Advisor.

YOUTH HORSE SAFETY

Safety is of the upmost importance to South Dakota 4-H. The new Youth HORSE Training program was designed to incorporate additional working knowledge into yearly activities, not to replace an emphasis on safety. It is important to realize that safe-skills are developed over time, and cannot be sufficiently covered or learned in a one-hour meeting each year.

Since safety is an important part of Youth HORSE Training, we would like each group to cover several of the following safety procedures with their youth and their parents throughout the 4-H calendar year. We have provided a general list of things to work on and encourage you and your groups to work additional safe-skills into your meetings.

- Haltering
- Checking tack for weak/unsafe spots
- Bridling without horse being anchored to a physical structure
- Saddling (back cinch on last, off first)
- Riding in groups (safety in distance) & safely approaching a group of riders (don't run up behind them)
- Sitting properly in the saddle (one leg on each side of the horse-no legs crossed over the saddle)
- Loading and tying horses on trailers
- Holding a horse for the vet or farrier & picking up a hoof
- Lunging (if anyone in your group does this)
- Round-penning
- Tying a horse by lead rope, never reins; use safety release knot
- Properly adjusting the girth/cinch before mounting
- Mounting and dismounting
- Proper hold on reins and leads & proper commands for "whoa" and "go"
- Passing in an arena and on a trail
- Safe distances (between horses, to jumps, etc.)
- What to do if your horse spooks or runs away with you
- Know your limits, and your horse's limits

Many of your youth may already be proficient in these safety skills. However, dedicating quality time with new youth and parents improves the experience and safety of everyone. Briefly touching on a few of these each ride with a more experienced group is still a great reminder. Work on the safe-skills that you can with your group.

Many times a parent, leader, or member of the community can assist in these demos. If you don't have someone in your area who feels comfortable with these basic safety skills, please contact Dr. Rebecca Bott for help in identifying someone who is qualified and willing to help!

Thanks for your part in creating a fun and safe learning environment!

SAFETY TIPS & REMINDERS

Always remember horses are large animals with a mind of their own. When horses become scared they will react with either a fight (striking, kicking, etc) or flight (bolting) response. Interacting with your horse in a calm and confident manner will reassure your horse and lead to a more positive experiences for all involved.

Youth should review these safety tips and reminders with a guardian.

Before Riding

- Ask for help. Find a knowledgeable mentor who you can go to for advice about your horse project.
- Match a horse with a rider's skill level. Pairing an inexperienced rider with an inexperienced horse so "they can grow together" is a recipe for dangerous situations. It takes years of training for a horse and for a rider to fully understand how to consistently react well to every situation. Even then, there are no guarantees. It is more appropriate to pair a young rider with an experienced horse. An experienced rider may be able to handle a younger horse
- Wear proper attire. The rider should wear protective clothing and long pants with boots that have a slight heel when working with a horse. Make sure that your tack is in good repair, clean, and fitted properly to your horse.
- Emergency contact list. Maintain a list of emergency contacts to carry with you and have posted in your barn. Have this readily available in case of emergency. When a traumatic event occurs we are often too distracted to recall simple phone numbers.

Facilities

- A tidy stable is a safe stable. Keep the ground free of clutter and put things away after use.
- Identify and fix any hazards. Check fences, stalls, aisles, and equipment and repair any sharp edges, protruding nails, or loose board before they find you or your horse.
- If you open a door or gate, close it behind you. Fences, doors, and gates are all designed to keep something in or something out.
- Safe, secure tying place. Make sure you have a safe and sturdy place to tie your horse for grooming, tacking, or bathing. Tie only to solid posts or support beams, not to the smaller filler planks between. A horse that has spooked and pulls back can break the board and become injured.

Ground Work

- Approach horse calmly & slowly. Let your horse know that you are approaching by speaking to them calmly. Approach the shoulder; avoid walking straight towards the head or near the hindquarters. When walking around your horse you are safest staying next to the horse's body with your hand on them or walking 12-15 feet around them. When a horse kicks you are in most danger of injury at intermediate distances just a few feet away from the horse.
- Safe length of lead. Select a lead that is an appropriate length so you are not tripping over the slack. Fold, don't wrap, the extra length neatly and hold in your left hand. The lead and reins should never drag on the ground. Do not get into a tugging war because you will not win. Your horse weighs several times more than you and is much stronger. If a horse is rearing or bolting it is better to release the lead than to be drug behind and potential under the horse.
- Never walk under or over the horse or lead rope. Always walk around your horse.
- Positioning yourself around the horse. Always lead your horse from the near or left side so your right hand is closest to the horse. You should be to the side, out of the way of the path of travel for the front legs. Don't hold the lead rope right next to the buckle; instead run your hand down the lead rope several inches. Like us, horses need some personal space. If you are leading your horse and need to turn around, turn your horse away from you so you are walking towards and around the horse rather than them turning and walking over you.

- Don't drag your horse behind you. You and your horse are a team and should walk together so that you are between the horse's head and shoulder. This is the safest place to be.
- Walking in groups. Walk in single file and maintain a couple horse-lengths between each horse. Horses should be tied by a lead rope. Use a quick release knot and tie them at the wither height. NEVER tie a horse by the reins. Tying a horse by the reins can lead to severe mouth injuries.

Riding

- Groom and pick hooves every time you ride. Being in a rush is no excuse not to check over your horse's body and hooves before taking them for a ride.
- Double check that your girth or cinch is snug. It is your responsibility as a rider to check, even if your parent checks it first (and they should). If riding with a back cinch always fasten it second and remove it first.
- Ride in pairs or small groups. An adult should always supervise young children. Older, experienced riders should still let an adult know where and when they will be riding.
- Always sit safely and correctly on the saddle. Sit in the correct position facing forward with legs down along the barrel on each side of the horse.
- Reins should be held properly in your hand(s). Reins that are dropped or set down on the neck quickly become weapons that may entangle a horse leg and cause injury.
- Don't over work your horse. Riding should be fun for both of you. Galloping (running? Spinning? etc) for long stretches of time can be exhausting for your horse.

After the ride

- Cool down your horse. Always completely cool your horse down before putting them away. Horses that just completed a workout should have small drinks of cool (not cold) water.
- Groom horse after riding. Grooming your horse after every ride can help you detect hot spots, stones, or nails in the hooves, and will help create a strong bond between horse and rider.
- Clean and store all tack. Clean sweat and dirt off of your tack and wipe down the bit with clean (not soapy) water. Put all tack and belongings away so you can return to a clean barn tomorrow.

Youth HORSE Training

SPEAKER'S NOTES –EQUINE BREEDING



Slide 1 – Introduction

Speaker's Notes: The introduction is flexible depending on how you have decided to structure the training. Be sure to:

- Welcome participants
- Introduce speakers, staff and/or group leaders, thank sponsors if necessary, etc.
- Explain the agenda and any expectations (cell phones on silent, raise hand to answer questions or hold them until the end, etc.)



Slide 2

Speaker's Notes: Are you thinking about owning or breeding your own horse? This is a rewarding and challenging journey to take. Foals are certainly cute – but there are certain things to keep in mind before embarking on the journey of breeding your horse! After this presentation, you should be able to answer honestly whether you are responsibly prepared to raise your own colt or filly.



Slide 3 – Owning a horse – what's at stake?

Speaker's Notes: Owning and breeding horses is rewarding and fun! It can make you so proud to see your hard work at maintaining your own horse pay off, when you have a beautiful and healthy partner for life. However, it's important to remember that not every day of caring for a horse is easy. It takes a commitment! Let's look at the rewards of horse ownership and compare them with the costs (responsibilities). Based on these facts and other things you may know about taking care of horses, do you think horse ownership would be right for you?



Slide 4 – On average, owning a horse costs \$2,500 per year

Speaker's Notes: The cost of owning a horse varies greatly depending on the use of the horse and where the horse and owner live. This is an estimate, but of course owning a horse can cost much more or less. Regardless, responsible horse ownership means being prepared to pay money on the things we mentioned previously, like housing and fencing to keep your horse safe and contained, money to buy food and maintain pastures, paying a farrier to perform hoof care, and purchasing regular dewormers, and medications as needed. When we add all of these things up, a horse that one received for free or for very cheap quickly becomes an expensive animal!

Is there a market for the horses you plan to produce?



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Slide 5 – Is there a market for the horses you plan to produce?

Speaker Notes: Selling a horse has generally become more difficult in recent years, for a variety of reasons. Although selling a horse can be a way to make some of the money back that you've spent on him, you cannot guarantee that there will be someone to buy your horse. If we breed less horses, that means those who are trying to sell horses may be able to sell them for more money.

One responsibility that comes with producing horses is producing horses only when there is a need or market identified for them.

Terms to Know

- **Stallion** = an intact male horse
- **Mare** = a female horse
- **Gelding** = a male horse that has been castrated and, therefore, can NOT have offspring
- **Breed** = to mate a stallion and mare together to produce offspring
- **Foal** = a baby horse, usually up to one year old

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Slide 6 – Experience: Terms to Know

Speaker Notes: It's important to know the meanings of these words before we continue learning about horse production. We'll also come across more key terms as the presentation progresses – they will be in blue.

Breeding

- **Responsible breeding**
 - What is it?
- **Breeding methods**
 - Live cover (pasture and in hand)
 - Artificial



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Slide 7 – Breeding

Speaker's Notes: Breeding your horse can be a very fun experience! Based on what we've already talked about, what do you think responsible breeding is? Responsible breeding can mean only breeding horses if you know you can afford them, breeding high-quality horses, breeding only as many as you have time and money for, and choosing not to breed horses that have behavioral or conformational defaults. The fewer horses that are bred, the more money people can get when they sell their horses.

If you do decide to breed your horse, there are several ways to achieve this. Horses can breed naturally, in the pasture, but it is often harder to monitor how many horses become bred (and how many foals you will have!) If you are concerned that you don't have the money or time for unlimited foals, perhaps you should consider hand breeding, where the mare and stallion "meet" with handlers holding each of them. Also, some horses are bred artificially for a variety of reasons. However, they can have just as many foals this way; often, this method is even safer for your mare or stallion!

Deciding If and When to Geld

- "The 90% rule"
- Castration (to geld) = surgery to prevent breeding most often performed by a veterinarian



- Benefits
 - Housing, safety
- Risks
 - Complications
- Deciding when to geld



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Slide 8– Deciding If and When to Geld

Speaker's Notes: A last, but very important, part of responsible horse ownership is castration, which is called gelding in the horse industry. It has been said that up to 90% of horses are not capable of being a quality breeding stallion, because they have poor genetics, performance, behavior, or attitude (meaning only 10% of horses should have babies!) Should you decide that you don't want to breed your male horse (stallion), it is always a good idea to geld him. This is a special surgery that makes him unable to have foals, but it can make him healthier and happier in the long run. A gelded male (called a gelding) can be turned out with female horses (mares) without worrying about behavior. (Stallions and mares can rarely be turned out alone, unless you want them to breed!) Geldings are often more calm to be ridden and handled, and can go to more events without worrying about their behavior. This is a surgery that many ranchers choose to do themselves, but is usually safer when performed by a veterinarian. In either case, it is a surgery, and should only be performed by a very experienced or skilled veterinarian or horseman. Risks of this operation include complications from surgery and the comfort level of your horse. It should only be performed outside in mild weather and in a place where the horse can move around freely but calmly, with limited distractions, as he recovers. The benefit of having a veterinarian versus another horseman complete this procedure is that a veterinarian can use anesthesia and analgesia (pain control) for the job. He can't feel a thing!

Consult your veterinarian about the ideal age and time to geld your colt. Many people elect to geld their colts around a year of age. The ideal timing would be after freezing temperatures are through, but before hot, humid weather when flies are abundant.

Pre-Gelding

- Vaccinations
- Pre-castration handling
- Sedative first, to relax the horse



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Slide 9 – Pre-Gelding

Speaker's Notes: A horse that will be gelded requires several care considerations before the surgery. First, he should be up-to-date in his vaccinations to prevent infection during or after surgery. Important vaccinations include tetanus, easily spread at incision sites, among others. A horse that is going to be castrated also needs to have some handling beforehand, no matter how young he is. It is difficult to give injections if the stallion is unable to be caught or handled. At the beginning of a surgery performed by a veterinarian, the horse may receive a sedative first to relax him. This makes him very sleepy – his head and ears will droop, his eyes may close, and he may rest a hind leg. Then, the veterinarian will decide to give him an anesthetic to make him sleep completely (lay on the ground) or simply an injection at the site of surgery (in his testicles) so that he continues to stand up during surgery. Either way, the horse should not be able to feel the surgery site.



Slide 10 – Gelding

Speaker’s Notes: Horses can be gelded while laying down, completely sleeping, or standing up, sedated (sleepy). In either case, they receive anesthetic and pain management at the area of the surgery so that they can’t feel anything there. Can you imagine having surgery and being able to feel it? Horses don’t like to, either! Horses tend to heal faster and have an easier surgery when they have been given anesthesia, plus it’s easier on his handlers and those completing the surgery!

The left picture is preparing a horse for being gelded while standing (a “standing castration”). A horse that is standing is sedated, or sleepy, and his testicles, the site of the surgery, have been anesthetized so he cannot feel the surgery. On the right, this horse is being gelded while completely anesthetized, or totally “sleeping.” It is important that a down horse’s eyes are protected, such as with a rag. This will protect the eyes from overexposure to sunlight and from dirt and debris. Also, to protect facial nerve damage, it is best that his head is kept above the ground with a soft piece of material such as a pillow.



Slide 11 – Post-Gelding

Speaker’s Notes: After surgery, your horse will need about 20-40 minutes (or more) to “wake up” from surgery. This should be in a safe, quiet place where he is free to walk around, safe from sharp equipment or other horses, and with plenty of room to walk around. He will look dizzy and need a few minutes to regain his footing safely. Also, there will be drainage from the site of surgery for about 2-3 weeks, so it’s important that he can walk around during this time to encourage blood flow, to minimize complications, and prevent swelling. However, he shouldn’t be ridden or worked hard during this recovery period, as he will still be very sore. A good way to make sure he moves around is to turn him out in a small, quiet, enclosed area, or to hand walk him for increasing amounts of time per day.

Why Geld?



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Slide 12 – Why Geld?

Speaker's Notes: To re-cap, gelding can be a positive surgery for many horses. If you are not sure your stallion is fit for breeding, or if you know you will not choose to breed him in the future, gelding him can be a cost-effective way to keep himself and yourself safer. Geldings are typically more well-mannered than stallions, meaning they can be turned out with other horses with little worry. Living in a herd setting is more natural for a horse, and geldings can typically live with other horses with fewer problems than stallions. Also, many competitions have stricter rules for stallions, including restricted classes or stalling guidelines. You may be more able to exercise and show your gelding as opposed to your stallion. Lastly, geldings can sometimes be more predictable than stallions, leaving both horse and rider in a potentially safer environment.

The Broodmare

- Not all mares should be broodmares
- Select mares that:
 - Have traits you want to reproduce
 - Are sound and healthy
 - Have a desirable disposition
 - Have demonstrated skills in selected discipline
 - Desirable condition for foaling and lactation and the ability to maintain this

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Slide 13 – The Broodmare

Speaker's Notes: Now that we've learned about geldings we will move onto mares. Broodmares are female horses that are specifically chosen to be used for breeding. Just like male horses however, not all mare horses should be used for breeding. When selecting your broodmare it is important to make sure that they have traits that you want to reproduce, they are sound and healthy and have a desirable disposition. Often times it is a good idea to wait and see how your mare can perform in the discipline you have selected for them before choosing them to be a broodmare. Finally, make sure that your mare is in good condition and will be capable of foaling and lactating while maintaining this condition.

Prior to Foaling

- Upon confirmation of pregnancy
 - Calculate expected foaling date (avg 340 days)
 - Design a nutritional plan
 - Consult with veterinarian to schedule vaccinations and deworming
- Around 4 months prior
 - Adjust the nutrients provided to the mare
- 1 month before
 - Booster vaccination
 - Prepare foaling site

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Slide 14 – Prior to Foaling

Speaker's Notes: Once you have chosen your broodmare and had her bred your veterinarian can confirm her pregnancy. After confirmed, you should calculate her foaling date so that you can plan ahead and be ready. Next, you want to design her nutritional plan documenting the changes that will need to take place as the pregnancy progresses. It is recommended that mare's are maintained at a BCS of 6 or 7 during pregnancy and lactation. In order to maintain this, she will need high quality feeds. Finally, consult with your veterinarian about your mare's vaccination and deworming schedule for the pregnancy. Four months prior to foaling you want to adjust your mare's nutrients as they will likely need an increased quantity in feedstuffs. One month prior to foaling you should consult with your veterinarian about giving your mare her booster vaccination. Next, you want to start preparing your foaling site!

Foaling Area

- Clean
- Warm
- Dust Free
- Large
- Familiar to mare
- Bedding- Straw



Slide 15 – Foaling Area

Speaker Notes: One month prior to foaling you want to begin preparing your foaling area. This area should be clean, warm, and dust free to help both the mare and foal stay healthy. Also, this area should be large. A foaling stall should be about double the size of a regular stall that you would have for that breed of horse. It is also a good idea to have the mare be familiar with the foaling area to minimize the stress on her prior and during foaling. Lastly, make sure your foaling area is heavily bedded with a clean, dust free bedding. Straw is usually the best choice.

The size of a foaling stall should be substantially larger than the average 12x12 stall. Depending on the dimensions of your barn, different dimensions may accommodate your mare. 16x16, or 12x24 are common recommendations.

Mare Preparation

- Tail wrapped or tied
- Udder washed
- Perineum (area surrounding and including vulva) washed
- Coat groomed
- Hand walked as necessary to relieve edema

Slide 16 – Mare Preparation

Speaker Notes: When it is time to begin prepping your mare for foaling you want to begin by wrapping her tail. Next, you want to wash both her udder and perineum. It is also a good idea to keep her coat nicely groomed to help keep her in good condition. Finally, you can hand walk your mare as needed to help relieve any edema (swelling in her legs or ventral areas).

Foaling

- Try not to disturb the mare
- Be quiet
- Be careful
- Keep a close watch
- Have your veterinarian number clearly posted in foaling area!

Slide 17– Foaling

Speaker Notes: When foaling is taking place it is important try not to disturb the mare so she does not get too stressed. You can do this by being quiet and careful while in the foaling area. Throughout the process keep a close watch on the mare. Make sure to have your veterinarian's phone number clearly posted in the foaling area so anyone in the foaling area can contact your vet in case of an emergency.

Post Foaling: The Foal

- Standing: The first few steps
- Colostrum: The first milk
- Meconium: First fecal matter
- A healthy foal should establish a routine of investigating, eating, and sleeping

Slide 18– Post Foaling: The Foal

Speaker Notes: After the foal is born there are a few things that should happen in order and if these do not occur you may want to contact your veterinarian to have them come examine your foal. In general, a healthy foal should stand within 15 minutes of being born. Next, the foal should nurse for the first time within 2 hours of birth. This is absolutely essential, as the antibodies and nutrients passed from mare to foal through the colostrum can determine if the foal will live or die. Your veterinarian will be able to advise alternatives if the foal does not nurse and receive colostrum during this time, but actions will need to be taken. Finally, the foal should pass the meconium within the first 2 hours after birth. Meconium is the first manure a foal will pass. It is thick and tar-like which makes it sometimes difficult for the foal to pass. Therefore, we need to observe the foal and, in the event that they are straining, seek a trained adult to administer an enema. Once these steps have taken place you should notice that the foal has developed a routine that includes investigating, eating and sleeping.

Post Foaling: The Mare

- Short period of rest
- Responsive to foal
 - Licking and grooming
 - Vocalization
- Mare will stand
 - Continues tending to foal
 - Encourages foal to nurse

Slide 19– Post Foaling: The Mare

Speaker Notes: We've covered what should be expected on the foal after birth and now we will cover what should be expected of the mare after foaling. First, she should take a short period of rest. After this rest she should be responsive to her foal. This should include licking and grooming her foal as well as vocalization between the mare and foal. Also, the mare should stand and continue tending to her foal. She should also encourage her foal to nurse.

Post Foaling: The First Week

- Mare and foal should continue
 - Eating/drinking
 - Having regular bowel movements and urination
 - Play and rest
- Take temperature of each daily
- Monitor each for vital signs

Slide 20– Post Foaling: The First Week

Speaker Notes: It is important to watch your mare and foal closely for a time after foaling as well. During the first week after foaling both the mare and the foal should continue eating and drinking regularly as well as have regular bowel movements and urination. They should continue to play and rest together as well. During this first week after foaling it is important to make their temperature daily as well as check their vital signs to make sure they are both staying healthy.

Summary

- Responsible Horse Ownership



Slide 21– Summary

Speaker Notes: In conclusion, breeding horses and raising foals is fun! However, remember how much time and money each horse requires. Before you choose to breed your horse, make sure you have the time, facilities, and money to raise a horse. If you decide not to breed your horses, gelding your male horses is a way to guarantee that they won't have unwanted offspring, and they can also be safer and easier to maintain in the long run. But boys aren't the only ones that require special care. Remember that not all mares should be used as broodmares. Once you have selected your broodmare it is important to take good care of her and her foal once she foals!

Now draw your ideal horse.

My horse – close up

My horse – in his/her ideal environment

Youth HORSE Training: Equine Breeding Worksheet: My Horse Needs

Beginner, Junior, Senior

On the second slide of the presentation we talked about rewards and responsibilities that come with owning a horse. Responsibilities can also be called “needs,” because they are things that your horse will require to stay optimally healthy.

Based on what you know, circle in red at least 6 “needs” below, since these are the most important! Then, circle your “wants” in blue, since these are things you may or may not choose to spend money on for your own horse.

Water buckets	Horse trailer	A snaffle bit	Blankets
Dewormer	Horse	Hay	Lead rope
Dental care by a veterinarian	Saddle pad	Barn or shelter	Supplements
Treats	Feed	Salt or mineral lick	Sweet feed
A Western saddle	Vaccinations (shots)	Lunge line	Fence posts and rails
An English saddle	Farrier trimming	Bridle	
	Brushes	Fly spray	

Lastly, list below at least 5 more things you expect to spend money on for your horse. Be honest! 😊

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Youth HORSE Training: Equine Breeding
Activity: 6 Month Health Record Plan

Junior, Senior

BREEDING AND OWNERSHIP

Activity

Your horse will need to receive routine vaccinations, deworming, and vet checks, farrier visits at least every 2 months, daily feeding and facilities maintenance, and weekly exercise. Follow the guide below to create a 6-month health record plan for your horse. Make sure to include the following (based on an “ideal” horse health plan – every horse is a little different). Label when you will complete each care task on the calendar using the corresponding colors, to help keep you organized!

Vaccinations: Table 1. Schedule of Core Vaccinations

Core Vaccinations	
Disease	All Adult Horses
Tetanus	Annual
Eastern/Western Encephalomyelitis	Annual - in early spring
West Nile Virus	Annual - in early spring
Rabies	Annual
Risk-based Vaccinations	
Disease	Adult Horses
Equine Herpes Virus Types 1 and 4	Semi-annual to annual
Influenza	Semi-annual to annual
Anthrax	Annual
Botulism	Annual
Equine Viral Arteritis	Annual
Potomac Horse Fever	Semi-annual to annual
Rotavirus	Not applicable
Strangles	Semi-annual to annual
Adapted from the AAEP Guidelines for Vaccination of Horses, 2008. * Information specific to vaccination for West Nile Virus can be found in SDSU Extension Publication, What You Need to Know Before Vaccinating Your Horses for West Nile Virus. - See more at: http://igrow.org/livestock/horse/vaccination-of-horses/#sthash.0KolBqco.dpuf	

Deworming: Once every 2 months preferable at the same time of the month

Vet check: Once every year, including a full check-up and dental exam

Farrier: Once every 6-8 weeks

Feeding: 2-3 times daily

Facilities maintenance: Clean stalls, paddock, and check pasture fence at least once daily

Exercise: At least 1-5 times per week

JANUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

Notes:

FEBRUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

Notes:

MARCH

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

Notes:

APRIL

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

Notes:

MAY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

Notes:

JUNE

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY

Notes:

Youth HORSE Training: Equine Breeding
Worksheet: Herd Management

Beginner, Junior

BREEDING AND OWNERSHIP

Worksheet

Pretend you are a veterinarian that has been called to a horse farm or ranch to vaccinate horses. While you are there, you notice that there is a large herd of mares and ungelded stallions, and the owner comments to you that he cannot keep purchasing so much hay and feed for such a large number of horses.

Working in partners, explain to the horse owner (your partner) the benefits of gelding some of his male horses that are unfit for breeding. Use the space below to brainstorm a few important points from today's lesson. Then on the next page match the descriptions to either stallions or geldings.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Easier to Handle

Used for breeding

Not always allowed to compete in competitions

Usually are higher energy

Generally, has more muscling

Stallions

Generally, has a calmer disposition

Easily distracted by mares.

May have a tendency to be territorial

Can produce offspring

Generally considered more suitable for children

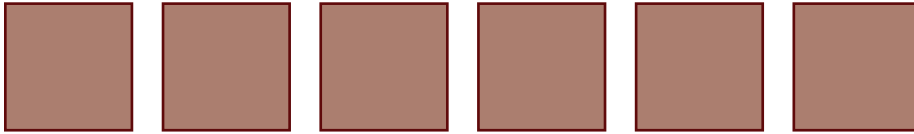
Geldings

Key:

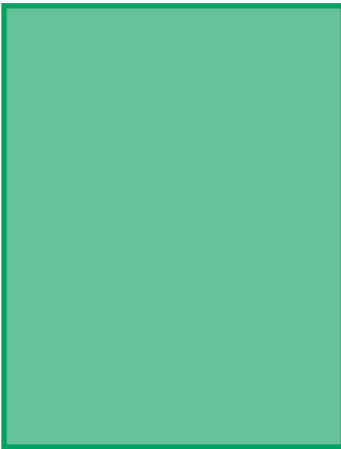
- **6 Box Stalls: 12 feet x 12 feet**



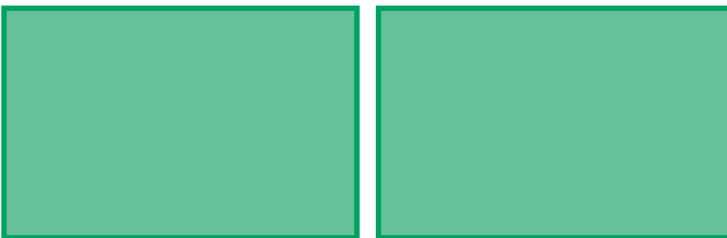
- **6 Foaling Stalls: 24 feet x 24 feet**



- **1 Large Pasture**



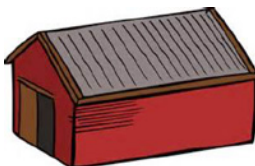
- **2 Medium Pastures**



- **1 Office with first aid supplies**



- **1 Small Shed for quarantine and veterinarian work**



Design your facility in the space provided below.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for drawing or designing a facility. It occupies the majority of the page's vertical space.

Youth HORSE Training: Equine Breeding Worksheet: Foaling Terms

Junior, Senior

Below is a list of terms on the left and definitions of the right that are used in foaling. If the term is provided, write in a definition and if the definition is provided, write in the term.

_____	Used to measure temperature
2% Chlorhexidine or Iodine Solution	_____
_____	Used to clamp the umbilical cord after foaling
Towels	_____
_____	Used to clean the foal after foaling
Refractometer	_____
_____	Makes taking the temperature more comfortable for the foal
_____	This is used to measure the weight of a horse
Enema	_____
Clean, dust free straw	_____
This is used to measure the weight of a horse	_____

