

2024 Becca Weissbard Horsemanship Quiz

The 2024 Becca Weissbard Horsemanship Quiz, presented by the Junior LIPHA and sponsored by the Ride for Becca Foundation, was created by the Long Island Junior PHA in memory of Becca Weissbard.

This year, the quiz is also being offered in memory of Hannah Serfass.

The quiz awards grants to the three top placing finalists in the amounts of \$500, \$250, and \$100 that can be used for any equestrian-related expense, including lesson costs, show fees, equipment costs, etc.

In order to apply, applicants must be junior or associate members of the LIPHA. Professional members are not eligible to apply. To join or renew your membership, visit our website at LIPHA.org.

Any ties will be broken with an additional quiz.

The quiz contains a total of 15 questions that are a mix of short-answer and multiple choice. This quiz is available until October 29th, and all participants will be contacted regarding their scores following the quiz's closing. Recipients will be awarded with their check and prizes at the LIPHA Awards Dinner on November 15th, 2024.

The information compiled below is a study guide on material that may be included on the quiz. We ask that participants view this study guide beforehand, and do not utilize it while taking the quiz.

After reviewing this study guide, the quiz is available to be taken here:

<https://forms.gle/v4ndnZaYk5A9of5U6>

Please contact Annie at anniebirm3@gmail.com with any questions.

Horsemanship Quiz Study Guide

General Maintenance:

Farrier- Horses should be seen by a farrier every 4-6 weeks.

Dental- Horses teeth should be floated at least once a year.

Dietary Needs:

Water- the average horse consumes approx. 5-15 gallons of water per day, varying based on a variety of circumstances, including temperature, work, etc.

Roughage (Hay)- the average horses' diet is primarily composed of roughage and will consume approx. 10-20 pounds of hay per day. Types of hay:

Alfalfa- 15% to 21% protein.

Timothy- Approx. 8% protein.

Grass

Concentrate (Grain)- Includes pellets, rice bran, hay cubes, beet pulp, sweet feed, etc. Serves as an extra source of proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals that may not come from hay alone. To allow for proper safe digestion, horses should wait a minimum of 45 min-1 hour before eating concentrate after working.

Breeds, Colors, Height, Etc.:

Height- 4" per hand.

Small Pony- 12.2 hands and under

Medium Pony- 12.3 to 13.2 hands

Large Pony- 13.3 to 14.2 hands

Any horse 14.3 hands and over is considered a horse.

Colors- including chestnut, bay, grey, black, paint, pinto, roan, dun, palomino, etc. A bay and white paint is considered a skewbald, while a black and white paint is considered a piebald.

Breeds- including Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse, Arabian, Mustang, Clydesdale, Shire, Appaloosa, and more. The Warmblood breed includes Holsteiner, Dutch Warmblood, Trakehner, Hanoverian, Oldenburg, etc.

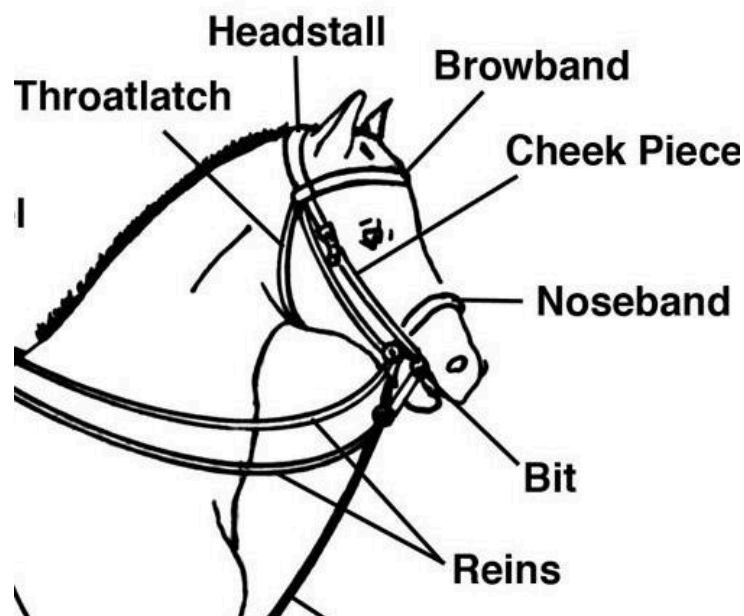
Grooming:

Tools: Curry, Soft Brush, Hard Brush, Hoof Pick, Shedding Blade, etc.

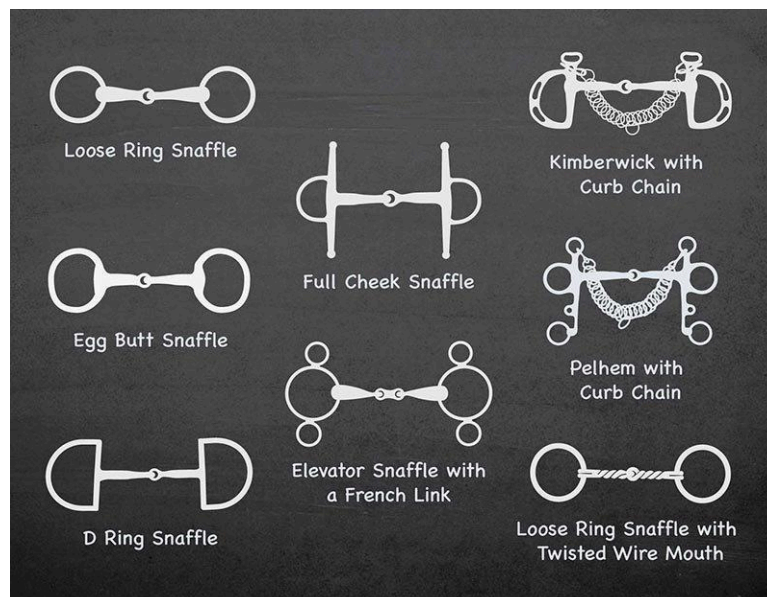
Frequent currying is essential to promoting good coat condition. The grooming process begins with currying, which should be done on a daily basis to allow a horse's natural coat oils to release, in turn creating a strong, shiny, healthy coat. Hooves should also be picked at least once daily in order to clear out any dirt and debris, and prevent the buildup of thrush, a bacteria that may form in the hooves and can cause significant damage if left untreated.

Tack and Equipment:

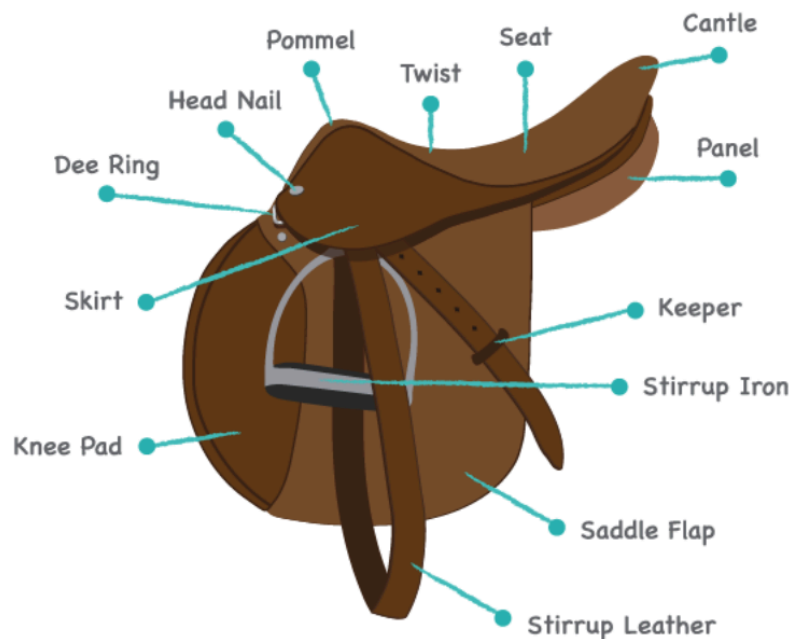
Parts of the bridle-



Types of Bits-



Parts of the Saddle:



Martingales:

Standing Martingale- Attaches at the girth, runs through the front legs, and to the noseband. Commonly seen on hunters. Encourages the horse to lower their head by applying pressure to the nose.

Running Martingale- Stabilizes the reins and applies downward pressure through the bit when the horse raises their head. More commonly used on jumpers.

Colic

Colic is a gastrointestinal condition in horses that can cause stomach pain. The condition can range from a simple gas colic, which will usually pass, to an impaction colic, a blockage in the intestine that can become deadly.

Signs of colicing horse include:

Pawing, sweating, restlessness, stretching, increased breathing rate, rolling, lack of appetite, refusing to drink water, no manure, lying down, etc.

What to do when a horse is colicing:

Take vital signs (heart rate, temperature, etc.)

Hand-walk and/or lunge

Remove all hay, grain, etc.
Call a veterinarian

Medications:

Banamine- anti-inflammatory, used to remove pain as well as assist with colic.

Phenylbutazone (Bute)- anti-inflammatory, often used to treat lameness. Prolonged use can cause ulcers and kidney damage.

Depo-Provera (Depo)- A progestin often used in mares and stallions with behavioral vices.

ReguMate- A progestin used to suppress heat in mares. Can be dangerous to humans if handled incorrectly.

GastroGuard- Used to treat gastric ulcers. Administered in paste form. Symptoms of ulcers include weight loss, unexplained irritability, lack of energy, loss of appetite, etc.

Legend- An injection used to treat joint dysfunction in horses, often due to arthritis.

Injections:

Injections can be administered both intravenously (IV) and intramuscularly (IM).

IM- IM injections are generally administered at the base of the horses neck, as it is both easy to find and relatively safe to inject.

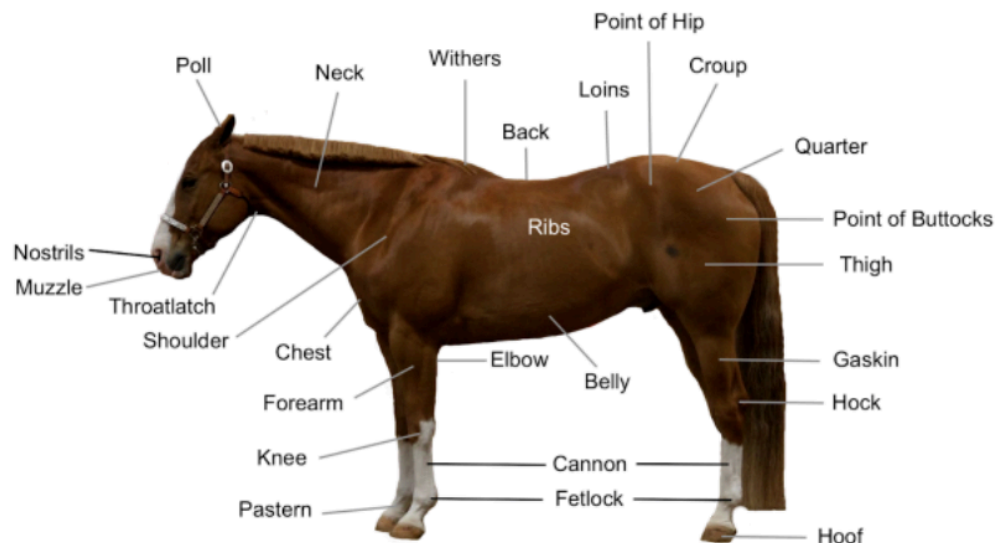
IV- Should be administered by a veterinary professional due to a higher risk of injury to the horse. If the needle is inserted into an artery, it can cause severe injury to the animal.

Vices:

Undesirable habits that often form as a result of confinement, insufficient exercise, boredom, or excess energy. Examples include:

Weaving, cribbing, pawing, head bobbing, stall walking, wall kicking, biting, etc.

Anatomy:



Misc:

Striding: The average horse stride measures approx. 12 feet, while the average pony stride measures approx. 8-10 feet, depending on size.

Gaits:

Walks- 4 beats

Trot- 2 beats

Canter- 3 beats

Aids: Broken into two categories, natural and artificial.

Natural Aids- Influence on the horse that comes from the riders body.

Includes the riders leg, hands, and seat.

Artificial Aids- Any aid that extends beyond the rider, such as a crop and spurs.