

Canterbury Pony Club

D-2 Bookwork



2013

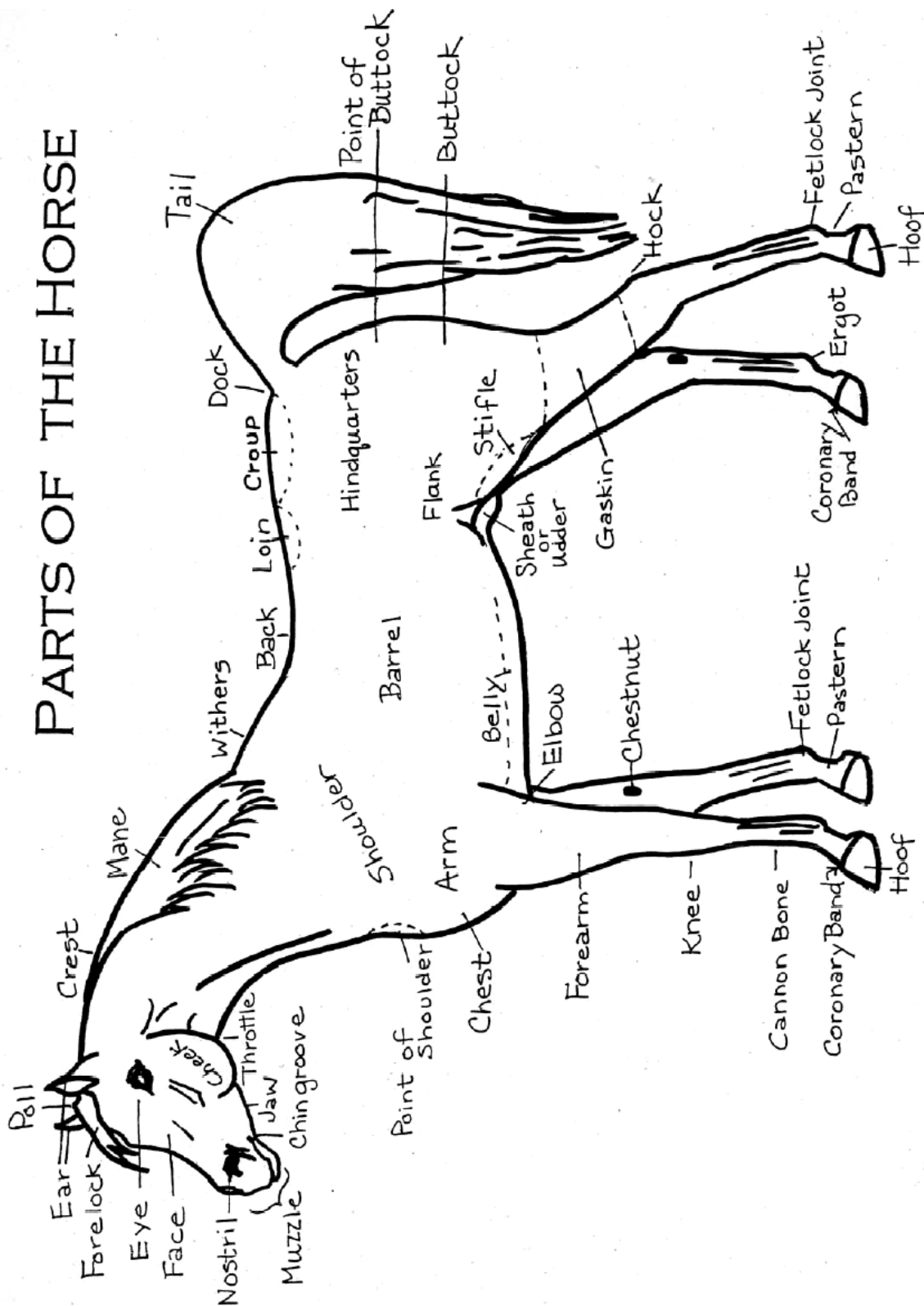
- D-2 Test Sheets
- Pony Parts, Colors, Markings, and Breeds
- Leading
- Stable Management
- Veterinary Knowledge
- Conditioning
- Nutrition
- Foot and Shoeing
- Travel Safety
- Bandaging
- Turn-out and Preparation for Certifying
- Riding Expectations

D2 Test Sheets

The D-2 Test Sheets may be found on the United States Pony Clubs website [here](#) under 'Local Level Test Sheets.' There is a test sheet for 'Horse Management,' one for 'On the Flat,' and one more for 'Over Fences.' Be sure to review each of them and be able to demonstrate that you know and/or are familiar with each item on the sheets.

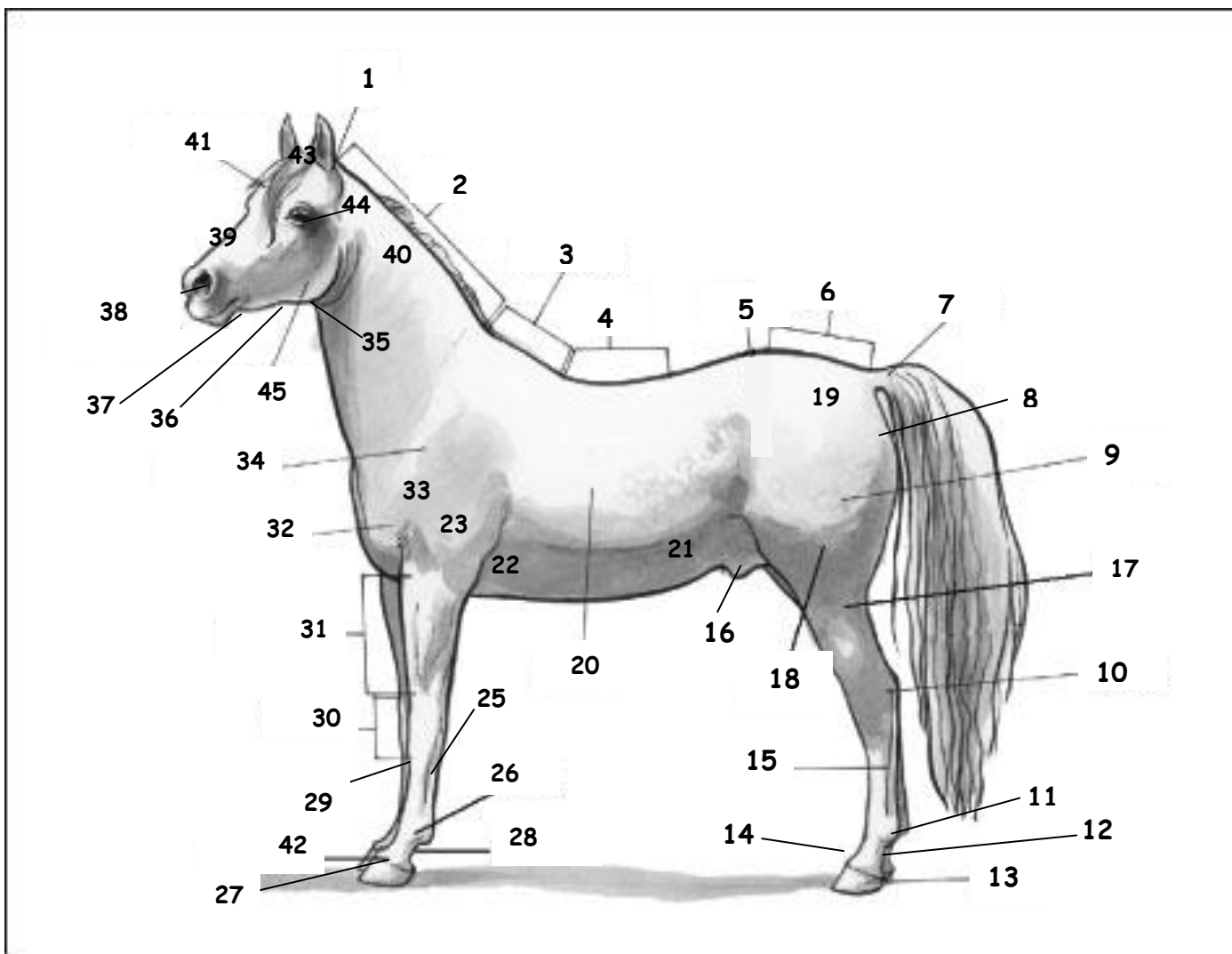
Parts of a Pony

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 246.



Parts of a Pony

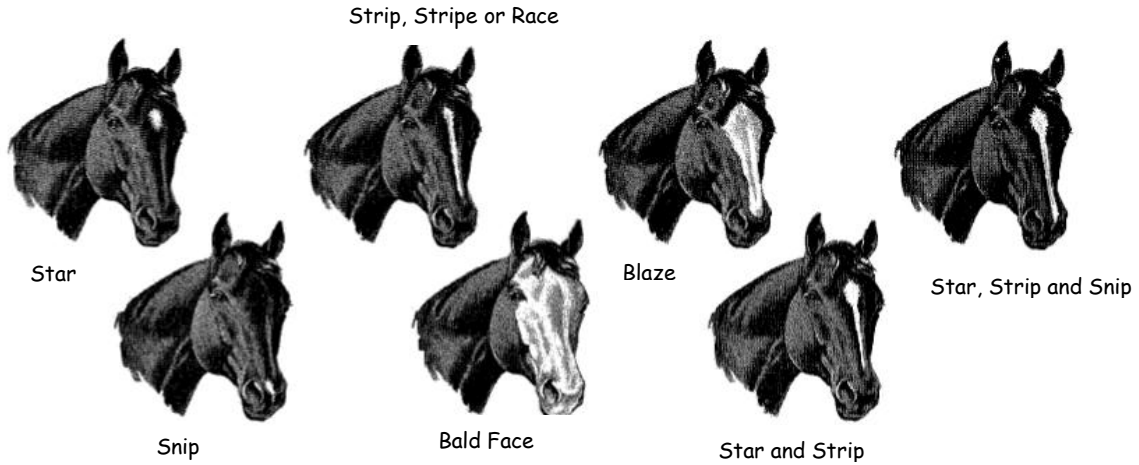
Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 246.



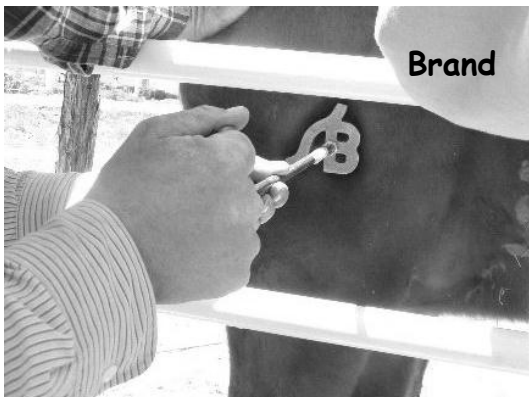
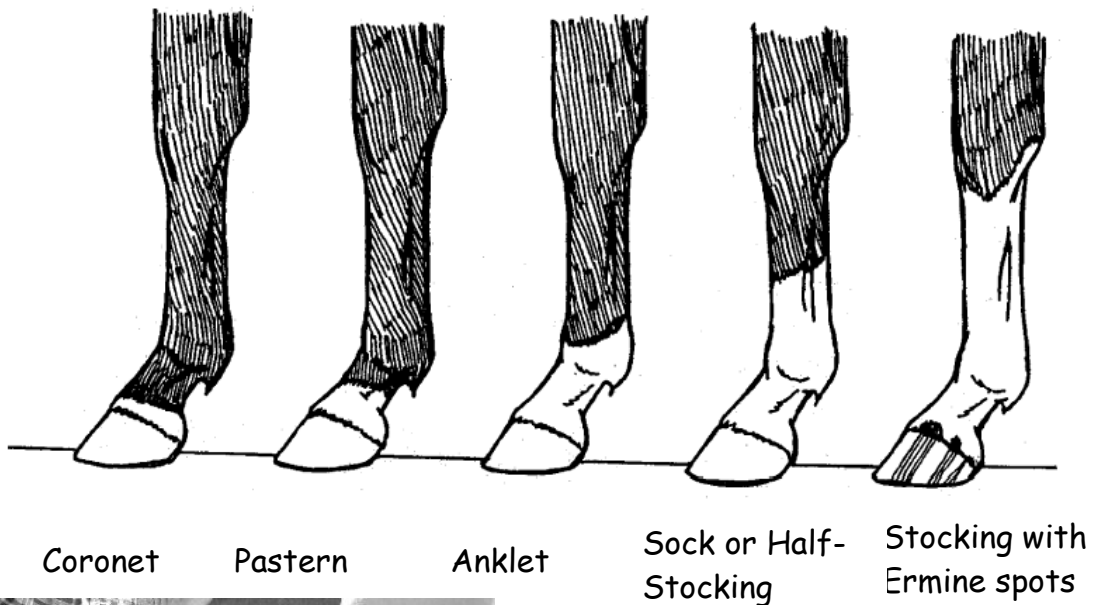
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ arm | _____ croup | _____ hindquarters | _____ point of shoulder |
| _____ back | _____ dock | _____ hock | _____ poll |
| _____ barrel | _____ elbow | _____ hoof (2) | _____ sheath |
| _____ belly | _____ eye | _____ jaw | _____ shoulder |
| _____ buttock | _____ face | _____ joint (2) | _____ stifle |
| _____ cannon bone (2) | _____ fetlock | _____ knee | _____ tail |
| _____ cheek | _____ flank | _____ loin | _____ tendons |
| _____ chest | _____ forearm | _____ mane | _____ throttle |
| _____ chin groove | _____ forelock | _____ nostril | _____ withers |
| _____ coronary band (2) | _____ gaskin | _____ pastern joint (2) | |
| _____ crest | | _____ point of buttock | |

Colors, Patterns, Markings, and Breeds

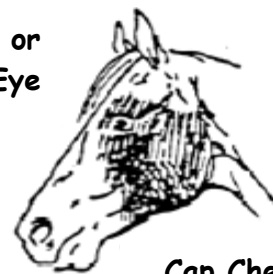
Face Markings



Leg Markings



Glass or
Watch Eye



Cap Cheek

Appaloosa Markings



Leopard Spot: white body with dark spots over entire body



Striped hooves: vertical stripes in the hoof



Blanket: dark bodied horse with a spotted or white blanket over the loin and hips



Mottled Skin: found around the muzzle and the eyes.



Snowflake: darker body with lighter speckling



White Sclera: the white circle that forms around the iris of the eye, much like human eyes

Varnish Marks: groupings of dark hairs within an area, usually nose, cheekbones, stifle, gaskin and knee



Pinto Color Patterns

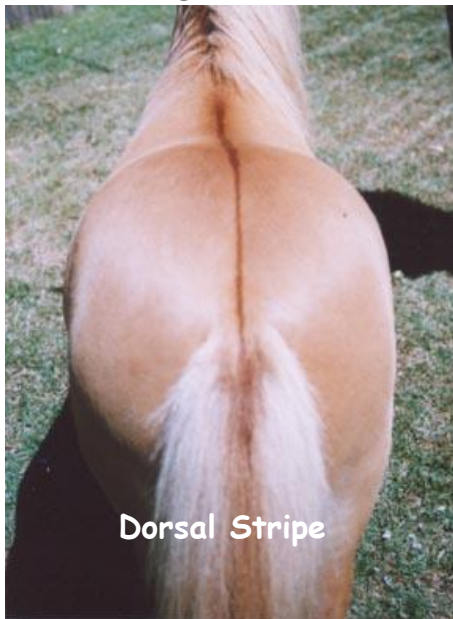


Overo: appears to be a colored horse with jagged white markings usually originating on the side or belly, spreading toward the neck, tail, legs, and back. The color appears to frame the white spots. Thus, an Overo often has a dark tail, mane, legs, and backline. Often have bald or white faces. Some Overos show white legs along with splashy white markings which look like round, lacy white spots. White almost never crosses the back or topline.



Tobiano: appears to be white with large spots of color. Spots of color typically originate from the head, chest, flank, and buttock, often including the tail. Legs are generally white, giving the appearance of a white horse with large or flowing spots of color. Generally, the white crosses the center of the back or topline of the horse.

Dun Markings



Light horse breeds

Anglo-Arab (Arabian/thoroughbred cross)
Appaloosa
Appendix Quarter Horse (usually thoroughbred/quarter horse cross)
Arabian
Lipizzaner
Morgan
Mustang
Paint

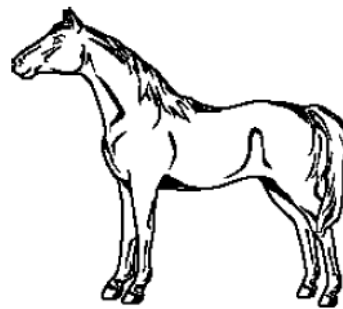
Quarter Horse
Saddlebred
Standardbred
Tennessee Walking Horse
Thoroughbred
Warmblood (Dutch Warmblood, Hanoverian, Oldenburger, Rheinlander, Swedish Warmblood, Trakehner, etc.)

Pony breeds

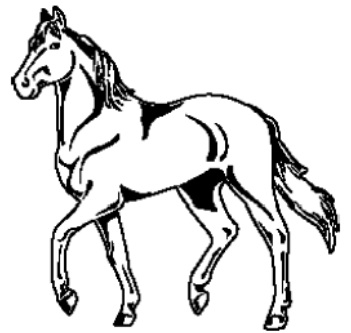
Chincoteague Pony
Connemara
Fjord
Hackney
Haflinger
Miniature (Falabella)
Icelandic
Pony of America (P.O.A.)
Shetland/American Shetland
Welsh/Welsh Mountain



ARABIAN



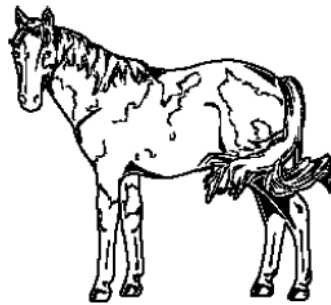
CONNEMARA



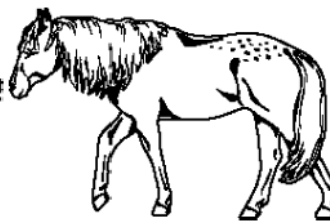
MORGAN

Draft horse breeds

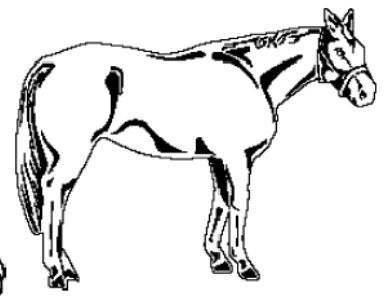
Belgian
Clydesdale
Friesian
Percheron
Shire
Suffolk Punch



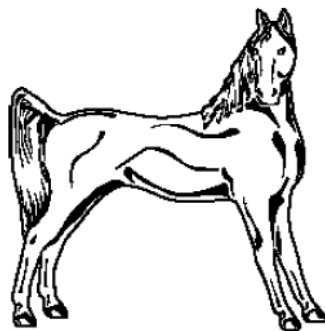
PAINT



P.O.A.



QUARTER HORSE



SADDLEBRED



SHETLAND PONY



WELSH PONY

Leading

D-2 Standard: Lead mount correctly in bridle and tacked up. Do walk-halt-walk transitions in-hand. Lead mount in and out of stall safely, tie up in appropriate place with quick-release knot.

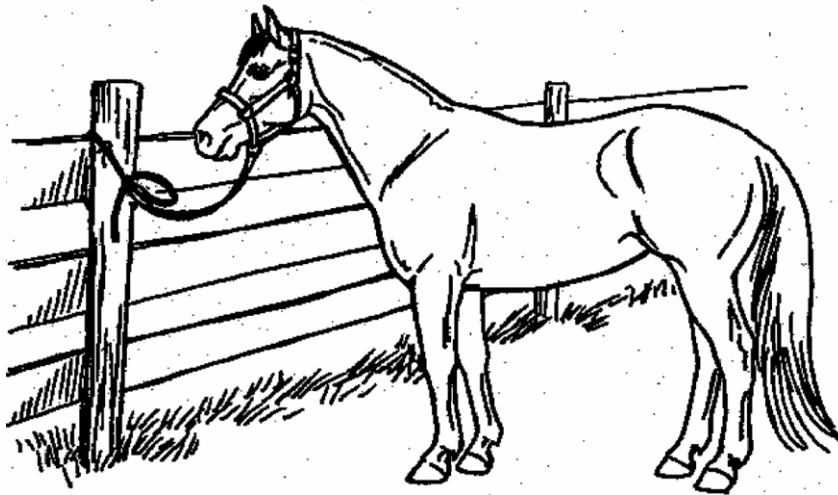
Leading

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 150-155.

When leading a tacked-up pony, handle him with the bridle reins. The stirrups should be run up and the reins over his head. Stand on the left side of his neck and hold the reins about 6 inches below the bit with your right hand. Hold the slack of the reins so that won't high the ground in your left hand. Be gentle because your pony has a bit in his mouth. Don't let him stop to eat grass.

Tying

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 155-159.



Walk-Halt-Walk Transition

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 48-49.

When asking your pony to halt, stop and gently put a little pressure on the reins and bit. Give him a voice command, such as 'ho' or 'whoa,' after his name. As soon as he stops, reward him by giving him some slack in the reins. When asking him to walk forward, say his name and a voice command, such as "walk on." If he does not walk right away, give a gentle tug under his chin. Reward him when he obeys.

Stable Management

D-2 Standard: Groom mount, pick out feet, with assistance if needed. Name five grooming tools and explain how to use them. Tack up and untack independently. List three examples of unsafe equipment. Name three common stable vices.

Grooming Pony

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 182-188.

Grooming Tools

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 182-183.

Leading pony into and out of stall

When leading a pony into or out of a stall, always have a halter and lead rope on him. Open the stall door wide and lead him in slowly. Turn him away from you until you are both facing the door. Stand by his shoulder and neck and quietly remove his halter. Slip out of the door and latch securely behind you.

Tack up and untack independently

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 162-165.

List three examples of unsafe equipment

Unsafe tack is tack that is worn, cracked, or dirty. All stitching should be secure, the tree should be intact (not broken or cracked) and all leather should be free from cracks and not dried out. All stirrup bars should be in the down position; all keepers and runners should be secure and not loose. The girth should be smooth, clean, and strong. Billets and stirrup leathers must be sound and strong with good stitching. Halters should have a breakaway strap; those that don't are dangerous.

Name three common stable vices.

Biting or nipping

Cribbing

Kicking

Pacing

Pawing

Stall kicking

Stall weaving

Wind sucking

Wood chewing

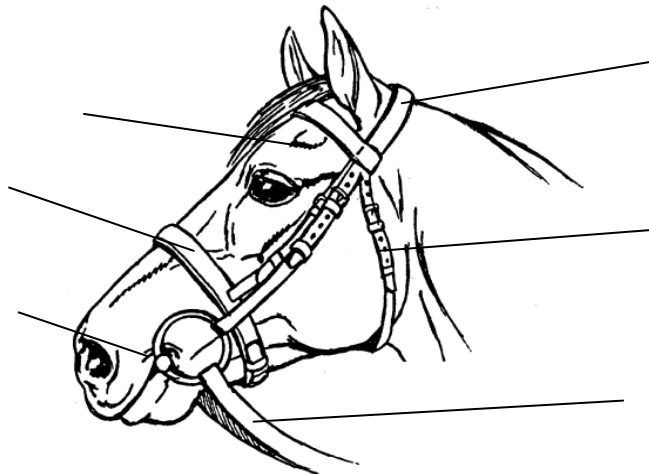
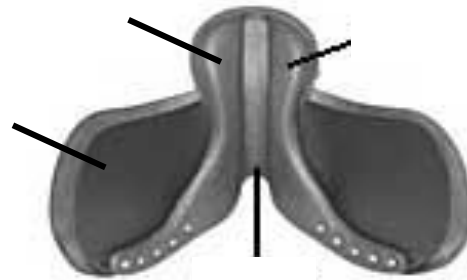
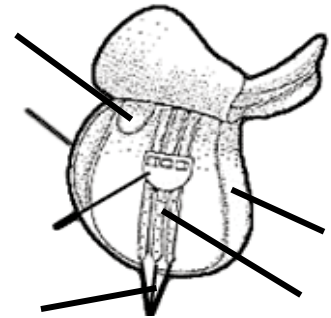
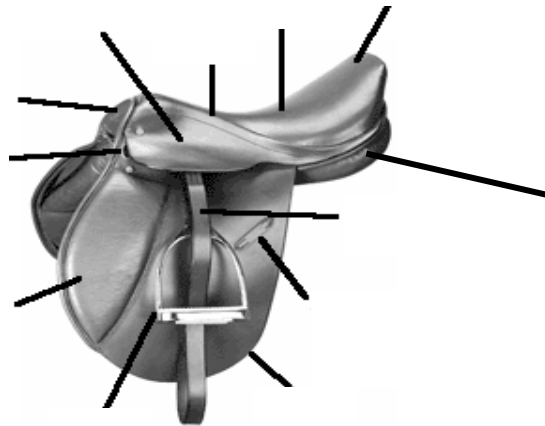
Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 193-195.

Names and Parts of Tack

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, page 259-267.

Label each saddle or bridle part. Choose from the list.

billets
bit
brow band
buckle guard
calf block
cantle
cavesson
nose band
cheek piece
crown piece
D ring
front panel
girth
girth loop
gullet
keeper (surcingle loop)
knee roll
point pocket
pommel
rear panels
reins
saddle flap
saddle pad
saddle pad tab
seat (dip)
skirt
stirrup bar
stirrup iron
stirrup leather
sweat flap
throat lash (latch)



Tack Cleaning

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 268-278 and *USPC Horse Management Handbook*, pages 83-85.

You will need:

Small sponges (2 or 3)

Clean rags

Small bucket with warm water

Leather cleaner (castile soap,
Murphy's Oil, dish soap)

Leather protector (glycerin saddle
soap bar)

Saddle rack and tack-cleaning hook
to hold tack

Metal polish

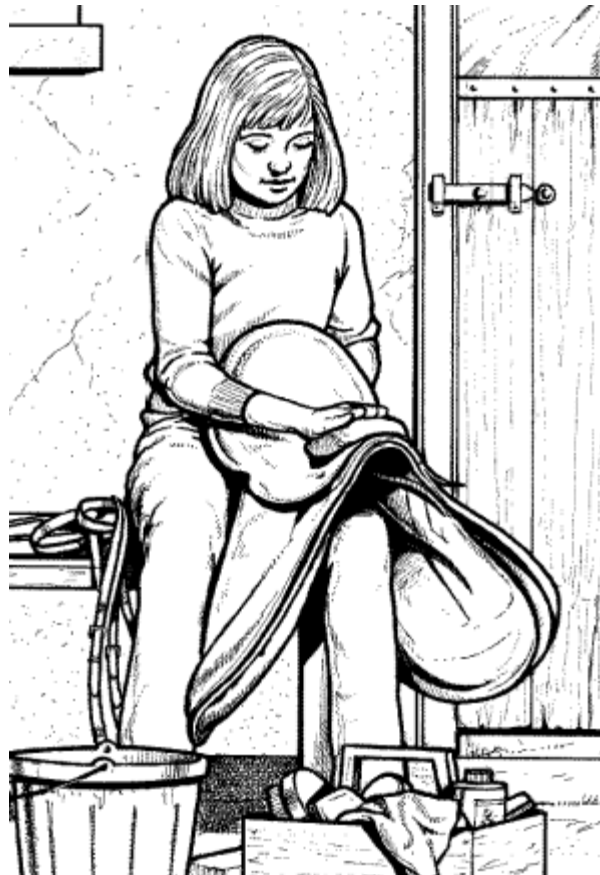
Toothpicks

Plastic mesh dish scrubber

Toothbrush

To Clean Tack

1. **Prepare:** Strip saddle by removing girth, stirrup leathers and irons. Remove stirrup pads from irons and take apart bridle. Place bit and stirrup irons in bucket of water.
2. **Cleaning:** Dip sponge in warm water and wring out until nearly dry. Rub sponge over leather to remove dirt and sweat. If tack is very dirty, add a very small amount of cleaner (dish soap) to water and if cleaner is used, be sure to wipe off with clean, damp sponge (be sure to use a damp, not wet, sponge). If the tack has "dirt jockeys" (dark greasy dots or patches of dirt), you may use a toothbrush or plastic mesh dish scrubber to remove them. Use metal polish to clean metal parts. Toothpicks may be used to remove green 'goop' that is sometimes around metal. Clean stirrup pads with brush and sink cleanser (e.g., Ajax). Clean elastic on girths with baking soda or toothpaste (not gel) and toothbrush to whiten (it rinses out easily).



3. **Conditioning:** Leather should be soft and supple. If oil is needed, apply small amounts to the underside with a small, one-inch paint brush. Work the oil into the leather by bending it back and forth with your hands.
4. **Protecting:** Glycerin soap will seal the pores of the leather to protect and nourish it - do this after oiling. Dip the bar into water and work the glycerin into a dry sponge. Apply glycerin in a circular motion to all parts of the leather. If the sponge gets too dry, sprinkle water on it to dampen it. After glycerin is applied to leather, fingerprints may be seen. Use a toothpick to remove excess soap from holes.

Commonly Used Products

Cleaners

Lexol Cleaner
Hydrophone Saddler's
Leather Care
Kirk's Castile Soap
Murphy's Oil Soap
Horseman's One-Step

Protectors

Domestic Bar Glycerin
Belvoir Glycerin
Farnum's Liquid Glycerin
Hydrolan
Fiebing's Saddle Soap

Oils and Conditioners

Fredelka
Pure Neatsfoot Oil
Vegetable oil
Bienenwach's Leather Balsam
Lexol Conditioner
Lexol Neatsfoot Oil
Tanner's Dressing
Olive oil
Horseman's One-Step



Name These Grooming Tools



What is missing?



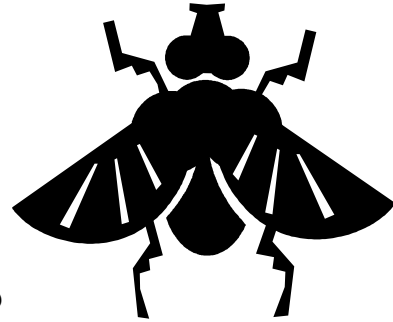
Why are these combs different?



Stable Management

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 187-195.

1. It is important to control flies. Some ways of doing so are:



2. How often should the stall or pen be cleaned out?

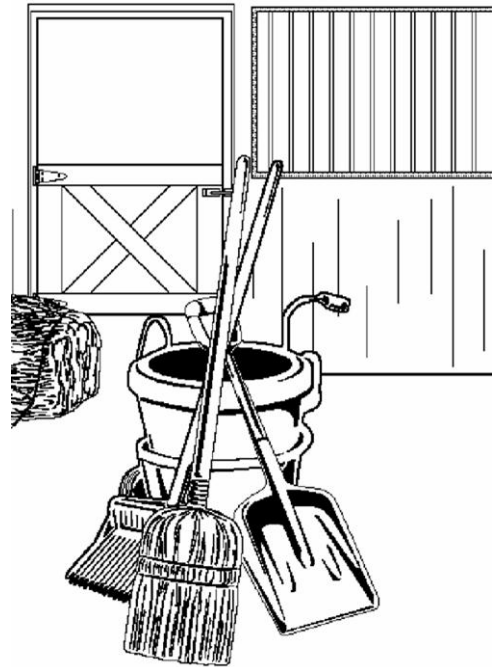
3. Stall cleaning tools should be hung with the points sticking out away from the wall. true false

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 199-208.

4. Horses' and ponies' stomachs work best when they eat _____ amounts

5. A pony needs _____ to _____ gallons of water every day, even in the winter.

6. It is very important to keep grain safely _____, as a pony will eat as much as he can get.



Worksheet #3

Stable Vices

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 193-196.

Describe the following stable vices:

Cribbing

Wood chewing

Stall kicking

Pawing

Weaving



If bored, ponies develop troublesome vices . . .



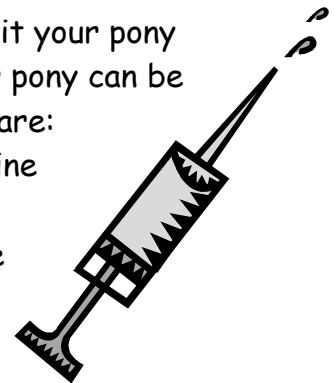
. . . so try to keep him entertained.

Veterinary Knowledge

D-2 Standard: Lead mount correctly in bridle and tacked up. Do walk-halt-walk transitions in-hand. Lead mount in and out of stall safely, tie up in appropriate place with quick-release knot.

Your pony should be regularly checked by an equine veterinarian at least once a year, usually in the spring, and perhaps again in the fall.

- The vet will examine your pony all over to make sure he has no injuries and he is health and sound. He will listen to your pony's heart and breathing, and take his pulse and respiration rates. He will also record your pony's temperature.
- The vet will check your pony's teeth, and float them if necessary.
- The vet might tube-worm your pony. This is really no different than using paste wormer, but since the tube is run through the pony's nose right into his stomach the vet can be sure all of it goes in.
- One of the most important reasons to have your vet visit your pony regularly is vaccinations. There are many diseases your pony can be protected against by being vaccinated. Some of these are: tetanus, West Nile encephalitis, encephalomyelitis, equine influenza (flu), rhinopneumonitis, rabies, strangles, and Potomac horse fever (PHF). You're pony may need more than one vaccination for flu/rhinovirus and West Nile virus a year.



It is important to memorize your vet's phone number in case of emergency. (It's a plus at Pony Club ratings, too!)

Conditioning

D-2 Standard: Know basic condition of own mount. Describe ways to know if mount is properly cooled out.

Condition means the state of a pony's health and fitness. A healthy pony is normal and not sick.

Condition also refers to a pony's weight, and can range from very thin to very fat (obese). A healthy pony is somewhere in the middle.

Condition can also refer to how fit your pony is in terms of work, and his weight tends to reflect this condition.

There are three main types of condition:

- **Hard condition:** this is a pony that is free of excess fat and his muscles and tendons are toned enough to withstand strenuous work.
- **Medium condition:** this is the pony that is relatively fit, but could be fitter. He isn't in danger of being hurt by being ridden strenuously for short periods of time.
- **Soft condition:** this is a pony whose muscles are slack and flabby, and is probably overweight. He sweats a lot when he is worked, and should start a conditioning program if he is to be ridden strenuously.

An experienced person can help you decide what condition your pony is in. Most Pony Club mounts tend to be in medium condition.

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level, pages 208-213.*

Signs that a pony is properly cooled-out:

- His temperature is normal and his chest feels cool and dry (the same as his normal skin) and he is cool and dry everywhere else.
- His breathing is normal - he is not puffing and his nostrils are not wide open.
- The small veins of his face and neck are back to normal - not sticking out.
- His heart rate is back to normal.

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level, pages 177-180.*

Nutrition

D-2 Standard: Know three to five basic rules of feeding and explain feeding schedule of own mount.

Basic Rules of Feeding

- Feed small amounts often.
- Feed plenty of roughage.
- Feed according to pony's size, condition, temperament, and work he does.
- All changes in feed should be made gradually over 10 days to two weeks.
- Feed on a regular schedule each day.
- Feed only clean, good quality hay and grain.
- Clean, fresh water must be available at all times.
- Salt should be available at all times.
- Do not ride a pony when his stomach is full. A pony must be completely cooled-out after work before being fed.
- Learn how your pony normally eats and drinks.

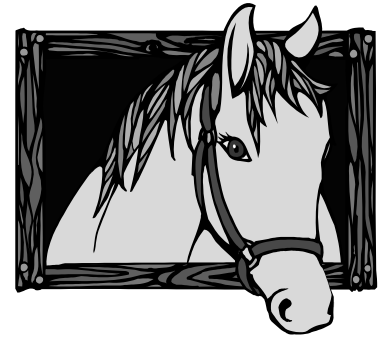
Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 199-208.

Feeding Schedule

For your D-2 certificate, you should know what kind of feed (grain and hay, and any supplements) your pony gets, how much, and how many times a day. You should also know about what time he is fed each day.

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, chapter 7, pages 200-202.

Rules of Feeding



1. Feed _____ and _____. Why?
2. Feed plenty of _____.
3. Feed according to _____, _____, and temperament. Give an example of such a situation.
4. Make no sudden changes in type of _____. All adjustments should be made over _____ days.
5. Keep the same _____ each day.
6. Feed forage that is _____ and of _____ quality.
7. Hay should not be (list some bad qualities):

8. Feed something _____ each day, such as grass, apples, or carrots.
9. Do not work a horse immediately after _____, Why?
10. _____ must be available for the horse at all times. If you have an automatic watering source, make sure that it is clean and free-flowing. If you use buckets, they should be cleaned:
daily weekly monthly yearly
11. What is the correct order of feeding?
_____, _____, and then _____.
12. _____ should not be given to a horse immediately after exercise?
13. Do not give a horse lots of _____ after exercise. It should be given at intervals when cooling down.

Foot and Shoeing

D-2 Standard: Know reasons for daily foot care. Give two reasons why a farrier regularly checks your mount.

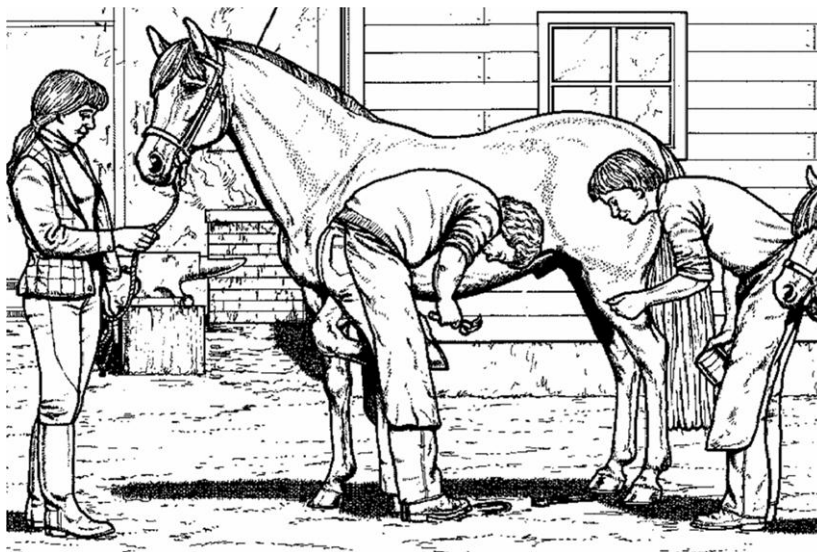
Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, chapter 8, pages 214-221.

Reasons for Daily Foot Care

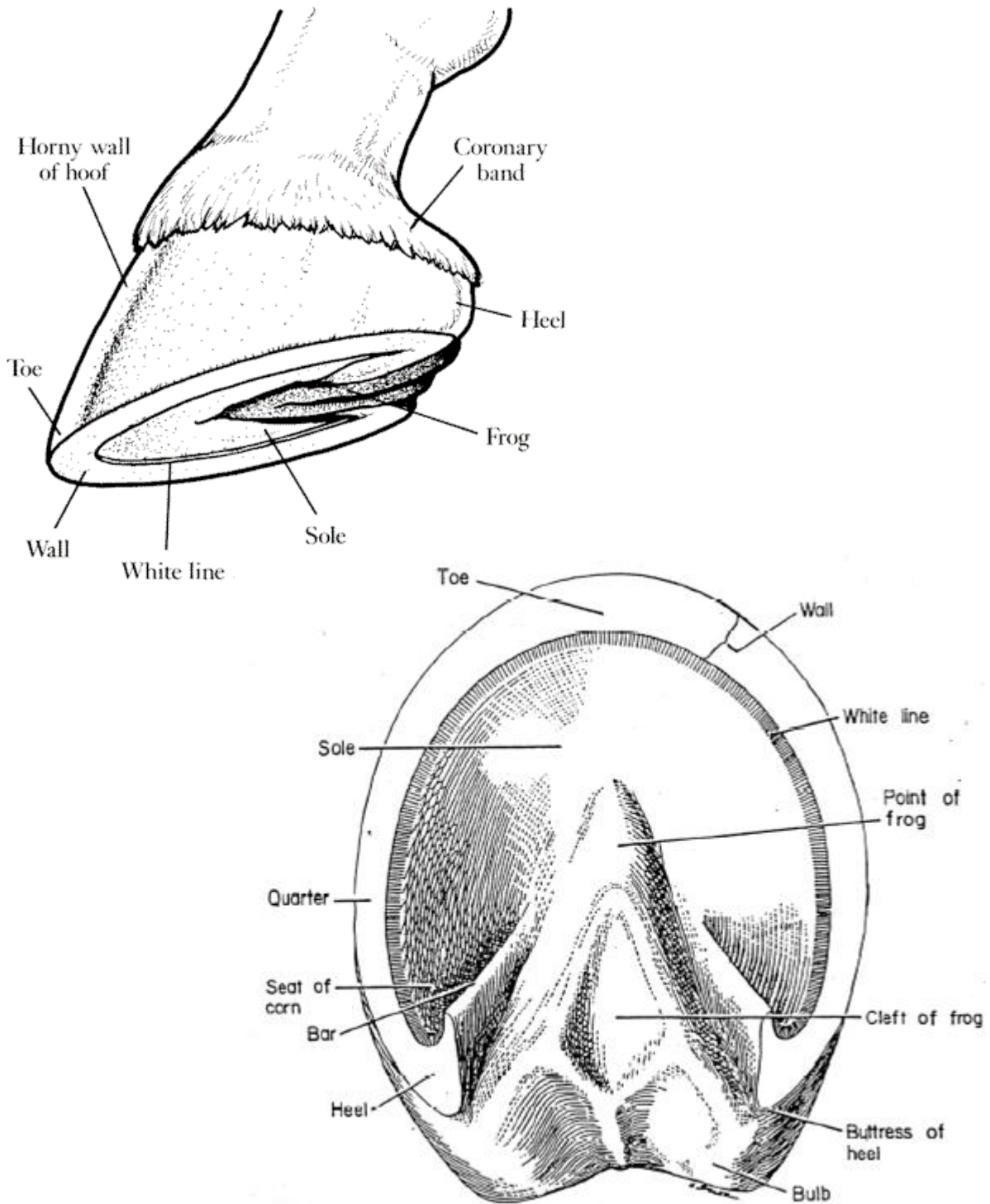
- A pony may pick up a stone in his hoof or step on a nail, which can get stuck in his foot. If you don't pick out his feet and miss it, his foot could be hurt and he could go lame.
- Cleanliness: If a pony's feet are packed with dirt and manure for too long, or if he stands in a wet, dirty stall or paddock that is not cleaned often enough, he can get an infection called thrush. This is caused by a fungus and attacks the frog, or soft part of the hoof, and has a very bad odor.
- Picking out our pony's feet lets you check your pony's shoes, if he wears them, and the condition of his feet. You should notice a loose shoe or bent nail, or if his feet are growing too long and starting to crack. This means that his feet need attention from a farrier.

Why a farrier regularly checks your pony's feet

- To check if your pony's feet need trimming
- To reset your pony's shoes, if necessary
- To make sure your pony's feet stay well-balanced and even so as to not put strain on his legs
- To correct special foot problems your pony may have
- to answer questions you have about the condition of your pony's feet



Parts of the Hoof



Signs that a Hoof Needs Farrier Attention



Long toe, low heel, cracked
and broken hoof



Long toe, clinches risen, shoe
too far forward



Shoe overgrown by foot, bent
and missing nails, shoe loose

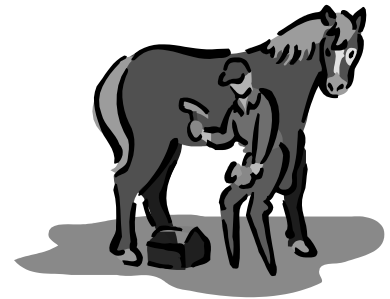
Health and Foot Care

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 208-213.

1. 'Condition' means the state of a pony's _____ and _____.
2. A _____ pony is not ready to do hard work.

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 214-221.

3. Why might a pony need farrier care?



4. The farrier should check your pony every _____ to _____ weeks.

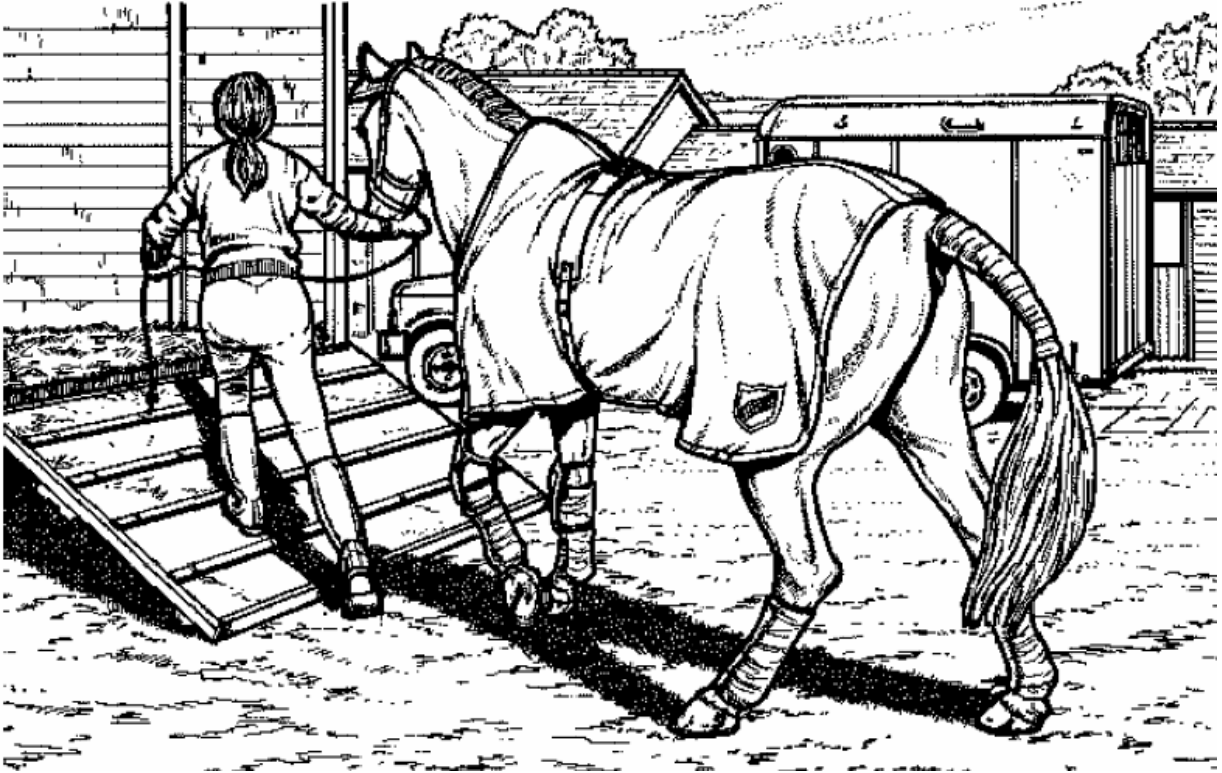
Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 222-231.

5. A healthy pony, standing normally, may rest a _____, but never a _____ foot.
6. Signs of sickness or indications to call a vet are:

Travel Safety

D-2 Standard: Know the basic rules for riding on public roads in your state. Name two ways you can help your pony be safe in a trailer.

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 236-242.



Ways to Keep Your Pony Safe in a Trailer

- Make sure the trailer and tow vehicle are in safe condition and properly hitched. Have an experienced person drive and have someone help you load your pony quickly and quietly.
- Train you pony to load and unload easily and ride quietly.
- Make sure your pony is wearing the right equipment
 - A strong, properly fitted halter and strong tie rope
 - Shipping boots or bandages on all four legs
 - Tail bandage or tail guard
 - Sheet, blanket, or fly sheet if weather requires one
 - Head protector (bumper, helmet)
- Let your pony have hay in a hay net during his ride.
- Bring all equipment you will need when you arrive at your destination.



Turn-Out and Preparation for Certification

D-2 Standard: Rider in safe and neat attire. Mount clean and neatly groomed, feet picked out, showing farrier care. Tack safe and clean, with attention to stitching, girth, stirrups (properly adjusted by examiner if necessary).

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, chapter 13, pages 298-309.

How clean does everything need to be?

Your pony should be as clean as possible with no dust or mud. His eyes, nose, lips, and dock should be wiped clean. Definitely clean out his feet! Any white markings should be **WHITE!** Brush his mane and tail neatly. His tack should be freshly cleaned, with no dust or dirt jockeys. Pay special attention to the tack's stitching, girth, and stirrups. The saddle pad should be freshly laundered and rubber stirrup pads should be scrubbed clean. You should be dressed neatly, with your boots wiped free of dirt and dust. Put petroleum jelly (Vaseline) on any cuts or scrapes that your pony may have. Make sure your tack is properly adjusted and the stirrups are run up for your inspection! Above all, make sure everything is in a safe condition.

What should I wear?

For a D-2 certificate, attire (dress) may be formal, or informal but neat. In hot weather, a polo shirt, breeches or jodhpurs (with a belt if they have belt loops), paddock shoes, jodhpur boots, or tall boots, an STEM/SEI approved riding helmet with harness (straps) fastened, and your Pony Club would be appropriate if okayed by the District Commissioner. For cooler weather, a turtleneck or close-fitting sweater may be fine, again if approved by the District Commissioner. Gloves are optional, as long as they aren't white. No jewelry except for the Pony Club pin! Long hair should be braided, put in a bun, or tucked into your helmet. Long and medium-length hair should always be in a hair net! Check the USPC D-certificate standards for exact attire requirements.

Pony Club Attire

	Formal (Ratings)	Informal (Ratings/Clinics)	Everyday/Casual (Clinics/Lessons)
Helmet	Current ASTM/SEI certified equestrian helmet (#F1163), with black or dark blue shell or cover	Current ASTM/SEI certified equestrian helmet (#F1163), with black or dark blue shell or cover	Current ASTM/SEI certified equestrian helmet (#F1163)
Hair	Tied back and in hairnet if long hair	Tied back, and in hairnet if long hair	Tied back if long hair, hairnet optional
Coat	Solid black, navy blue, or dark gray, hunt colors if applicable; no pinstripes	Any color other than solid black	None required
Pin	USPC pin, worn on left of shirt or on helmet	USPC pin, worn on left of shirt or on helmet	USPC pin, worn on left of shirt or on helmet
Shirt	White riding shirt	Ratcatcher, turtleneck or light colored dress shirt	Any solid color shirt with sleeves and collar, e.g., polo shirt or turtleneck sweater
Tie	White stock with a plain pin fastened horizontally through the knot	Stock/choker/necktie (clip-on recommended), white or any color. Not required w/turtleneck.	None required
Pants	White, canary, tan or buff breeches or jodhpurs. Garters and hold-down straps (foot-straps) required with jodhpurs.	Any conservative color (except white) breeches or jodhpurs. Garters and hold-down straps (foot-straps) required with jodhpurs.	Any conservative color breeches or jodhpurs. Garters and hold-down straps (foot-straps) required with jodhpurs.
Boots	Black field, laced neatly, or dress boots	Appropriate black or brown boots	Appropriate boots, with or without half-chaps
Gloves	Black, brown, white for dressage (optional)	Black, brown (optional)	Optional
Belt	Required if breeches have belt loops	Required if breeches have belt loops	Required if breeches have belt loops

Bandaging

D-2 Standard: Give two reasons why you would bandage a mount's leg(s).

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, chapter 13, pages 231-235.

There are several kinds of bandages you might need to use on a pony. They are used for different reasons.

- **Shipping bandage:** supports and protects against bumps and scrapes when traveling
- **Stable bandage:** supports, protects, and keeps legs warm in the stall and prevents legs from swelling after hard work.
- **Exercise bandage:** supports and protects legs against knocks and scrapes during work.
- **Treatment bandage:** supports, protects, and treats injuries.

Bandages are made up of leg wraps (usually knitted, flannel, or special elastics material) about 9 feet long, leg pads (made of sheet cotton, polyester, cotton quilts, or special leg pads), and fasteners (Velcro, safety pins, or tape). For Pony Club tests, sheet cotton must be used for leg pads.

CAUTION: All bandages must be correctly put on or they may damage your pony's legs. Do not try to put on a leg bandage without hands-on help from someone who is experienced in bandaging legs correctly.

D-2 Pony Club members must apply (with assistance of examiner if necessary) protective boots and bell boots, if appropriate, to mount's legs.



Travel Safety

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 137-140, 236-242.

1. Draw a line from the bandage type to its correct use.

Shipping

Support, protection, warmth when standing after hard work

Stable

Treatment of injuries

Exercise

Support, protection during travel

Treatment

Support, protection during work

2. List some rules for riding on public roads.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

3. List some things to take with you when trailering.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

Riding and Tack

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 250-252.

1. The walk has _____ beats.
2. The trot has _____ beats.
3. The canter has _____ beats.
4. The gallop has _____ beats.

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 278-296.

5. Tack must be adjusted each time you ride. Improper use may:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
6. Dry patches in the saddle's sweat mark means that the saddle fits properly.
true false
7. Switching leathers from one side to the other helps them wear evenly as they stretch out. true false
8. Bits should be about _____ inch wider than the pony's mouth.
9. A full-cheek snaffle bit should have keepers on the upper ends.
true false
10. If a curb chain is twisted to lie flat, it will be too tight.
true false
11. Make sure the cavesson noseband is loose enough so that the pony can get his mouth open to eat. true false

Riding

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 50-51.

1. A good seat is _____ and _____, not _____ and _____.
2. You get a good seat from gripping tightly with your leg muscles.
true false
3. _____ and _____ exercises help develop an independent seat. List four:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
4. When turning, a rider first uses his _____.
5. The rider's _____ leg keeps the pony moving.
6. The rider's _____ leg stays back a little to keep the pony's hindquarters from swinging out.
7. When trotting, the pony's legs move in _____ pairs.
8. Why should the rider post on the outside diagonal?
9. To change diagonals, sit for _____ beats.
10. When reversing directions, where should you change diagonals?

Riding

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 64-72, 94-116.

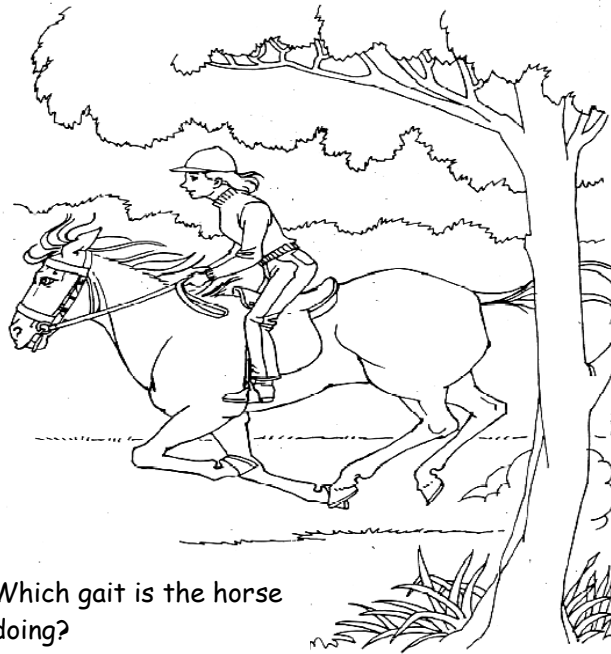
1. How many beats to the canter? _____
2. To ride the canter, you must lean forward or stand up. true false
3. Why should a pony canter on the inside lead?
4. List jumping safety rules:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
 - g. _____
5. What five jumping basics are always needed?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
6. A safe jump always has a _____. This may be a pole in front of the jump.

Riding

Read *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*, pages 94-116.

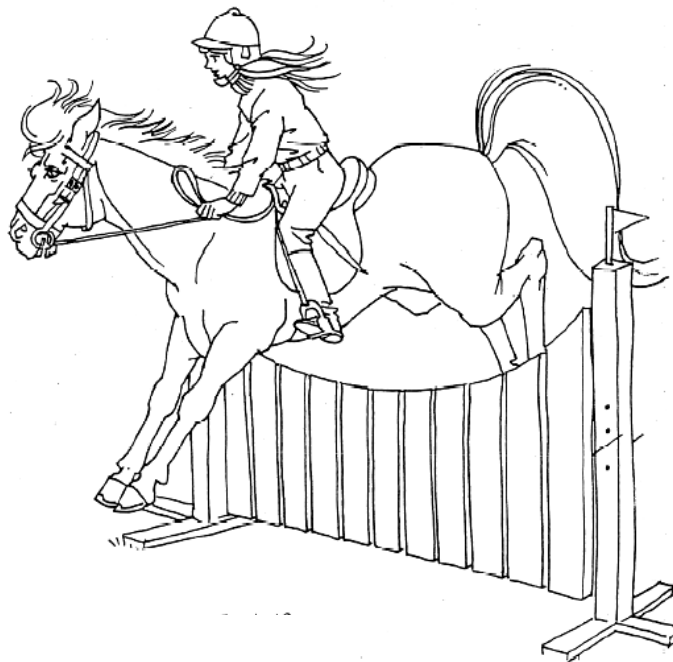
1. Another word for energy is _____.
2. Two jumps in a row are called a _____. Two or more _____ of jumps are called a course.
3. To ride safely in the open, your pony must be _____.
4. One way to develop balance and strong muscles is riding _____ and _____.
5. When riding uphill, use the jumping position. true false
6. When riding downhill, lean back with your feet ahead of you.
true false
7. List trail riding rules:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
 - g. _____
 - h. _____
 - i. _____
 - j. _____
 - k. _____

What is wrong with this picture?



Which gait is the horse doing?

Name the stage of this jump.



Practicing Riding Position

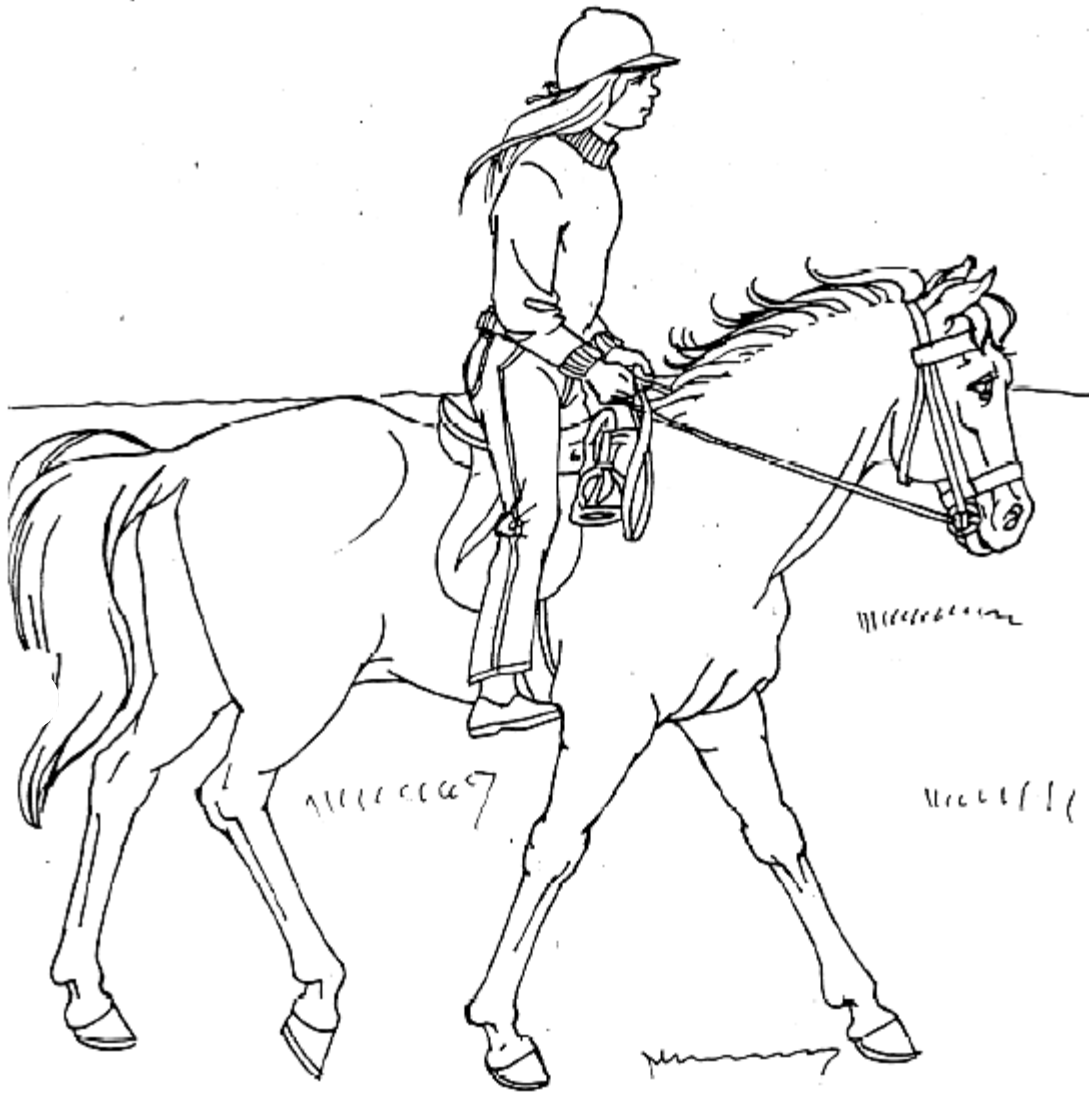


What gait is the pony doing?

Name one correct part of the rider's position.

Name one incorrect part of the rider's position.

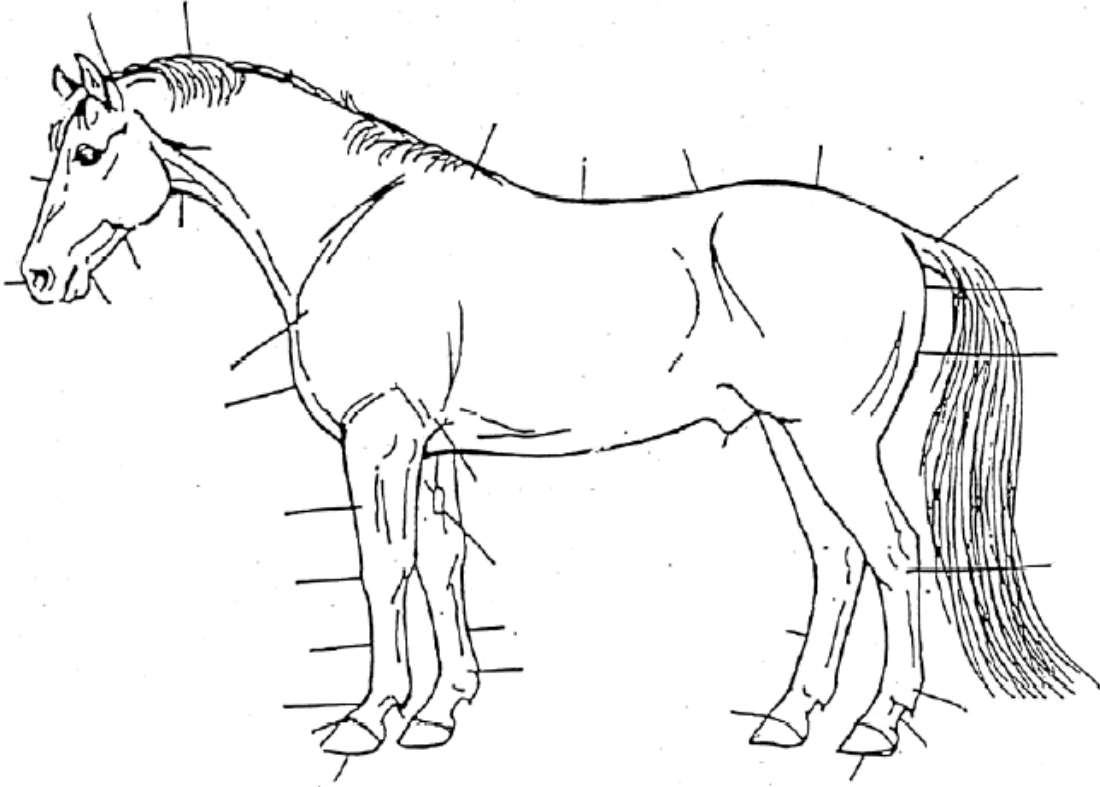
What is wrong with the rider's helmet?



When doing exercises like this, remember to pull the stirrup buckle down before crossing the stirrups. Pull the buckle back up to the stirrup bar when finished!

Pony Parts, Colors and Markings

Locate at least 15 pony parts.



Describe six colors of ponies.

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Describe six pony markings.

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>



USPC Prep Guide D-2 2010



Rocky Mountain Region

Name: _____

Club: _____

This prep outline has been prepared to help you cover the Horse Management aspects of the D2 Test. The riding aspects are listed for your information and you may want to check off the skills as you accomplish them; however, the region's Ratings Checklists are intended to be utilized for the riding portions of the test. The Horse Management area has plenty of space provided for you to fill in the answers. It is helpful for you to do this exercise because it not only gives you a great review format but it helps you organize your thoughts and put them on paper. This reinforces the knowledge and helps you verbalize your thoughts in the testing section. Please practice verbalizing your answers. Show your guide to your head instructor, DC and anyone else with horse knowledge because they will add bits and pieces of their experience and aspects that you may not have considered. The test will often ask for only a few of the multiple answers to the questions, but for this guide it is in your best interests to provide as many as you can. Also review the preceding prep-guide (D1) in preparation for you testing, as any of that information may also be asked.

Riding Test Expectations

Candidate should ride without lead line, demonstrating control, while maintaining a safe, basic balanced position at the walk and trot and should begin to develop the canter and jumping position. No need to canter over fences.

Riding on the Flat

- Ride on the flat using 'Riding Test Expectations'
- Mount and dismount independently (using mounting block if necessary)
- Shorten and lengthen reins correctly at the halt and walk
- Perform balancing and supping exercises for rider at halt and walk and discuss 1 or 2 reasons for doing this
- Ride at walk, performing suppling turns and large circles
- Ride without stirrups at the walk.
- Demonstrate emergency dismount at the walk.

-
- Ride at trot on correct diagonal, performing simple turns and large circles.
 - Ride at the canter in both directions in an enclosed area and be aware of leads.
 - Discuss performance with Examiner, indicating whether or not mount was on correct lead.

Riding over Fences

- Ride over fences using 'Riding Test Expectations'
- Maintain jumping position at the trot on the flat and over ground poles.
- In an enclosed area, ride a simple stadium course of four to five obstacles of cross bars and verticals (no spreads), not to exceed 18"
- Discuss with Examiner ways to improve ride.

Riding in the Open

- Ride safely and considerately on public and private property, in a group, at the walk and trot.
- Ride with control, up and down hills, at the walk and trot.
- Jump a minimum of 3 simple and natural obstacles, not to exceed 18" (no ditches, banks, or water). May be jumped at the trot.

Horse Management Expectations

The candidate should be able to demonstrate simple skills, with assistance if necessary, and should understand the basic reasons for everyday routines of caring for own mount.

Turn-out

- Rider in safe & neat attire; collared shirt with long or short sleeves, breeches, jodhpurs or riding tights with shirt tucked in, short or tall riding boots or shoes that cover the ankle and have a boot heel, Pony Club pin and an ASTM/SEI approved helmet. Long hair neatly up or back. Half-chaps, gloves, show coat and belt optional. No inappropriate jewelry.
- Mount clean & neatly groomed, feet picked out showing farrier care. Eyes, nose, lips and dock wiped off.
- Tack safe & clean, with attention to stitching, girth, and stirrups (properly adjusted with assistance, if necessary). No obvious jockeys or heavy dust.
- Apply (with assistance, if needed) protective boots and bell boots, if

appropriate, to mount's leg.

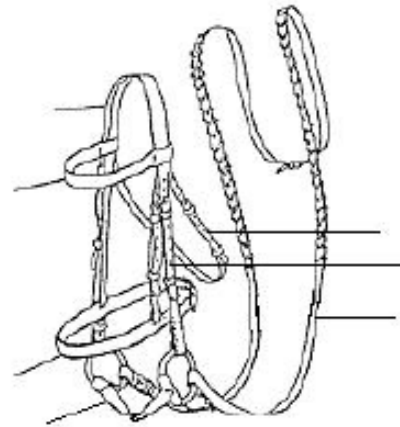
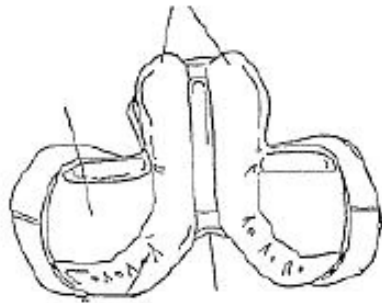
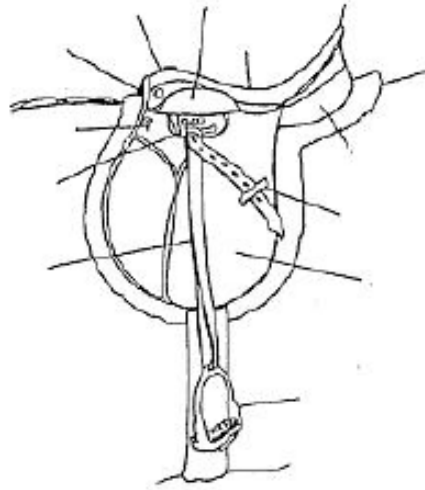
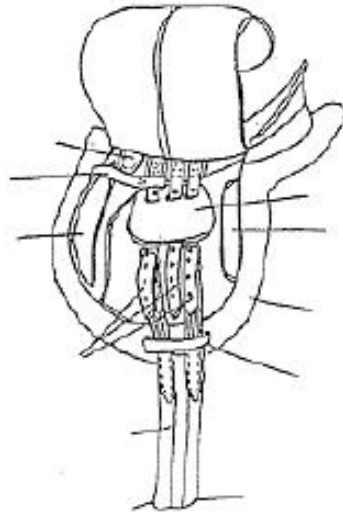
List requirements of safe riding attire:

Describe your tack cleaning procedures:

List 3 different bits you can identify:

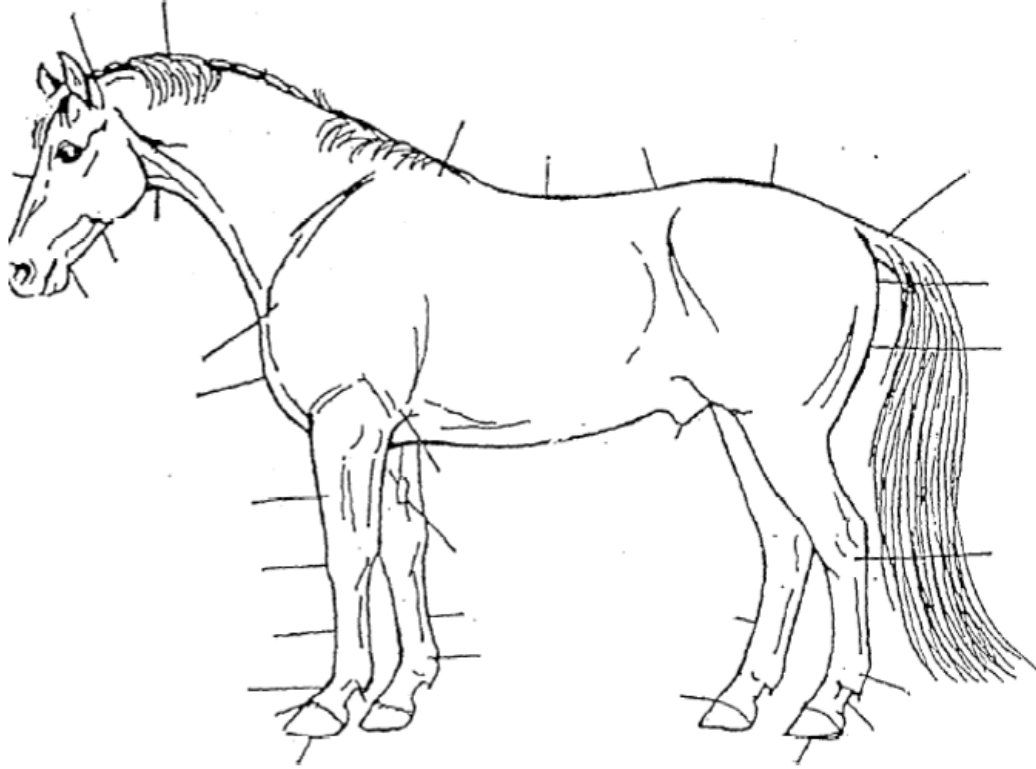
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Name and locate 15 parts of saddle and bridle:



Pony Parts, Conformation & Lameness

Name and locate 15 parts of the pony:



Name & describe 6 colors of mounts:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Name & describe 5 markings of mounts:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Name 4 horse or pony breeds:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Stable Management

- Complete the attached Stall Card for your mount.

Describe your daily grooming routine including how to pick out feet:

List three examples of unsafe equipment:

- 1.

2.

3.

Name 3 common stable vices:

1.

2.

3.

Name 5 grooming tools & explain how to use them

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

List some DO & DON'T notes for yourself on the following areas:

Be able to tack & untack independently:

Demonstrate how to lead pony in & out of a stall safely:

Demonstrate a quick release knot by tying up pony in an appropriate place:

Demonstrate how to lead pony correctly in hand and tacked up:

Demonstrate walk, halt, walk transitions in hand:

Conditioning and Nutrition

Name 3-5 rules for feeding:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Describe feeding schedule for own mount:

Describe basic condition of own pony:

Describe ways to know if pony is properly cooled out:

Land Conservation

Describe the experiences of grandparents, parents, instructors and/or older friends/ neighbors about where they rode when they were young and how it is different from today.

Foot & Shoeing

Lists the reasons for daily foot care:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Give 2 reasons why the farrier regularly checks your pony:

- 1.
- 2.

Veterinary Knowledge & Bandaging

Give two reasons why you would bandage a pony's legs:

- 1.
- 2.

Give two reasons to have your pony routinely checked by a veterinarian:


- 1.
- 2.

Travel Safety

Know the basic rules for riding on public roads in your state:

Name two ways you can help your pony be safe in a trailer:

- 1.
- 2.

		Mount: _____ Club/Region: _____
Rider Competitor # _____ Rating _____ <i>Tearsheet – competitor numbers of ALL riders using mount:</i> _____ <i>Competitor emergency contact information</i> Cell # (____) _____ at _____ Name of lodging/hotel _____ Phone # (____) _____ Room registered to _____ <i>The following information is required as those individuals can be contacted when not on entry grounds. Provide emergency contact information with area codes.</i>	Mount Age _____ Sex _____ Vital Signs at Event - Temp _____ Pulse _____ Resp _____ Stable Vires _____ Allergies _____ List any medications, supplements, nutraceuticals and/or loose salt administered. Include name and amount(s) _____ _____ <i>Picture or Physical Description of Mount</i> _____ _____	Owner of Mount Home # (____) _____ Cell # (____) _____ at _____ Name of lodging/hotel _____ Phone # (____) _____ Room registered to _____
Chaperone <i>Chaperone emergency contact information</i> Cell # (____) _____ at _____ Name of lodging/hotel _____ Phone # (____) _____ Room registered to _____	Veterinarian Phone # (____) _____ _____ Farrier Phone # (____) _____ _____	

Prep Guide adapted from [Rocky Mountain Region Pony Clubs](#).

You may also find studying the D Study Guide (Written Test) helpful as you prepare for your certificate. You may find and print it from [here](#).

The D-1, D-2 and D-3 Flowsheets, Standards of Proficiency, and Test Sheets may be found [here](#).

CREDIT: Some diagrams and drawings are taken from the *USPC Manual of Horsemanship "D" Level*.