

Otsego County 4-H



Horse & Pony Project
SENIOR
AGE 15-19

Name: _____ Current 4-H Age: _____

Years in 4-H: _____ Years in Horse Program: _____

Current 4-H Club: _____

Project Start Date: __/__/__ Project End Date: __/__/__



MSU Extension programs and material are open to all without regard to race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, religion, age, height, weight, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, marital status, family status, or veteran status.



Objectives of the 4-H Horse Project

- 1 Experience the pride of owning (or leasing) a horse or pony and being responsible for it's management.
- 2 Develop an appreciation of horseback riding as a healthy and wholesome form of recreation.
- 3 Learn skills in horsemanship and an understanding of the business/finances of owning and working with horses.
- 4 Increase knowledge of safety precautions to prevent injury to self, others and your horse.
- 5 Promote greater love and respect for animals.
- 6 Develop leadership, initiative, self-reliance, sportsmanship, and other positive character traits.
- 7 Be better prepared for citizenship responsibilities through working in groups and supporting community horse projects and activities.



The Project Record Book

This is the place where you keep records on your 4-H horse project. If properly used and kept, it will give a clear picture of what you have accomplished through the year of your 4-H horse project. Here are some tips to help you finish the year with a great record book...



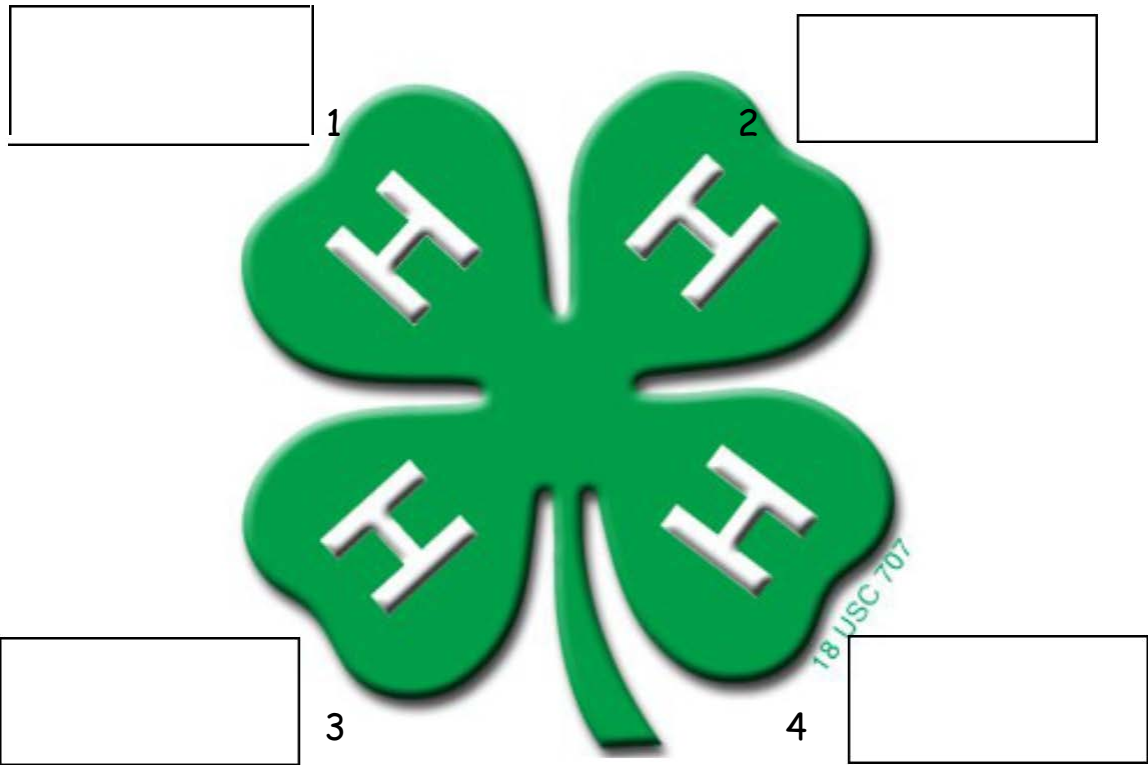
- 1 Read through this book at the beginning of the year to familiarize yourself with the content and worksheets.
- 2 Complete the essential information at the beginning of the year: cover page, about your horse, planning/goals sections. Share your goals with your leader.
- 3 Write neatly and legibly. Be sure you do your own work.
- 4 This book includes just a handful of important educational topics...but there are so many more topics you will want learn about. Add your own pages as you learn more throughout the year. You may wish to add dividers and new sections at the end of this book for your additional pages.
- 5 Maintain your book in a 3-ring binder if possible. You can even decorate the binder and pages to add some color and creativity to your book.
- 6 Write a project story that captures your project goals, activities, challenges, accomplishments, memories and thoughts.

Being a 4-H Member in Good Standing

In general, all 4-H members are expected to meet the following standards to be considered "in good standing" in the Otsego County 4-H Program and to earn "year end" awards. Your club may have additional requirements.

- 1 Attend a minimum of 6 club meetings.
- 2 Complete a project book.

The 4-H Pledge



For my _____, my _____,
My _____, and my _____.



4-H Motto

To make the _____.

4-H Slogan

_____ by _____.



4-H Colors

&

4-H Citizenship & Community Service Record

Date	Event & Location	What You Did at the Event	Person in Charge	Hours You Spent
			Total Hours	

My Project Horse

Horse's Barn Name: _____ Horse's number of years in 4-H: _____

Horse's Sex: (Mare or Gelding) _____ Horse's Age: _____

Horse's Height: _____ (in hands) Horse's Color: _____

Horse's Breed: _____

If registered: Registered Name?: _____
Registry Association? _____

This horse is owned by Me My Family Leased/Borrowed

When did you begin working with this horse as your 4-H Project horse? _____

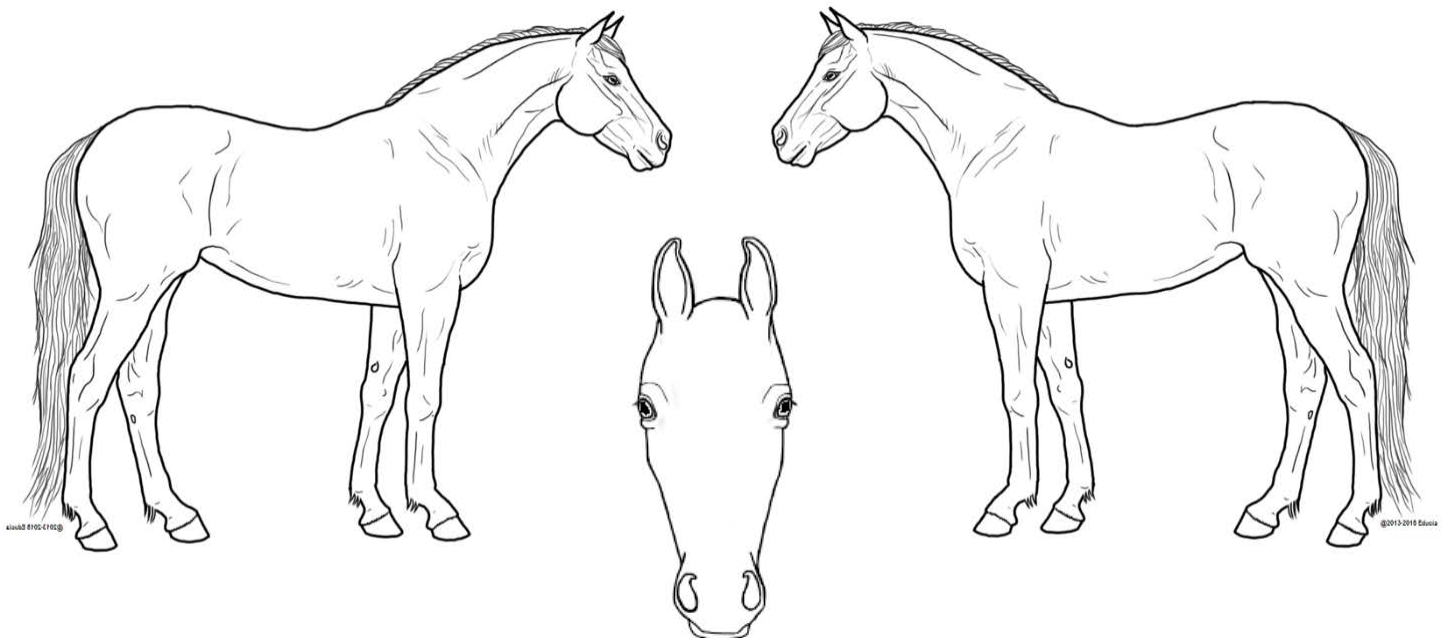
Describe this horse's skill level/previous training: _____

Describe this horse's temperament: _____

Date of most recent Coggins Test? ____/____/____

What markings, tattoos, or blemishes does your horse have? _____

Markings: With a thin black marker or pen draw the face, and leg markings to match your horse, as accurately as possible. You can also draw any tattoos or scars.



If you have two project horses, please copy this page and do one for each horse.

My Goals for the 4-H Year

The beginning of the 4-H year is a good time to begin thinking about what you'd like to do or learn in 4-H during the upcoming months. List some of your goals for the year and what plans you have to accomplish these goals. Make sure your goals are realistic and can be completed in a year. Talk to your leader and parents about your goals.

My goals for the year...	What I need to do to reach each goal...
Example: Teach my horse to bow and demonstrate it to my 4H club.	Example: 1-Research trick training techniques 2-Write a training plan 3-Get any needed equipment 4-Work thru my plan 2-3x per week 5-Show my progress to my 4-H club
#1	
#2	
#3	
#4	

Are your goals SMART?

Specific	Measurable	Attainable	Relevant	Timely
Detailed and exact?	Can you track your progress?	Is it reasonable?	Is it worthwhile? Does it relate to your project?	Can it be reached during the project year?

Project Planning & Budgeting

1. What factors helped you select your project horse and why? (purpose, breed, age, cost, location, etc.)

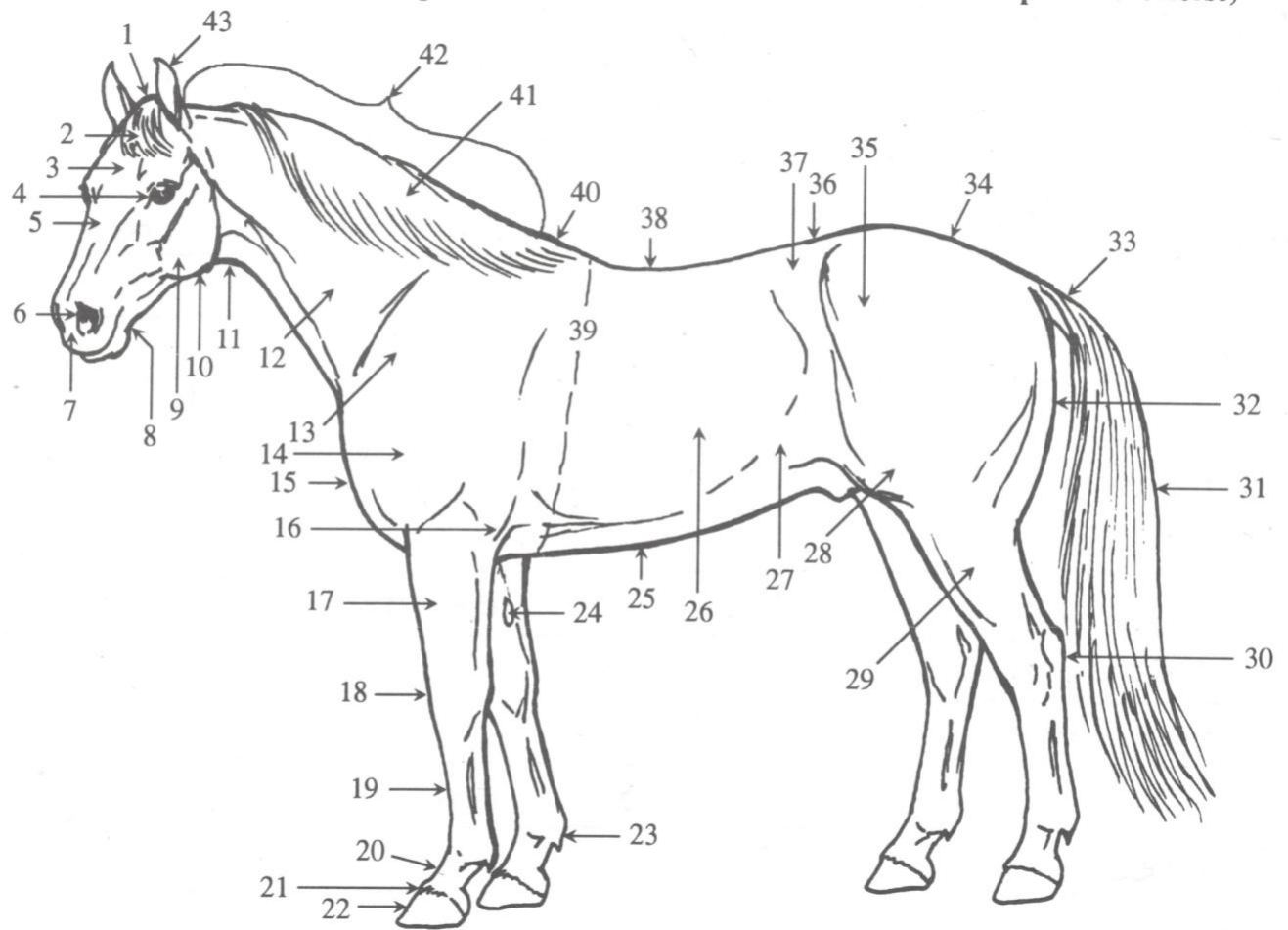
2. Where will your horse be stabled? Describe the facility and any details on how/where your horse will be kept.

3. Describe your plan for your horse's activities this project year (training, conditioning, showing, pleasure riding, etc.).

Budget Projection: Anticipate your potential expenses and income.

	Estimated Expenses	Estimated Income
Project Animal (if purchasing, leasing or selling this year.)	\$	\$
Tack, Equipment, Supplies	\$	\$
Feed (Hay, grain, minerals)	\$	\$
Health Care (vet, farrier, dental, etc.)	\$	\$
Learning (lessons, training, clinics, etc.)	\$	\$
Shows (entries, travel, or income from winnings)	\$	\$
TOTALS	\$	\$

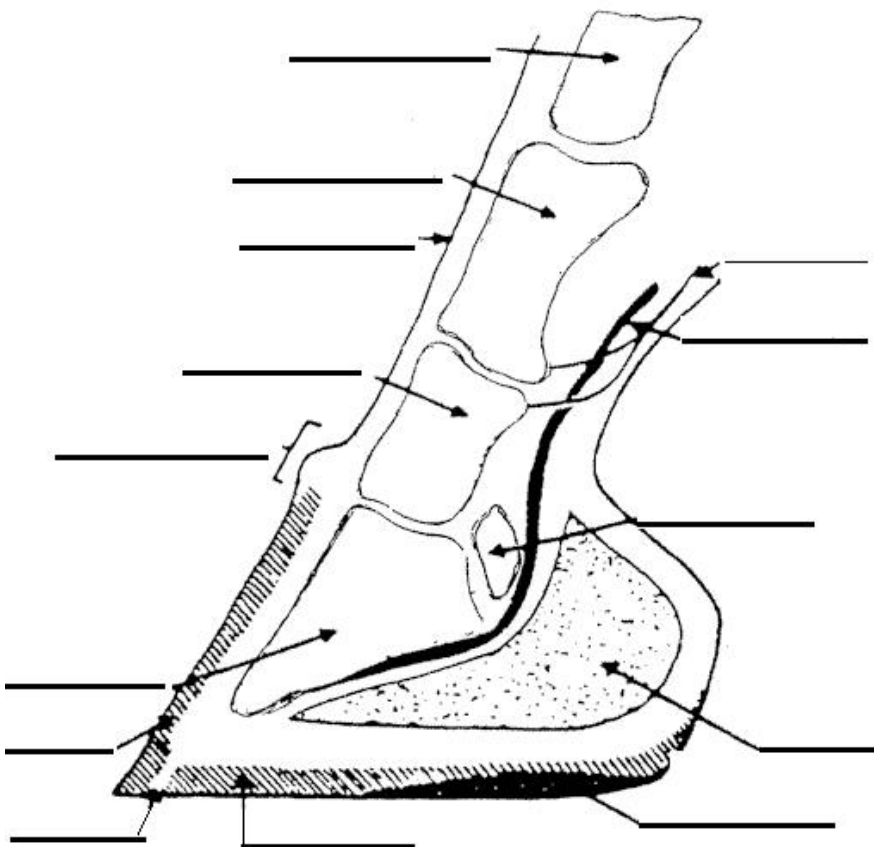
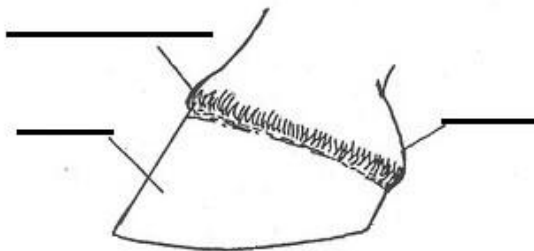
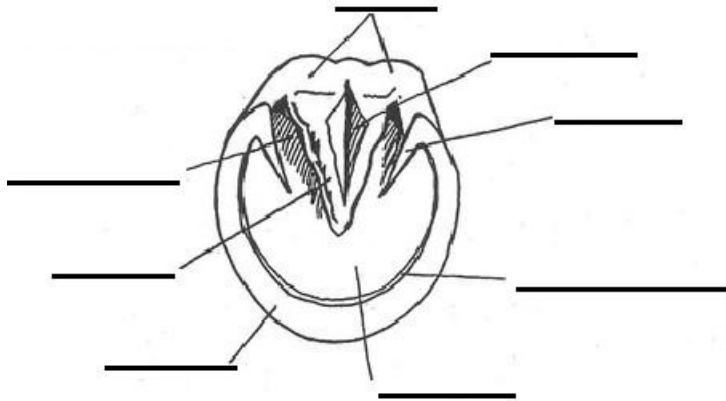
Parts of the Horse



Match the numbered body part above with the name of the body part below.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| _____ Abdomen | _____ Coupling | _____ Forelock | _____ Muzzle |
| _____ Arm | _____ Crest | _____ Forehead | _____ Neck |
| _____ Back | _____ Croup | _____ Gaskin | _____ Nostril |
| _____ Barrel | _____ Dock | _____ Heart girth | _____ Pastern |
| _____ Buttock | _____ Ear | _____ Hip | _____ Poll |
| _____ Cannon | _____ Elbow | _____ Hock | _____ Shoulder |
| _____ Cheek | _____ Eye | _____ Hoof | _____ Stifle |
| _____ Chest | _____ Face | _____ Jowl | _____ Tail |
| _____ Chestnut | _____ Fetlock lock | _____ Knee | _____ Throat |
| _____ Chin Groove | _____ Flank | _____ Loin | _____ Withers |
| _____ Coronet | _____ Forearm | _____ Mane | |

Parts of the Hoof and Lower Leg



Label the parts of the hoof and lower leg using words from the Word Bank. Note: Some words will be used more than once.

Word Bank

(Some may be used 2 times)

Short Pastern Bone

Frog

Digital Cushion

Wall

White Line

Skin

Cannon Bone

Toe

Bar

Heel

Coronary Band

Long Pastern Bone

Pedal Bone

Cleft

White Line

Commissure

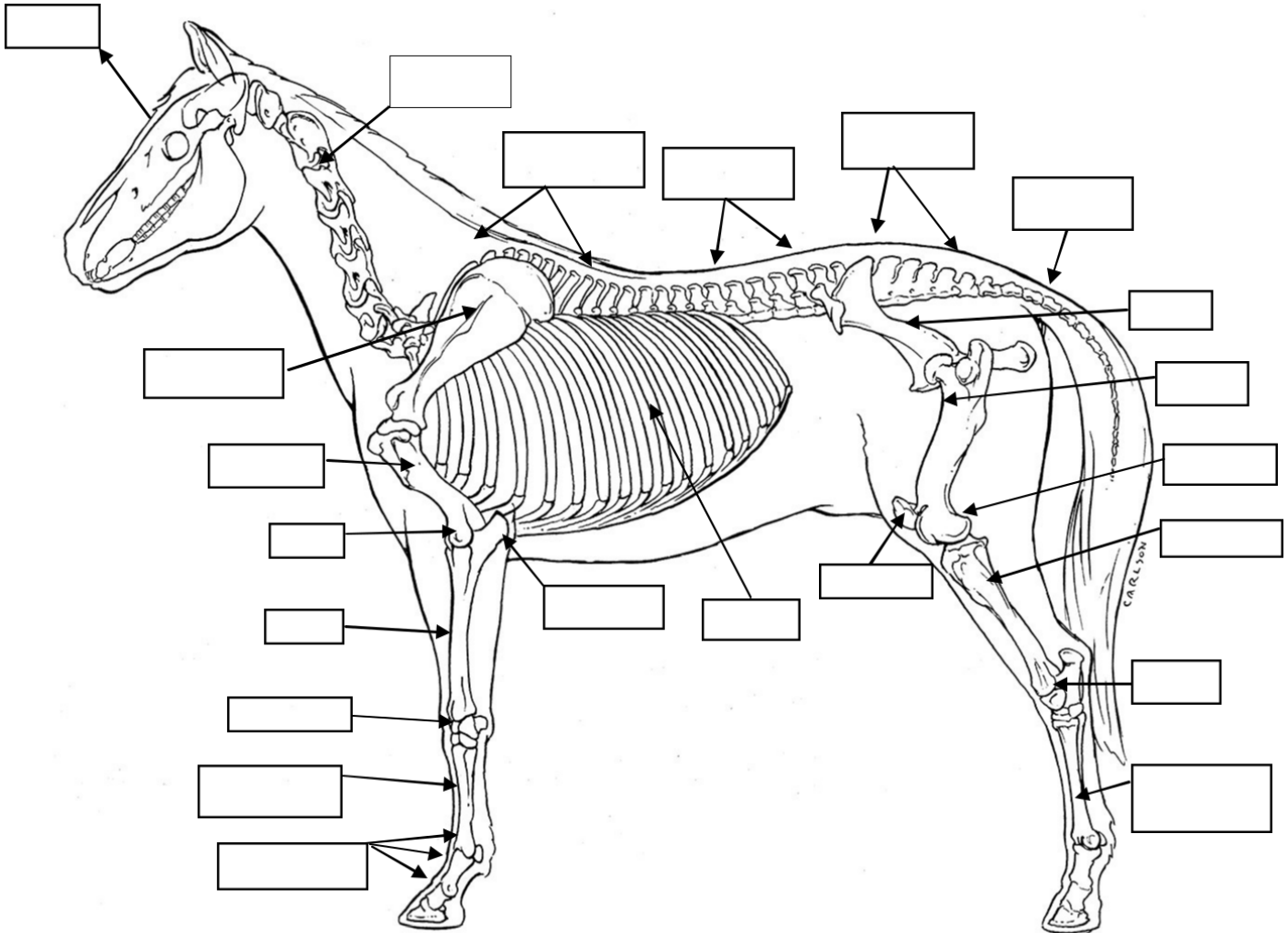
Navicular Bone

Superficial Flexor Tendon

Sole

Deep Flexor Tendon

The Equine Skeletal System

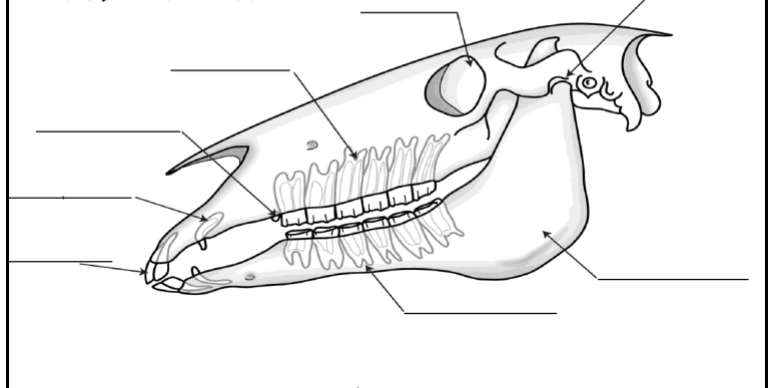


Skeleton Word Bank

Fill in the appropriate number in the boxes above.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1-Cervical Vertebrae | 12-Skull (Maxilla) |
| 2-Ilium | 13-Thoracic Vertebrae |
| 3-Tibia | 14-Femur |
| 4-Tarsal Joint (Hock) | 15-Carpals (knee joint) |
| 5-Metatarsal (cannon) | 16-Lumbar Vertebrae |
| 6-Scapula | 17-Coccygeal Vertebrae |
| 7-Phalanges | 18-Fibula |
| 8-Sacral Vertebrae | 19-Ribs |
| 9-Humorous | 20-Radius |
| 10-Olecranon | 21-Patella |
| 11-Ulna | 22-Metacarpal (cannon) |

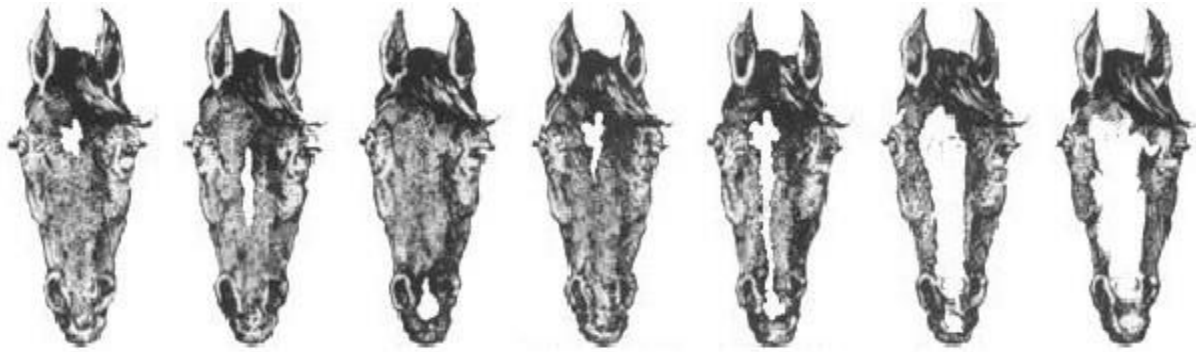
THE EQUINE SKULL



Skull Word Bank

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| A-Bony Orbit | E-Maxillary Cheek Teeth |
| B-Wolf Tooth | F-Mandibular Cheek Teeth |
| C-Incisor Teeth | G-Canine Tooth |
| D-Mandible | H-Temporomandibular joint |

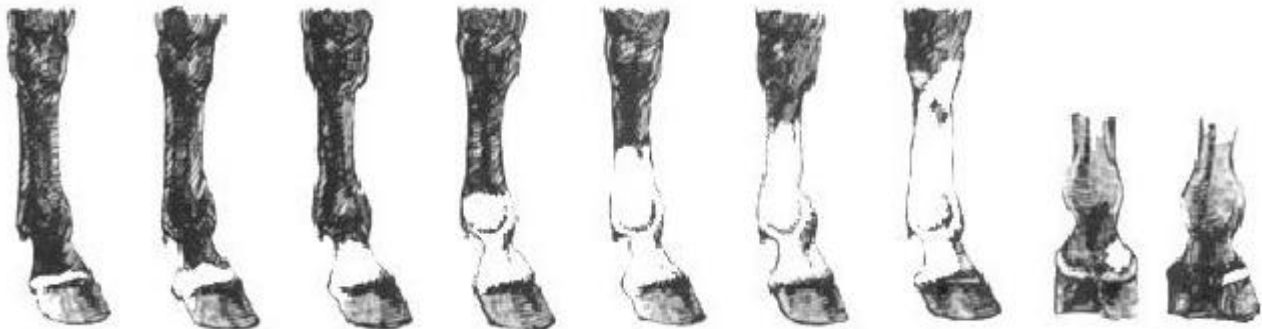
Face & Leg Markings



A B C D E F G

Fill in the correct face marking:

A _____ D _____ F _____
 B _____ E _____ G _____
 C _____



A B C D E F G H I

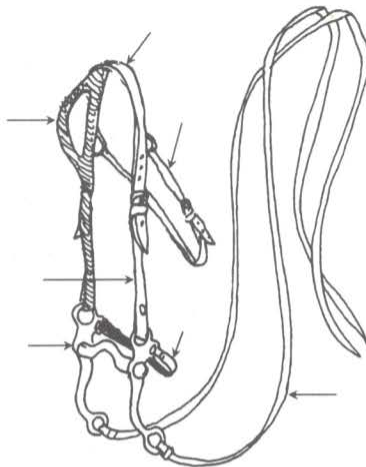
Fill in the correct leg marking:

A _____ D _____ G _____
 B _____ E _____ H _____
 C _____ F _____ I _____

Western Tack

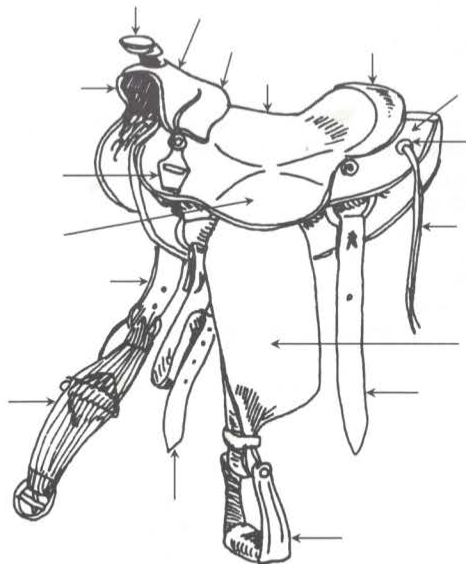
Western Bridle Parts to choose from:

- Cheek piece
- Crownpiece
- Curb bit
- Curb Strap
- Reins
- Shaped Ear piece
- Throatlatch



Western Saddle Parts to choose from:

- Cantle
- Cinch
- Concho
- Fender
- Gullet
- Horn
- Latigo Keeper
- Long Latigo
- Pommel
- Rear Cinch Strap
- Rear Jockey
- Saddle Strings
- Seat
- Seat Jockey
- Short Latigo
- Stirrup
- Swell

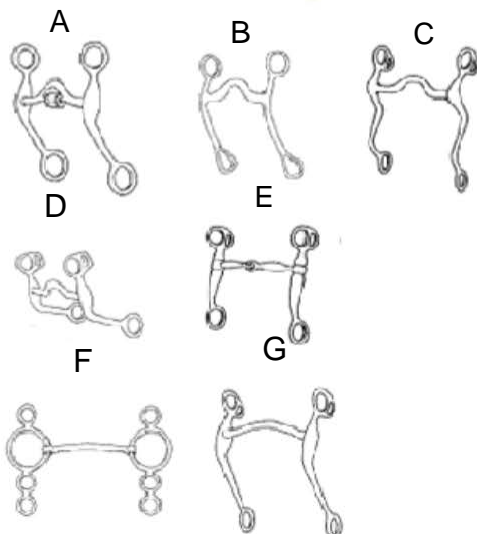


A Bit of Knowledge

1. Bits operate by putting _____ on one or more parts of the horse's mouth/head.
2. Bits rest on the _____ of the mouth.
3. The severity of a bit is determined by how much discomfort is produced at each _____ point.
4. The length of the _____ on a curb bits affects the severity of the bit.
5. Having light _____ is very important when using any type of bridle.
6. What is a War Bridle?

7. Curb bits are also referred to as _____ bits.
8. List the 5 main pressure points of the basic curb bit:

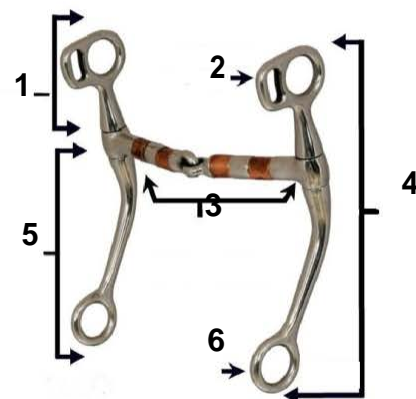
Basic Western Bits



Match the name of the Western bit with the labeled bits in the diagram.

- ___ Tom Thumb
- ___ Low port 5-Shanked Curb
- ___ Mullen Mouth Curb
- ___ Low Port Curb Bit w/ Roller
- ___ Basic Curb Bit
- ___ Mullen Gag Bit
- ___ Grazing Bit

Parts of a Bit



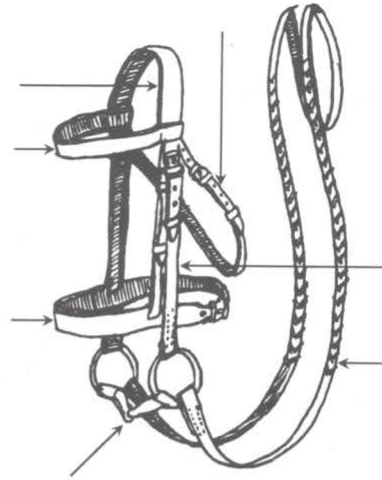
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ |

Word bank: Cheek, Curb Strap Ring, Mouthpiece, Purchase, Shank, Rein Ring

ENGLISH TACK

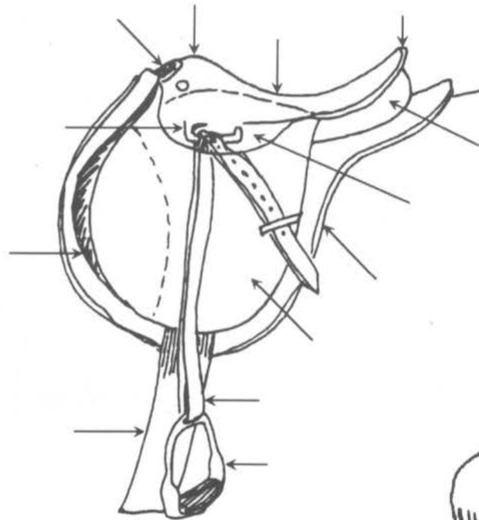
English Bridle Parts to choose from:

- Browband
- Cavesson
- Cheek piece
- Crownpiece
- Rein
- Snaffle bit
- Throatlatch

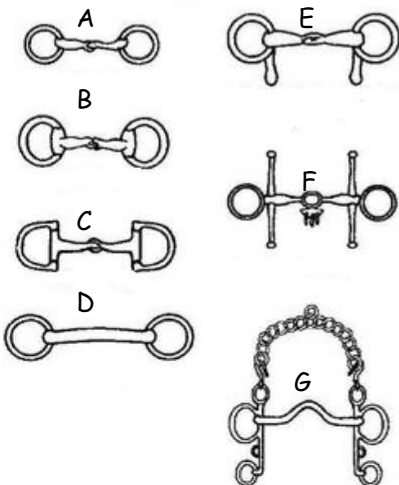


English Saddle Parts to choose from:

- Billets
- Buckle guard
- Cantle
- Flap
- Girth
- Gullet
- Knee roll
- Pad
- Panels
- Pommel
- Safety stirrup bar
- Seat
- Skirt
- Stirrup iron
- Stirrup leather



English Bits



Match the name of the English bit with the labeled bits in the diagram.

- ___ Half Cheek Snaffle
- ___ Loose Ring Snaffle
- ___ Rubber Mullen Mouth
- ___ Full Cheek w/ Keys
- ___ D-Ring Snaffle
- ___ Pelham Bit
- ___ Eggbutt Snaffle

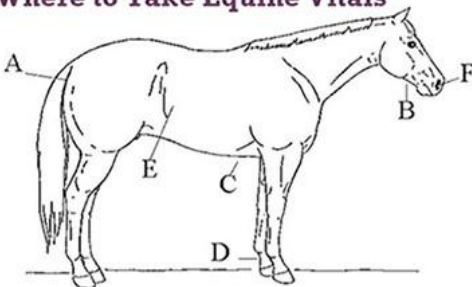
Horse Health—Know Your Horse

Anyone who owns and/or works with horses should have some basic knowledge of how to evaluate a horse's general condition. An important part of assessing a horse's health is taking vital sign readings. Although there are normal ranges for vital signs, each horse is unique. You need to know what is normal for your horse so that you can tell when something is not right. The better you know your horse, the faster you will notice changes. Spotting trouble early can help prevent more serious problems.

Vital Sign	How to take it	Normal or Average	My Horse's Baseline	Baseline Date
Temperature	Use a rectal thermometer. Start with petroleum jelly, insert at a slight upward angle, wait 3 minutes (or less for quick read thermometers)	Normal Temperature Range: _____ - _____ Degrees Fahrenheit		
Pulse	Feel with back of hand under left elbow or with fingers at maxillary artery under jaw. Count for 15 seconds and multiply by 4 to get beats per minute (BPM)	Normal BPM range: _____ - _____		
Respiration	Watch profile of belly against contrasting surface (ground) or watch nostrils.	Normal Breaths Per Minute: _____ - _____		
Mucosal Color	Raise upper lip and look at underside of lip or gums above teeth.	Normal: _____ Not Normal: _____		
Capillary Refill	Raise upper lip and press thumb to blanch gum above incisors. Count seconds to refill to pink.	Normal: _____ seconds		
Hydration	Pinch a fold of neck skin. Count the seconds until it flattens out.	Normal _____ seconds or less		

Answer the following questions about horse health/vitals:

Where to Take Equine Vitals



- A: rectal temperature
- B, C, D: locations to measure pulse
- E, F: locations to measure respiration

1. Foals usually have a _____ temperature than a mature horse.
2. What does "TPR" stand for?

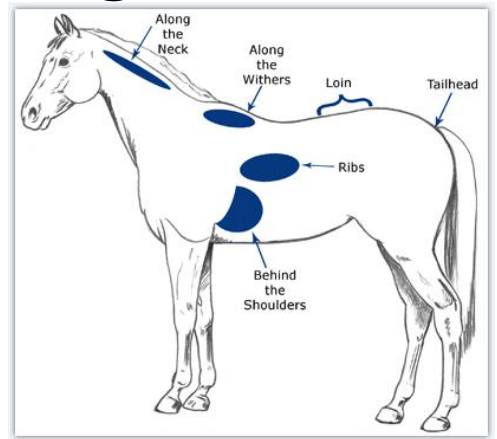
3. A fit horse's rates will return to normal _____ than an unfit horse.
4. Define "Capillary". _____
5. Define "Hydration". _____
6. A good tool to have in your horse kit to listen to heart, lungs, and gut sounds: _____
7. Knowing your horse's typical gut sounds is important because:

Body Condition Scoring

The Henneke Body Condition Scoring System is a scientific method of evaluating a horse's body condition regardless of breed, body type, sex or age. It is based on both visual appraisal and palpable fat cover of the six major points of the horse that are most responsive to changes in body fat—the neck, withers (where the neck ends and the back begins), shoulder, ribs, loin, and tailhead.

Here's what to do: Apply firm pressure to each part as indicated on the diagram to get an idea of how much fat is present. Feel all around the area, as if you were squeezing firm clay. It is possible to be firm and gentle at the same time, and both traits are necessary to properly score a horse.

For each area, mark the results in the proper square of the chart. Once you are done, add up the scores listed on the left column and divide by 6. This is your Overall Henneke Body Condition Score.



YOUR HORSE'S BCS

Evaluate each location on your horse and record the numbers below to find your horse's BCS.

Neck _____

Withers _____

Shoulder _____

Ribs _____

Back(Loin) _____

Tailhead Area _____

TOTAL _____

Divide the TOTAL by 6

=

Overall Henneke Body Condition Score

Date: __/__/__

Date: __/__/__

Condition	Neck	Withers	Shoulder	Ribs	Back	Tailhead Area
1 Poor (extremely emaciated)	Bone structure easily noticeable	Bone structure easily noticeable	Bone structure easily noticeable	Ribs projecting prominently	Spinous processes projecting prominently	Tailhead, pinbones, and hook bones projecting prominently
No fatty tissue can be felt						
2 Very Thin (emaciated)	Bone structure faintly discernible	Bone structure faintly discernible	Bone structure faintly discernible	Ribs prominent	Slight fat covering over base of spinous processes. Transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae feel rounded. Spinous processes are prominent	Tailhead prominent Pin bones prominent Hook bones prominent
3 Thin	Neck accentuated	Withers accentuated	Shoulder accentuated	Slight fat cover over ribs. Ribs easily discernible	Fat buildup halfway on spinous processes, but easily discernible. Traverse processes cannot be felt	Tailhead prominent but individual vertebrae cannot be visually identified. Hook bones appear rounded, but are still easily discernible. Pin bones not distinguishable
4 Moderately Thin	Neck not obviously thin	Withers not obviously thin	Shoulder not obviously thin	Faint outline of ribs discernible	Negative crease (peaked appearance) along back	Prominence depends on conformation. Fat can be felt. Hook bones not discernible
5 Moderate	Neck blends smoothly into body	Withers rounded over spinous processes	Shoulder blends smoothly into body	Ribs cannot be visually distinguished, but can be easily felt	Back is level	Fat around tailhead beginning to feel spongy
6 Moderately Fleishy	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat beginning to be deposited behind shoulder	Fat over ribs feels spongy	May have a slight positive crease (a groove) down back	Fat around tailhead feels soft
7 Fleishy	Fat deposited along neck	Fat deposited along withers	Fat deposited behind shoulder	Individual ribs can be felt, but noticeable fat filling between ribs	May have a positive crease down the back	Fat around tailhead is soft
8 Fat	Noticeable thickening of neck	Area along withers filled with fat	Area behind shoulder filled with fat	Difficult to feel ribs	Positive crease down the back	Fat around tailhead very soft
9 Extremely Fat	Bulging fat	Bulging fat	Bulging fat	Patchy fat appearing over ribs	Obvious crease down the back Flank filled with fat	Bulging fat around tailhead

*Modified from: Henneke et al. (1983) Equine Vet. J. 15(4):372

Horse Terms

- A. Cups
 - B. Wolf Teeth
 - C. Parrot Mouth
 - D. Galvayne's Groove
 - E. Ration
 - F. Trace Minerals
 - G. Forage
 - H. Equine Influenza
 - I. C.O.P.D (Heaves)
 - J. EPM (Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis)
 - K. Strongyles
 - L. Bot Flies
 - M. Black Points
 - N. Action
 - O. Conformation
 - P. Cow Hocked
 - Q. Paunchy
 - R. Forging
 - S. Paddling
 - T. Extended Trot
 - U. Lateral Gate
 - V. Diagonal Gate
 - W. Transition
 - X. Counter Canter
 - Y. Drop the Bit
 - Z. Collection
- ___ The hollow space on the wearing surface of the incisor teeth.
 - ___ The entire feed allowed during a 24-hour period.
 - ___ Front foot and opposite hind move together.
 - ___ The small teeth that may appear in front of the upper molars, generally found in male horses.
 - ___ An allergic disorder with breathing problems during exercise, dry cough, and nasal discharge after exercise.
 - ___ When the horse carries his head in a proper position for its breed type and is calmly accepting the rider's contact with the reins.
 - ___ A large fly that resembles a honeybee and lays yellow eggs on the hairs of the horse's legs, chest, belly and neck.
 - ___ Throwing the front feet outward as they are pickup up. Most common in toe-narrow or pigeon-toed horses.
 - ___ Mane, tail and legs are all black or darker than the rest of the horse.
 - ___ The front and hind feet on the same side move together.
 - ___ Too much belly.
 - ___ Upper incisors hang over the lower incisors, causing uneven wear.
 - ___ Feeds that are high in fiber such as hay and grasses.
 - ___ Disease of the spinal cord and nervous system. Incoordination that is mild at first but is progressive.
 - ___ A line on the upper corner incisor that appears at the gum line at about 10 years of age, extends halfway down at about 15 years, and reaches the end of the tooth at about 20 years. It then begins to disappear starting from the gum down until it vanishes after 30 years.
 - ___ To remove the bit for a judge's inspection.
 - ___ Minerals that are needed in very small amounts for the normal functioning of the body.
 - ___ How a horse moves its feet and legs at a walk, trot, etc.
 - ___ Highly contagious viral disease, primarily of young horses with nasal discharge, fever, rapid breathing, cough, loss of appetite.
 - ___ Cantering on the outside lead in a circle.
 - ___ Hocks close together, feet wide apart.
 - ___ Striking the forefoot (heal or sole) with the toe of the hindfoot.
 - ___ The most common of the equine internal parasites, found in the large intestine.
 - ___ Structure, form, and symmetrical arrangement of the horse's body.
 - ___ Long strides as the horse stretches and lengthens its stride to the greatest degree possible, with a great amount of suspension.
 - ___ A change in gait.

How to Calculate Monthly Cost of Feeds

(Complete this page for one horse project.)

Grain

Cost of a bag of grain: \$ _____ ÷ _____ lbs in the bag = \$ _____ per lb.

Amount fed: _____ lbs per day X _____ days in the month = _____ total lbs.

Monthly cost of grain: \$ _____ X _____ lbs = (Monthly Cost of Grain)
(Cost per lb grain) (Total amount fed)

Hay

Cost of a bale of hay: \$ _____ ÷ _____ lbs per bale = \$ _____ per lb.

Amount fed: _____ lbs per day X _____ days in the month = _____ total lbs.

Monthly cost of hay: \$ _____ X _____ lbs = (Monthly Cost of Hay)
(Cost per lb hay) (Total amount fed)

Supplements

Supplement Name: _____ Cost: \$ _____ ÷ _____ oz in container = \$ _____ per oz.

Amount fed: _____ oz per day X _____ days in the month = _____ total oz.

Monthly cost of supplement: \$ _____ X _____ oz = (Monthly Supplement Cost)
(Cost per oz) (Total amount fed)

Additional Supplements (Calculate on back, enter total here →)

Pasture

Pasture costs money too. Maintaining pasture may require fertilizer, lime, seed, mowing (hiring or tractor gas costs), repairs, etc. If you'd like to estimate the cost of providing pasture for your horse, take the dollars spent on these items each month and divide by the number of horses that use the pasture.

÷ =
(Dollars Spent) (Number of horses) (Monthly Cost of Pasture)

Now add all the gray boxes together to get the amount spent monthly to feed your horse per month.

Monthly Feed Cost =

Project Expenses—Miscellaneous



E4 - Miscellaneous Expenses (Meetings, clinics, lessons, shows, transportation, etc.)

Date	Description of Expense	\$ Cost
E4 Total	Add up all expenses and put the total here →	

Project Income (I)



List any income received from your project this year. . . sales of any project-related items or cash prizes from contests or exhibitions. Your project may not have had any income. If so, enter "None" under description and "0" under "Total".

Date	Description of Income	\$ Income
I-Total	Add up all income and enter the total here →	

Net Project Cost or Profit

More than likely, in a horse project, you will have a higher "net cost" than a "net profit". Although a business aims to earn a profit, a 4-H project is meant for learning. The important point to learn is that most activities have costs. Therefore, you must be careful to spend wisely. This portion of your project book will give you the big picture of your project finances.



Complete the following charts using the expenses and income from the previous pages, Expenses Sections (E1-E4) and Project Income (I).

Total Expenses (E1, E2, E3, E4 from previous pages)	\$ Cost
Tack & Equipment (E1)	\$
Feed, Board, Bedding (E2)	\$
Health/Medical (E3)	\$
Miscellaneous (E4)	\$
TOTAL EXPENSES Add up all expenses and enter total here →	\$

Net Project Cost (N)	\$ Cost
Total Expenses (Expense total from above)	\$
Total Income (I from previous page)	-\$
NET PROJECT COST Subtract Total Income from Total Expenses →	\$

FINANCIAL WRAP-UP

Look back at your Project Planning & Budgeting page. How do the final costs and income compare to what you planned and budgeted at the beginning of your project? _____

Are there areas you want to change for next year? If so, list those and explain: _____

Looking Back—What I Learned This Year

Complete this section at the end of the year. Take a look at the goals you set at the beginning of the year. How well did you meet your goals? Did you add or change goals during the year? Write those below.

My goals for this year The first four will be from your "My Goals..." page at the beginning of this record book. Add more goals thru the year if you'd like.	How well did you meet each goal?
#1	
#2	
#3	
#4	

Knowledge and Skills I Gained

There are many things to learn in 4-H. Check each item below that you learned or improved in 4-H during the past year.

I learned or improved my ability to...

HEAD (*Independence*)

- try something new
- set goals for myself
- plan a project
- keep myself organized
- keep track of finances
- keep records of my work
- gain knowledge of my project
- get more information about something
- I am interested in
- use resources wisely
- participate in a business meeting
- run a business meeting
- make wise choices and decisions
- solve problems
- learn from my mistakes
- understand that it's ok to change my mind if I need to
- pay attention to instructions

HEART (*Belonging*)

- speak confidently in front of a group
- give a public presentation
- share my feelings or point of view
- make myself understood without bullying or being loud
- listen to other people
- respect someone else's feelings
- resolve differences of opinion
- appreciate my cultural heritage
- accept people who are different from me
- get along with other kids
- make others feel welcome
- stand up for others
- make new friends
- appreciate the importance of friendships in my life

HANDS (*Generosity*)

- work with others
- work within a group
- work within a committee
- work with adults
- get past differences to reach a goal
- help others succeed
- make something with my hands
- explore a career interest
- follow directions
- lead others
- find ways to make a positive contribution to society
- understand the importance of community service
- see that my efforts can make a difference
- take the initiative to start something on my own

HEALTH (*Mastery*)

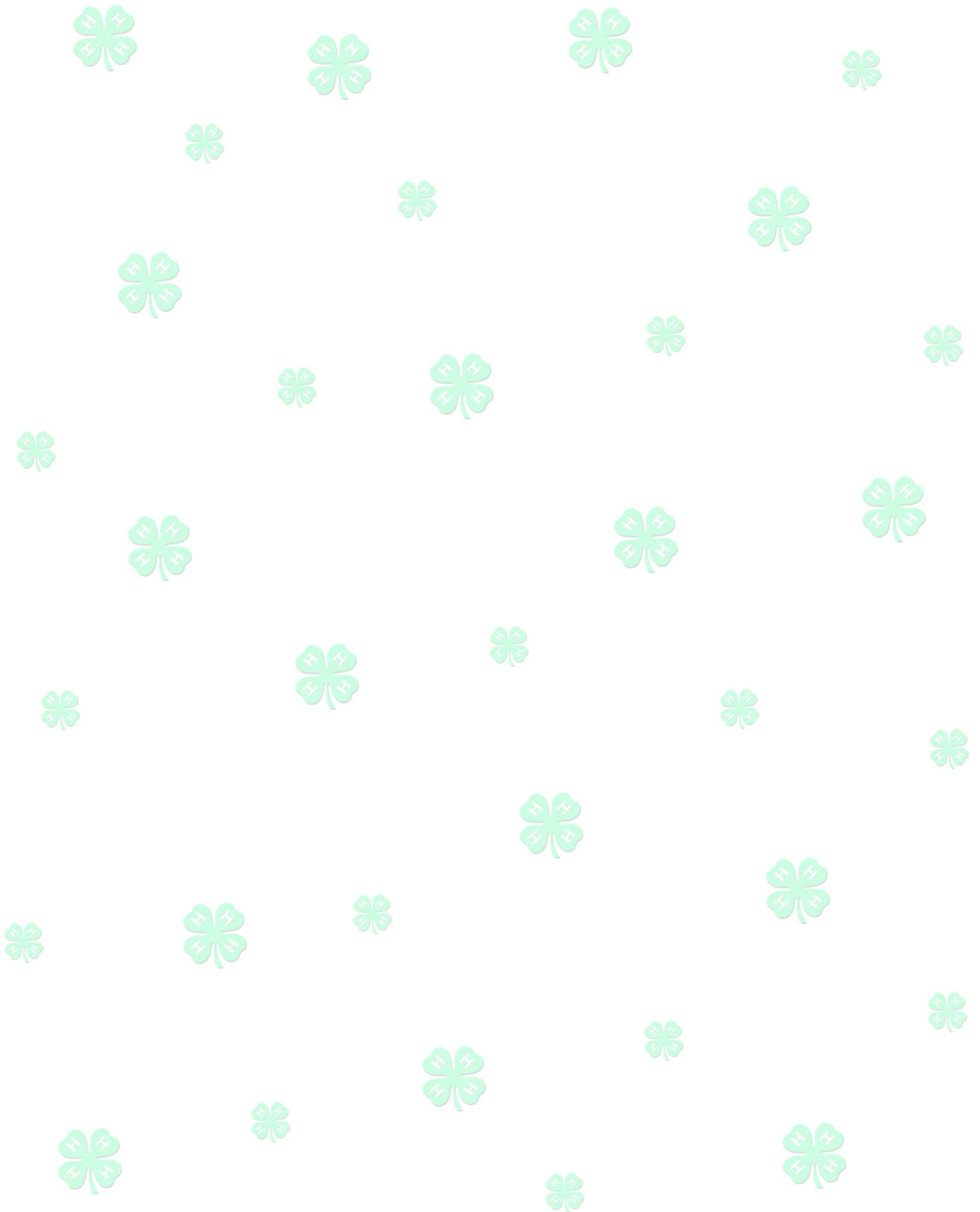
- understand my strengths and weaknesses
- finish something I started
- be proud of my accomplishments
- accept change
- see that my character can effect a situation
- take responsibility for my own words and actions
- deal with winning and losing gracefully
- be careful and practice safety
- appreciate the importance of good health
- stay healthy
- feel good about myself

Other: _____

I pledge...

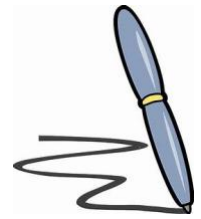
my *head* to clearer thinking,
 my *heart* to greater loyalty,
 my *hands* to larger service, and
 my *health* to better living for
 my *club*, my *community*,
 my *country*, and my *world*.

Horse Project Photos



4-H Project Record Book

End-of-Year Signatures



At the end of the 4-H year, when your project record book is complete, your 4-H Leader and a parent will need to see your book.



By signing below, I am stating that I have completed this project record book myself, and, to the best of my knowledge, the information included is correct.

4-H Member Signature	Date Signed



By signing below, I am stating that I have reviewed this 4-H member's project record book, and to the best of my knowledge, the member completed this record book on their own and the information provided in it is correct.

Title	Signature	Date Signed
Parent		
4-H Club Leader		

This project book was written by Dev Davis, 4-H Program Coordinator and Jane Rau, 4-H Leader. Some pages were based on the following 4-H resources:

Horse Science, A National 4-H Council Publication by Ray J. Antoniewicz

Horses and Horsemanship, A National 4-H Council Publication by Ray J. Antoniewicz

4-H Skills for Life Animal Series: Horses

Rutgers 4-H Cooperative Extension

Otsego County 4-H Project Record Book Score Sheet: NOVICE, JUNIOR, SENIOR HORSE PROJECT

Name: _____ 4-H Age (as of Jan 1 current 4-H year) _____

PROJECT BOOK COMPLETED: (circle one) SENIOR JUNIOR NOVICE

The following pages/information should be included in your project book. It is helpful for judging if these are in this order, but not mandatory

	<u>Possible Points (up to...)</u>	<u>Points Earned</u>
1. Club Meetings and Community Service Activities * Your club attendance/record page (100%=15 pts) (Must meet minimum required 6 club meetings per project year) * Community Service - record shows participation	15 5	_____ _____
2. Goals for the project year, Project Planning & Budgeting - clearly stated	5	_____
3. Educational Pages * Include pages/worksheets showing what you learned in your horse project this year. Add your own pages as you learn new things.	15	_____
4. Riding/Training Record - complete and detailed * You can add records of lessons, horse shows, clinics, etc.	15	_____
5. Project Inventory and Finances (beginning inventory and accurate record of income and expenses)	10	_____
6. Looking Back - What I Learned	5	_____
7. Pictures - photos or drawings, captions to explain each picture	5	_____
8. My Project Story	5	_____
9. Overall Project Record Book: Included and completed Cover and Signature Page. Book is complete neat, easy to follow, visual appealing.	15	_____
10. Interview: Able to discuss project with the judge, evident that the the 4-H member did the project work themselves, appropriate to their age.	5	_____

Total Points	Possible Pts. = 100	TOTAL EARNED _____
--------------	---------------------	--------------------

Additional Judge's Comments:

Point Award Values

85-100 "A" Ribbon

70-85 "B" Ribbon

60-70 "C" Ribbon

59 & under=Participation Ribbon