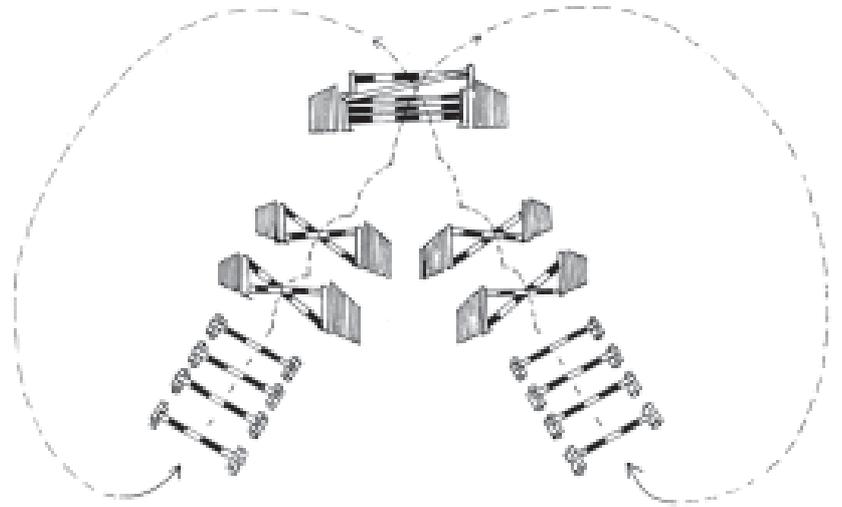




# Jumping Tips

## FORELEG CARELESSNESS

If a horse is careless with one or both forelegs, the trainer should set up fences and distances which will make the horse less so. The rider should trot over four cavalettis. When clearing the first fence - the two cross poles - the horse will break into a canter. Having cleared the second cross pole fence the horse is allowed only one non-jumping stride before take-off.

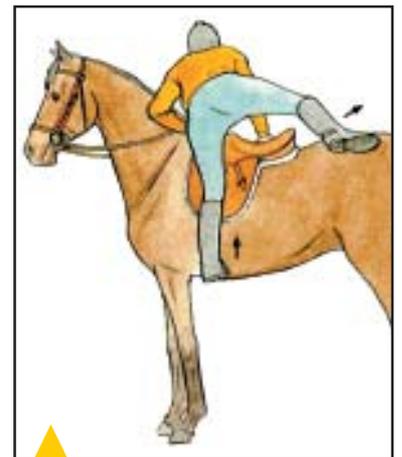
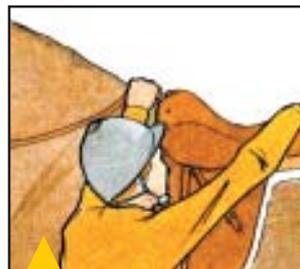


*Cavaletti at trot distance. To the first cross pole fence is 2.5 metres; to the next cross pole fence 3 metres and to the centre of the oxer 6 metres. The oxer measures 1 metre in front. 1.05 metres behind with a spread of 1.2*

The purpose of this particular set-up of fences forces the horse to jump the last fence at an angle and it teaches him to exaggerate the flexion of one particular foreleg more than the other. When approaching the last fence at a left hand angle the horse will reach the fence with his near foreleg first. In this position he will have no alternative but to flex and tuck his near foreleg well up to avoid knocking the pole. At first the horse might knock his legs before he will learn better. Therefore always protect the horse's legs. Horses who are habitually careless with both forelegs should be ridden over this course alternately on both reins. This is done simply by riding on a figure of eight.

# Beginners Tips

## Mounting the Traditional Way



1 Turn the stirrup towards you, so that your foot is engaged in the right way and that the stirrup leather is not tilted

2 Put 1/3 of your left foot in the stirrup

3 Hold the reins with your left hand and the back of the saddle with your right hand, then jump into the saddle.

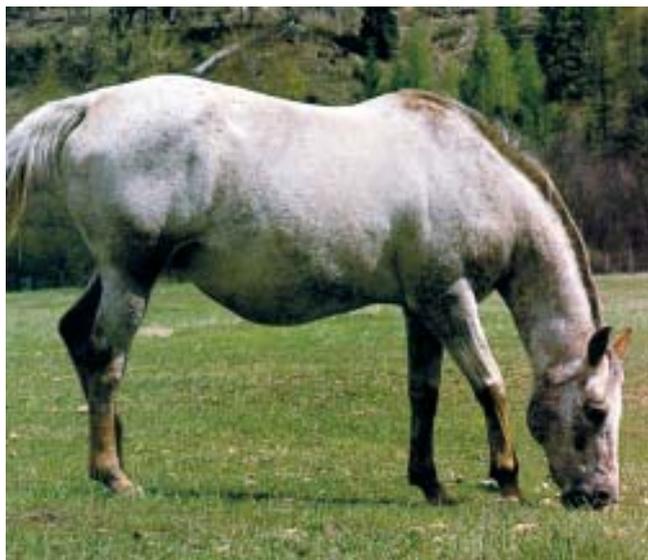
4 Stretch your knees to balance your legs then sit slowly on the saddle.



Dismounting  
Take the reins in your left hand and take both your feet out of the stirrups. Place your left hand on the saddle seat pressing on the right side through your right leg to the back above the rear of the horse and put your feet on the ground lightly.

**'A horseman should know neither fear, nor anger'.**

# Breeding Tips



## Feeding Your Mare For a Healthy Foal

As breeders of horses know, the key to producing a healthy foal is treating mama right, beginning with proper nutrition. Providing she is in good physical condition when she is bred -which she most certainly should be - most mares do well on a quality maintenance diet until their third trimester. It is during this stage that most of the foal's growth will occur and alterations will need to be made in the mare's diet to maintain her condition and promote a healthy foal. In months 9, 10 and 11, a pregnant mare's energy needs increase by 11, 13 and 20 percent respectively. But since mares often eat less in the later stages of pregnancy due to shrinking space you won't be able to just put more feed in the manger. Instead, you may want to feed less hay and more high-calorie grain or a balanced ration or switch to a higher-calorie, higher-protein hay such as alfalfa. To help her foal grow, the mare's protein needs will also increase by 22 to 33 percent of her regular maintenance diet. Again, this may mean opting for higher protein hay, or supplementing with a high quality protein source such as soybean oil meal. Your mare should also have a constant supply of clean water and access to a salt/mineral block. Of course, before altering a pregnant mare's diet in any way you should consult with your veterinarian to ensure that her specific needs, and those of her foal, will be met.

## Medication Tips

### **What is Hyaluronic Acid?**

"Hyaluronic Acid (HA)" is a naturally occurring constituent of the synovial fluid in joints and tendon sheaths. HA prevents destructive enzymes from breaking down cartilage and causing inflammatory adhesions and scars. The intravenous and intra-articular routes of administration have proven to be beneficial in horses with joint and tendon ailments not accompanied by bony destruction on x-rays. Injection into the tendon sheath for the treatment of tendonitis has given good results.

## Tack Tips

### **The Flash Noseband**

The flash is a leather strap affixed to the front of the noseband. It is then buckled underneath the horse's chin. The object of the flash is to keep the horse's mouth shut. Either due to habit, poor oral conformation or plain greenness, some horses open their mouths in response to any amount of pressure. They soon learn this allows them to evade much of the bit's influence. The ingenious horse even learns to twist his jaw against the bit. The flash can help alleviate these vices. Flashes can be either permanently affixed to the noseband, or may be "hinged," meaning they are buckled on and so can be switched from one bridle to the next, or removed for showing. Flashes are permitted in many dressage, eventing and jumper classes, but are off limits in hunter shows. The flash should be adjusted so that it doesn't restrict a horse's breathing. It must stay well above the nostrils and not pull the noseband down. To be effective it must be tight, yet it mustn't pinch any skin.



## Veterinary Tips

### **What is the right schedule for deworming your horse?**

If your horse lives at a boarding stable or in any situation where at least two other horses are present, you should paste deworm your horse at least once every six to eight weeks to provide him with full protection against parasites. The reason for this is that the more horses that are present in the environment, the greater the parasite population and the higher the frequency of infection for each horse.

### **What are the most common signs of worms infestation?**

Hair loss, diarrhea, colic and loss of appetite are only a few of the symptoms of uncontrolled worm infestation, and are the result of parasites interfering with the normal activities of the equine digestive system. Because intestinal parasites compete for nutrients in the horse's digestive tract, they can also result in pneumonia, weight loss, anemia, rough hair coat, decreased stamina, coughing and/or nasal discharge, summer sores, depression and loss of condition. Extremely severe infestation can result in death, especially in very young or very old horses.

### **Does rotating the same classes and brands of dewormers result in resistance for those brands?**

Rotating the same classes and brands of dewormers will not result in resistance to those dewormers provided the medications are properly dispensed. While cases have been documented of worms becoming resistant to a particular dewormer, improper use such as half dosing, reduced dosing or not deworming often enough is generally considered to be the cause.

# Dressage Tips

By Emad el-din Zaghloul

## Counter - Canter

This is a movement where the rider, for instance on the circle to the left, deliberately makes his horse canter with the right canter lead (with the right fore leading). The counter - canter is a suppling movement. The horse maintains his natural flexion at the poll to the outside of the circle, and the horse is positioned to the side of the side of the leading leg. His conformation does not permit his spine to be bent to the line of the circle. The rider, avoiding any contortion causing contraction and disorder, should especially endeavour to limit the division of the quarters to the outside of the circle, and restrict his demands according to the degree of suppleness of the Horse.

## Simple change of the leg at canter

This is a change of leg where the horse is brought back immediately into walk, and after two or at the most three steps, is restarted, immediately into a canter with the other leg leading.

## Flying change of the leg or change of leg in the air

This change of leg is executed in close connection with the suspension, which follows each stride of the canter. Flying changes of the leg can also be executed in series, for instance at every 4th, 3rd, 2nd or at every stride. The horse, even in the series, remains light, calm and straight with lively impulsion, maintaining the same rhythm and balance throughout the series concerned. In order not to restrict or restrain the lightness and fluency of the flying changes of leg in series, the degree of collection should be slightly less than otherwise at collected canter.



# Farrier Tips

## Tips For Safe Horseshoeing

Series # 3

# 5

**Evaluating The Hoof Wall Thickness; Trimming Edge**



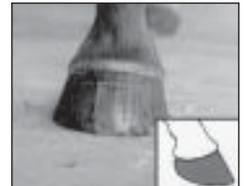
Use wall thickness at hoof's widest point as a guide to rasp hoofwall to equal thickness.



Correct Wall thickness; evenly shaped hoof.



Rasp hoof wall to bevelled edge creating straight line.



Correctly trimmed hoof.

# 6

**Sizing The Shoe**



Check shoe shape against correctly trimmed hoof.



Incorrectly shaped shoe; hoof visible behind shoe.



Shape toe first; leave gap between shoe and anvil.



Rotate shoe to widen evenly.

# OR



Shape Heel of shoe last.



Flatten shoe.



Correctly fitted shoe: covers to hoof edge.

For more information about Horseshoeing  
E-mail us  
[info@horsetimes.com](mailto:info@horsetimes.com)

# Grooming Tips

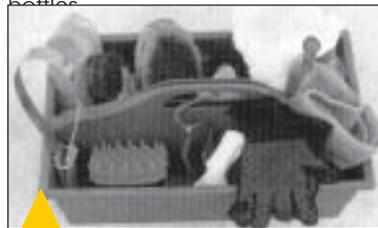
Grooming your horse serves a number of purposes. It removes dirt, sweat, glandular secretions, dead skin cells, and hair. It facilitates shedding and brings natural oils to the surface. The thoroughness of the grooming allows you to make a close inspection of your horse's skin, head, mane, tail, legs, and hooves. The physical benefits are quite evident; grooming can help you monitor the health of your horse, produces cleaner skin and hair, and adds a glossy sheen to your horse's hair coat. A valuable result of this is cleaner tack, and thus less tack maintenance.

But the advantages extend even further, for both the horse and you as the owner. Grooming provides mental and physical preparation for the work to come, and so is a valuable warm up. The massage increases circulation and relaxes the horse's psyche. It accustoms a horse to being handled and helps to desensitize ticklish areas. Grooming presents an opportunity to work on various horse skills such as patience and obedience, and allows you to spend hands-on time with your horse.



## COMMON GROOMING TOOLS

These are some of the most common grooming tools. Lower row from left to right: round rubber curry, rectangular rubber curry, grooming gloves, cloths, hoof pick. Next row: combination sweat scraper and shedding blade. Next row: dandy brush, body brushes (three types), grooming mitt finisher. Top row: apron with tools, apron with spray bottles.



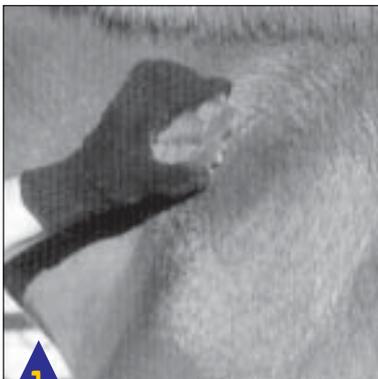
## ORGANIZE YOUR TOOLS

A plastic tote helps you organize all your grooming tools so you can move them with you from one location to another.



## GROOMING GLOVES

Grooming gloves with rubber dots not only keep your hands clean but also are perfect for hand rubbing the head and legs.



1

Begin body grooming with a vigorous circular motion using a rubber curry. This rectangular rubber curry fits smaller hands particularly well and is not as fatiguing to hold as some of the round curries.



2

Then use a stiff, bristled dandy brush to remove the loose hair, dirt, and scurf from the horse's coat. Start each stroke with the brush flat on the horse's coat.



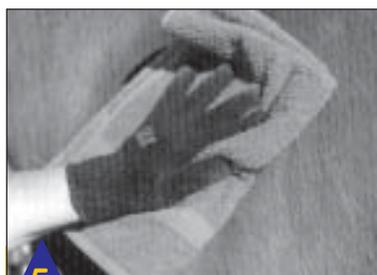
3

With a quick flick of the wrist, whisk the dirt into the air.



4

Next, with the body brush of your choice, brush in long strokes in the direction of the hair growth to further clean the coat.



5

To give the hair its final cleaning and to set the coat, spray water or a diluted skin bracer onto a clean terry cloth.



## CLEAN YOUR BRUSH

Periodically clean your dandy brush by stroking it across the metal curry comb.