

Tyler TX Permit No. 275

Horse Facts, cont'd

A dark horse is the name given to an unexpected winner. This happens in politics when the dark horse candidate is considered by a party if no one can agree on a better person.

Horses like humans have five senses - hearing, seeing, tasting, touching and smelling. Some people think they have a sixth sense - which is their ability to sense weather changes, danger and also to pick up on human feelings.

The cowboy hat was invented during the 1860's by John Stetson. The "Stetson" hat is one of the most popular hats today.

An old name for the chestnuts found on the inside of the horse's leg is "night eyes." It is an old Chinese myth that horses can travel at night because they have "eyes" on their knees.

Unscramble the words below and learn about jobs with horses.

tistden actarekerc drerta ontrthisunt

reamk ssnrahe teniapr

otophphergra curisety

thgin hctaw

egduj repscanadl

all the horses and grounds CARETAKER - takes care of a barn or stable and TRADER - buys and sells horses HARNESS MAKER - makes and repairs harness gear LOPER - warms up western horses and keeps them in shape PAINTER – paints pictures of horse for people PHOTOCRAPHER –takes pictures of horses SECURITY - makes sure horses and riders are safe at an event MICHT WATCH - stays up all night and watch for foals being born LANDSCAPER - plants a cares for plants at a stable facility







teamCHA

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Purpose of CHA: To promote excellence in safety and education internationally for the benefit of the horse industry.



emember with your TEAM CHA youth membership you are automatically enrolled into the Horse Connection Rewards program. Have you been keeping track of your hours of involvement with horses? Awards begin at the milestone of 100 earned hours, and they have to be signed off on by an adult. All Horse Connection Rewards tally sheets for points earned in 2007 must be mailed to the CHA Corporate Office at 4037 Iron Works Pkwy Ste. 180, Lexington, KY 40511 by February 29, 2008.

Have you lost your sheet and need a new one? It is not too late, contact the office at 800-399-0138 or office@chaahse.org and we will send you another. Don't forget that there are many ways to have earned these hours and you don't have to own a horse.

- >> Read a non-fiction horse book
- >> Volunteer your time at a stable or barn
- >> Take a riding lesson
- >> Go on a trail ride.
- >> Watch a non-fiction movie about horses.
- >> Learn about famous horses in history by going to the library or using the internet.

Thanks to our sponsors – Stone Horses and Blaze Magazine, who provide awards for this program. The winners will be announced in The Instructor magazine and in a future issue of this TEAM CHA newsletter.

HORSE BREEDS

Write the missing letter or letters to complete the word that tells the name of a horse breed.

__ uarte_ Horse

Ar_b

Appo_ ssa

Shet _ _ nd M__gan

hire

D_ rtmoor

Hal_ linger

Hack_ ey __ elandic

Cly_ _ dal_

Sadd bred

For a CHA Certified Instructor or a CHA Program Member camp or equestrian facility near you log onto www.cha-ahse.org, or call (800) 399-0138.

Photos courtesy of Blue Star Camps in Hendersonville, North Carolina & CHA

fun facts



puzzles &



WALKING IN A WINTER WONDERLAND

Some horses that live in the colder regions of North America may have blankets they wear, but many horses have to depend on their long winter hair coat. A horse's winter hair is different than its summer coat. Each hair shaft is hollow and longer to trap as much body heat as possible. The long hair works quite well unless the hair gets wet and then the horse may shiver to keep him warm just like people do. A daily brushing is still important to your horse in the winter to keep him warm by keeping the hair fluffy to do the job. Even if your horse wears a blanket you should still check his body every day to make sure the blanket is not rubbing that useful hair away.

Along with this fluffy hair coat, shelter for horses in the winter is very important along with a fresh water supply and plenty of hay. The shelter can be a barn, three-

sided lean-to or natural cover such as trees, hills and valleys. Any type of shelter will do to help the horse to use less energy to stay warm and stay out of the rain, wind and heavy snow. Horses will be happier if they can get out and stretch their legs during the winter. They are able to survive very well even in the coldest parts of the country. Even when we want to stay inside and watch TV the horses will like to go out in the snow and play.

Fresh water is always good no matter what the season. Ice can form over night, so check the buckets and tanks often. Rubber buckets and fed pans are a good idea in the winter because they will get bigger if water freezes in them and not break like plastic ones might. If you live some place where water does not freeze you still have to change the water to keep it clean. When horses eat hay they can generate body heat to stay warn, so feeding more grass hay is better than more grain in the winter.

DON'T LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH!

Why not? A horse is born with "milk teeth" and when they are about five years old these teeth will be completely replaced by 40 permanent teeth. The incisors in the front will bite off the grass and the tongue pushes the food into the back of the mouth where the molars grind it up.

Certain teeth arrive at different times so it is easy to look into a horse's mouth and see how old they are up to 5 years of age. After this time a person can look for other signs on the front teeth to find out the age of a horse. As the horse gets older a groove (Galvaynes' groove) starts at the top of the tooth and grows down. It appears at 10 years of age. At 15 years the line is half way; at 20 the line goes down the whole tooth: At 25 years the line is on the bottom half, and by 30 the line is completely gone. As the horse ages the front teeth will also start to push outward and you will be able to see more of the whole tooth... When a person gets older it is said that they are getting "long in the tooth" – this phrase comes from the horse.

Now back to the "gift horse" comment. Years ago horses did a lot of our work for us, pulling wagons, plowing fields and so on. A person may give a horse as a gift; the animal may look much younger than it really is. So the giver may say "Here is a great horse for you, it is only six years old!" The person may not know the birthday of the horse and is just guessing. If you look at the horse's teeth and see the Galvaynes groove halfway down the tooth you now know that the horse is closer to 15 years old. Since the giver is such a great person and you are friends it would ruin a friendship to get mad and call them a lair.

The polite thing to do would be say "thank you for your kindness", and go down the road. We don't trade horses like we used to, so the saying is still around and we can use it for anything we are given and we should be polite and say "thank you for your kindness", even if you really don't care for the pink bunny slippers or those plaid socks you received as a gift.

Make sure to always wear your ASTM-SEI approved helmet, riding boots, and pants!



word next to the blank. Use the word bank next as clues.

PA	IN	CANTER
CA	NE	TAIL
SIL	LY	MANE
PA	DDLE	PAD
FA	D	REIN
FL	USH	HAY
MA	AY	HOOF
PE	AR	FILLY
MA	AIL	TROT
PO	OF	SADDLE
PO	Т	BRUSH
BA	NTER	BALE
BL	ACK	MUZZLE
PU	ZZLE	TACK



HORSE FACTS

- Horses walk at an average of four miles per hour and can trot between 6-7 miles (9-11km) per hour.
- In its natural habitat the horse will eat for approximately 20 -22 hours a day and sleep for two to four hours.
- The modern style of shoeing involving nailing a shoe on is first recorded in Europe at the end of the ninth century.
- The adult male horse has 40 teeth with the possible addition of wolf teeth: the adult female horse has 36 teeth again with the possible addition of the wolf teeth.
- Hippology is the study of genus equus (horses, zebras, asses and onagers) including breeds, genetics, history and where they live. cont'd on back

BREED SPOTLIGHT BASHKIR CURILY

Bashkir Curly breed has curly hair coat all over their body and their mane and tail hair is wavy. The old breed originated in the counties Lokia and Bashkir of the former USSR. The American Bashkir Curly is said to have come from three curlies who were running wild out west in 1898. Curlys are tough in nature and can survive in harsh environments and have an easy going temperament. They do not have ergots (a hard growth found on the back of the fetlock) and have very small soft chestnuts. Some people who have allergies to other horse hair can have a Curly and not have a reaction. Their curly hair is passed on to the offspring even if one of the parents is "flat coated". In the show world Curlys are shown with the longer curly hair and are not trimmed or clipped like other breeds. They are not very big horses and average between 14.3 and 15 hands high. (pictured above)