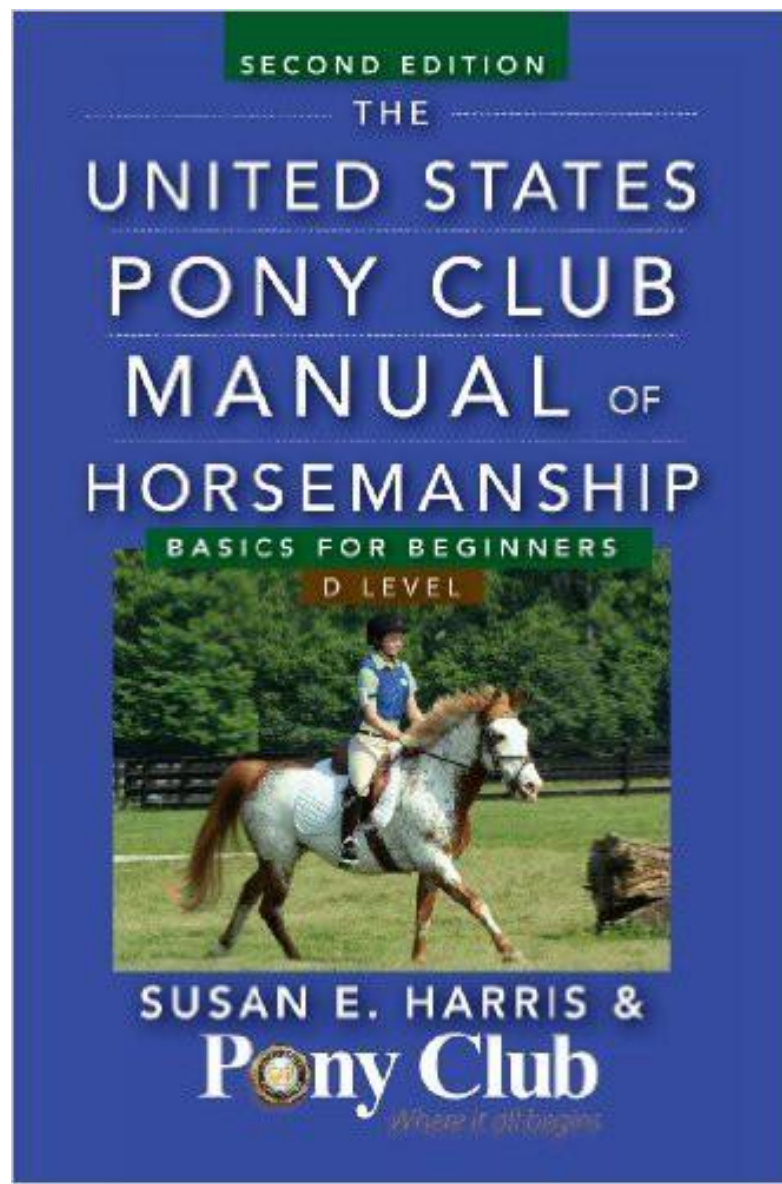


United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship:
D Level (2nd edition)

Reading Guide



United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: D Level (2nd edition)

Reading Guide

Purpose: *To help navigate the text and organize large amounts of information so comprehension and retention is increased.*

Timeline: *The goal is to complete the reading of the D Level Manual and corresponding reading guide in a calendar year. This equates to about one chapter a month or 5-6 pages a week.*

Credits: *Marissa Criswell, District Commissioner, Silver Stirrups Pony Club, Red River Region*

DIRECTONS:

Complete the definition or phrases below as best as you can from the D Level Manual.

The italicized words emphasizing an important concept or skill you should understand are listed in the order in which they appear in each chapter. Bolded "CAUTION" and "NOTE" information from the reading is also included.

Make sure to read the chapter as you are defining the words. For this list, do not look the words up on-line or in a dictionary. You must read the word(s) in their context. For example, "rating" in chapter 1 is different than "rating" in chapter 2, but both meanings are important in Pony Club. The term Certification is what Pony Club now uses instead of the term 'rating'

HAPPY HORSEMANSHIP LEARNING!!

A Note from the United States Pony Clubs, Inc.

The USPC's Mission:

What do the letters stand for in the core values of the USPC?

H -

O -

R -

S -

E -

_____ through Horsemanship.

Chapter 1: About Pony Club, Learning to Ride and Selecting the Right Pony

Pony:

Rating:

Over-mounted:

Must be worn with the chin-strap fastened and properly fitted *whenever you are on a horse or pony:*

All the time, you should follow:

Every day, you must have the time and interest to:

Chapter 2: Basic Riding on the Flat

Important safety rules are for *all* riders, not just _____.

Always do this type of check before mounting:

Starting on the *right* side, check:

As you go to the *left* side, check:

Bight:

You should sink *gently* _____. Never come down
_____.

Basic Balanced Seat is when good riders _____ not by
_____.

Sit on your *seat bones*:

To *drop* your stirrups:

To *pick up* your stirrups:

Aids:

Aids are _____, _____, _____ and
sometimes _____.

Riding a track:

When you ride in a ring you should usually stay *on the rail* or:

On the left hand:

On the right hand:

Inside:

Outside:

To keep your pony *on the rail* (_____) look ahead _____.

Change of direction:

Trot:

Half-seat:

It is also called *2-point position* because:

Half-seat is also called *jumping position* and it is used for _____,
_____ and for _____.

Posting (also called *rising*) is an _____.

Transition:

Up transition:

Down transition:

Rating:

Stop, dismount, and take the time to calm down if you are:

Don't try to ride a pony when you are upset or angry, and *never* lose your:

In lessons only, a pony who is very stubborn about eating grass may have to wear _____ (called *grass reins*).

CAUTION: Never use grass reins on a pony when _____ or going over _____ . Grass reins are not allowed to be used in _____ .

Seat:

Independent seat:

This often gets looser as your pony warms up and *always* recheck this before you jump:

CAUTION: Just because you have learned _____, Do NOT try to _____ .

Use your *eyes* to:

Use your *inside leg* to:

Use your *inside rein* to:

Use your *outside rein* to:

Keep your *outside leg*:

A *half-circle* is:

Circles are good practice for you and your pony. They help you learn _____, and they help your pony with _____ and make him _____ and easier _____.

To ride a good circle, you need to *look ahead* _____ and use your *inside leg* _____.

Bending cones:

Diagonal:

Left diagonal:

Right diagonal:

You should post on the *outside diagonal*:

When riding to the *right*, you rise when the *left front and right hind* legs go _____ and you sit when _____.

Check the *outside* shoulder (_____).

Canter depart:

To give the signal for a canter depart, put your *outside leg* (_____) back a couple of inches and _____.

Left lead:

Right lead:

When a pony canters around a ring or on a turn, he should be on the correct lead; his *inside* leg must _____ so he can _____.

To tell which lead your pony is cantering on, take a quick peek at your pony's *inside* shoulder (_____).

Take a quick peek at *both* shoulders. When a pony is on the inside lead, the _____

CAUTION: Just take a quick peek. Don't ride along with –

Remember, that this (stirrup standing) is an *exercise*, not:

Your *center* is:

It is to learn to ride ring figures of you practice in a *Dressage arena* or:

A *small dressage arena* is:

A *large dressage arena* is:

The aids you use to ride a circle are your legs, seat and hands. Your *inside leg* stays:

Your *outside leg* should:

Swiveling your *seat* tells your pony:

Your *hands* help to:

The *inside rein* asks your pony:

The *outside rein* tells your pony:

Your *eyes* are also important. They should:

A *10-meter circle* is:

To ride a *half-circle*, start by riding:

Changing the rein means:

When you are riding with _____, you are riding *on the right rein* so when you _____, you *change the rein*.

Changing the rein *on the diagonal* is a way of:

Center line:

Quarter line:

Rating:

In the walk, use *alternating leg aids* (_____) in rhythm with _____.

Aids:

Natural aids:

Artificial aids:

Any _____ (hands, leg or seat) can be *active, passive or preventing aid*.

An *active aid* is an aid that is:

A *passive aid* is ready, but is not:

A *preventing aid* is one that tells your pony *not*:

One hand moves slightly out to the side - asking the pony to turn in a _____ without _____. This is called a *leading rein* because it *leads* the pony _____.

One hand squeezes and relaxes; straight back - asking the pony to turn in _____, in a _____. This is called a *direct rein*.

One hand presses inward against the pony's neck - a _____ that asks the pony to _____. It is called a *neck rein* because _____.

Clashing your aids means:

Having *good hands* means that you can:

You need to ride with _____ and a secure *independent seat* so that you never need to:

Learning to ride *on contact* will come _____.

Each of your pony's _____ has its own *rhythm* or _____.

A *beat* is the:

On good way to teach your pony _____ is to use *breathing halts*.

Repeat the exercise: *breathe, whoa, stop and reward* and your pony will soon learn that when you _____ and _____, he should and _____.

This can become a *calm-down signal* for him and it's a good thing to do any time _____.

Chapter 3: Learning to Jump

Jumping position is the same as _____ or _____ position.

You will need to learn to aim your pony with your head and eyes. Pick out a *target* that is _____ (something like a _____ or a _____).

You should be in the *jumping position* every time _____.

Describe a *mane release*:

Cavaletti:

Blocks:

Poles:

A ground line:

False ground line:

Cross-rails:

Straight rails / Simple verticals:

Approach:

Undershoot:

Run out:

Overshoot:

Course:

Release:

Mane release is also called the _____ release and is for riders
_____.

Following through the air / Jumping on contact is also called the _____ release.
For this release, _____.

CAUTION: This is an _____ release, to be used -

Dropping:

Trotting grid is _____ ground poles or low caveletti with a
at the end. This helps your _____,
and _____.

Gymnastic jumping / Gridwork means:

Gymnastic jumping line / Grid trains a pony to _____,
pick up _____,
and use his _____ and _____ well when he jumps.

Straight rail:

Cross-rail oxer:

CAUTION: If your pony is afraid of a jump -

Getting a lead over a jump:

When you follow another rider over a jump, you *must*:

This is *at least*:

Chapter 4: Out and About with Your Pony

Grass reins:

Barn sour:

Herd instinct:

When the whole group starts racing, passing each other or going too fast, causing some ponies to get excited and becoming _____
This is dangerous!

Ware:

Revetted:

CAUTION: It is *not safe* for -

REMEMBER: *Before you ride on a public road, you must know the traffic laws for your area*
And _____!

Be safe, not sorry - beware of cars and trucks *all the time*; even if you have the
_____. A driver may not _____ or _____.

Always ask before -

Chapter 5: Handling, Leading and Tying Your Pony

CAUTION: Do NOT take _____ or _____ into -

When you lead or hold a pony, *always*:

Stand square:

Jogging out:

A pony must always be tied up with _____ and _____,
never:

A pony must *never* be tied with:

Safety string:

Panic snap or breakaway snap:

Quick-release Knot:

Cross-tie:

A pony must *never* be tied up by:

Off-side:

Near side:

Blow up:

Never leave a saddle on a pony with:

For safety's sake, these *must always be run up whenever the rider is out of the saddle*:

NOTE: You should be able to _____ under all parts of the _____
and a _____ should fit between _____.

Head shy:

Please see the *USPC Horse Management Handbook* for:

Chapter 6: Taking Care of Your Pony

Stable vices:

Soft:

The United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Intermediate Horsemanship (C Level)
covers:

This *must* be done by an experienced horse person:

When a pony works hard he gets hot and sweaty, just as you do when you run and play hard; he *must* be:

Cooler:

Anti-sweat sheet:

Mud cracks:

Scurf:

Cactus cloth:

Frog:

Clinches:

Sand colic:

Stall picker:

Cast:

Picking out a stall means:

Hay net: Stable

vices: Cribbing:

Cribbing strap:

Weaving:

Baseline vital signs:

Chapter 7: Nutrition and Condition

Stabled, in pasture or stabled part of the time AND in pasture part of the time are the:

Colic:

Founder:

5 basic kinds of nutrition a pony needs are: _____, _____,
_____, _____, and _____

Roughage:

Concentrates:

Succulents:

CAUTION: *Never –*

Water:

Salt:

Dehydrated:

Impaction colic:

Bales:

Flakes:

Sand colic:

Grazing muzzle:

Condition:

Fit:

Soft or unfit:

Body condition score:

Bloom:

Chapter 8: Your Pony's Feet and Shoeing

Farrier:

Thrush:

Frog:

Cleft:

Reset:

Corn:

Clinches:

Chapter 9: Health Care and Veterinary Knowledge

Equine veterinarian:

Prepurchase exam:

Internal parasites:

Dewormers:

Potomac horse fever is caused by *Neorickettsia risticii* and is found in a:

ACT stands for:

A -

C -

T -

CAUTION: All bandages must be -

Leg wraps:

Leg pads:

Fasteners:

Polo bandages:

Polo wraps:

Chapter 10: Safe Traveling and Trailering

The *USPC Horse Management Handbook* describes in detail the basic items you should carry in an _____ (which will let you take care of a _____ or _____).

The *USPC Horse Management Handbook* describes in detail the basic items you should carry in an _____ (which will let you fix _____ or _____).

While you are waiting until someone has fastened the tail bar or back door behind him (your pony) before you tie him up, what should you do?

CAUTION: *Never* -

CAUTION: *Always* -

Chapter 11: Pony Parts, Colors and Conformation

Color:

Base color:

Points:

Sorrel:

Red dun:

Grullo:

Bay dun:

Mouse dun:

Face mask:

Dorsal stripe:

Leg barring:

Piebald:

Skewbald:

Frosting:

Sclera:

Hands:

Gaits:

Walk:

Trot:

Suspension:

Canter:

Gallop:

Type:

Breed:

Purebreds:

Grade:

Conformation:

Faults of the head:

Clean:

Two *faults* of the neck are

1. *Bull neck:*

2. *Ewe neck:*

Three *faults* of the back are:

1.

2.

3.

Faults of the shoulder are:

Two *faults* of the pasterns are:

1.

2.

Chapter 12: Tack

Tack:

Tack her up:

Untacking:

Tack shop:

In Pony Club, *English tack* is used because:

Halter: Lead

rope: Lead

shank:

Chain-end lead shank:

All-purpose balanced seat saddle:

The stirrup bar is usually kept in the *open* position so if:

Numnahs: Snaffle

bridle: CAUTION:

Never - Bit:

A Pony Club rider should use _____ that will control his pony _____. This is usually some kind of *snaffle bit*. Some _____ may need a *Kimberwicke* or *pelham* _____, or some other kind.

A *snaffle bit* has:

Snaffle bits work by *direct pressure*. This means _____ of pressure on the _____ makes _____ of pressure on the _____.

Kimberwicke bit:

Because it has a *curb chain* and *shanks*, a *Kimberwicke bit* works by *leverage* and _____ the pressure. For example, _____ of _____ pressure might cause _____ of pressure on the _____.

Uxeter Kimberwicke:

Pelham bit:

The snaffle ring (Pelham bit):

Curb ring (Pelham bit):

Curb chain (Pelham bit):

A Pelham bit has *shanks*, which makes it a _____ bit. Long shanks (more than _____) make a Pelham bit more _____ and are discouraged for _____ riding.

Bit converter or rounding:

Types of _____ Boots: *galloping boots*, *brushing boots*, *tendon boots*, *splint boots*, *ankle boots*, *fetlock boots*.

Sports medicine boots are designed to:

Brushing boots, splint boots and ankle boots protect against:

Splint boots are used to:

Bell boots are used to:

Shipping boots are used when:

There are four words to remember when _____:
clean, condition, place, and repair.

Tanned:

Conditioning:

Jockeys:

If _____ is needed, you can apply it on the *underside* of the _____ in a thin coat.

Protecting the _____ should always be done *after* _____ and any _____.

The *USPC Horse Management Handbook* has more information about:

Saddler:

Dry rot:

Hook stud:

You should check the _____ EVERY TIME you _____.

Back protector pad:

Dip or seat:

Lift-back, lollipop or riser pad:

Girth extender:

A shaped, contoured, overlay or chafeless girth:

A Balding girth:

A three-fold girth:

A lampwick girth:

A string girth:

A dressage or Lonsdale girth:

An elastic end girth:

A girth cover:

Stirrup leathers:

Stirrup irons are usually made of _____. They should be _____ wider (_____) than the rider's foot.

Girth loop:

Baby pad:

Breastplate (Hunt Style) keeps the _____ from _____. The *yoke* fits around the _____ and the *center strap* goes between the _____ and fastens around the _____.

Breast collar (Event or Polo Type) keeps the _____ from _____.

A *standing martingale* has a *martingale strap* that attaches to the _____ (never to a _____) and runs between the _____ to the _____. The *neck-strap* buckles on the _____. It should be secured by a *rubber ring* at the _____, so that the martingale cannot hang down in a _____, which is _____.

Note: In Pony Club competitions, _____ are usually allowed only for _____.

A *running martingale* is a martingale strap that fastens around the _____ and splits at the _____, with each strap ending in a *rein ring*. The reins run through these _____. For _____, the reins must have *rein stops*, which prevent the _____ from getting caught on the _____.

The *neck strap* (running martingale) buckles on the _____ and should be _____ with a *rubber ring* at the _____.

Neck-strap:

Dropped noseband:

A *flash noseband* is a *caresson noseband* with a *flash strap* _____. It is used to _____ and hold the _____ in position.

A *figure-eight noseband* is also used to _____, but it rests higher on his face and lets his _____ expand better for work. The *upper strap* goes _____ behind the _____, inside the bridle. The *lower strap* buckles _____, in the _____. A small *pad* rests high on the _____, where the straps _____. Both straps should be _____ but not _____. You should be able to slip a _____.

All-purpose balanced seat saddle:

CAUTION: Bridles for ponies should NOT have -

Bight:

Chapter 13: Dress and Turnout

Turnout:

Workmanlike:

Everyday turnout:

Informal turnout:

Formal turnout:

The *USPC Horse Management Handbook* describes the differences between _____ and _____ attire.

Never work around ponies in -

You must wear an _____ safety riding helmet whenever you are _____, _____ or _____.

_____ will save your life!

D level Pony Club members may participate in regional Pony Club rallies wearing appropriate _____ attire except when they are attempting to _____. In that case, either correct _____ or _____ attire is to be worn. For more information about this, check the *USPC Horse Management Handbook*.

Check the *USPC Horse Management Handbook* for complete details regarding attire requirements for _____. Refer to the current *USPC Horse Management Handbook* for complete information regarding _____.

Turnout inspection:

Safety check:

The *USPC Horse Management Handbook* will list the requirements for inspection of your tack and turnout according to _____.

According to the *USPC Rules for Rallies*, braiding the mane or tail is not permitted for Pony Club events, except for _____.

The *USPC Horse Management Handbook* and the *USPC Rules for Rallies* provides requirements for _____.

© The United States Pony Clubs, Inc.

The Kentucky Horse Park, 4041 Iron Works Parkway, Lexington, KY 40511-8483

859/254-7669 (PONY) Fax 859/233-4652 email: uspc@ponyclub.org

Copying permitted for internal use by and for members and volunteers of The United States Pony Clubs only.