

LEVEL 1 - LESSON 1 - ANSWER SHEET STABLE MANAGEMENT

Ages 12-16

1	Stable management is the general day-to-day care of your horse. It includes organising everything needed to keep your horse fit, healthy, strong and safe, whether they live in a stable or in a field.
2	If good stable-management practices are not followed, your horse can become sick or injure themselves. This can lead to additional veterinary costs, and your horse may be out of action and unable to be ridden.
3	Examples include: 1. An ad-lib supply of fresh water. 2. A regular feeding programme. 3. Adjusting feed to match workload. 4. A safe, poison-free paddock. 5. A mould-free stable with good airflow, natural light and enough room to move. 6. Organised, regular aftercare such as farriery and dental care. Prevention is better than cure.
4	Horses are grazers. In their natural environment, they would spend much of the day grazing. When bringing a horse into a stable, we should try to mimic their natural feeding pattern as closely as possible so that their body can function well.
5	Water is essential to life. If a horse becomes severely dehydrated, vital organs such as the kidneys and liver can be affected, and normal cell function can be compromised.
6	A suitable stable should have good airflow, good natural light and a clean, mould-free bed.

LEVEL 1 - LESSON 2 - ANSWER SHEET YOUR HORSE'S HEALTH

Ages 12-16

1	A healthy adult horse at rest generally has a heart rate of 28-44 beats per minute.
2	A horse's temperature should generally be around 37.2°C-38.3°C. A useful stable-management practice is to keep a record of your own horse's normal resting temperature, as individual horses can vary slightly.
3	Keep a record of your horse's health so that, if they become ill, you can give accurate background information to the relevant equine healthcare professional to help them assess the horse.
4	Quarantine helps prevent infection from spreading and can reduce the risk of illness and associated veterinary costs. Young and older horses can be more vulnerable.
5	Parasites can cause a range of health problems, so an appropriate parasite-control programme is important for maintaining a healthy horse.
6	Regular professional checks can help identify potential problems early. A skilled set of eyes and hands can support you in keeping your horse comfortable and feeling their best.

LEVEL 1 - LESSON 3 - ANSWER SHEET YOUR HORSE'S HEALTH CONTINUED

Ages 12-16

1	Horses' feet can grow at different angles. Incorrect hoof balance can affect the horse's overall balance and may contribute to a range of problems, including lameness.
2	Shoes may be needed if a horse does significant roadwork, struggles on stony ground, or requires studs for certain types of competition.
3	Examples include periods of rest or turnout, some hoof-health situations such as an abscess, or particular management situations. Whether a horse should be barefoot should be decided with appropriate professional advice.
4	Nutrients associated with hoof quality include calcium, zinc, copper and amino acids such as methionine and lysine, which contribute to the structures involved in hoof growth.
5	Movement stimulates circulation. Blood carries oxygen around the body, and every cell requires oxygen to function.
6	Examples of hoof structures include the wall, frog, white line, sole, heel, coronary band and digital cushion.

LEVEL 1 - LESSON 4 - ANSWER SHEET YOUR HORSE'S HEALTH CONTINUED

Ages 12-16

1	A physiotherapist focuses on movement, function and exercise rehabilitation, with the aim of maintaining, improving or restoring movement.
2	The frequency of physiotherapy should depend on the individual horse and professional advice. The lesson suggests at least once a year, and potentially every six months for horses in regular work.
3	Regular physiotherapy may help identify changes in movement or muscle use before they develop into more significant problems, particularly in horses training for competition.
4	An osteopath takes a whole-body approach and uses manual techniques involving the horse's musculoskeletal system.
5	The frequency should depend on the horse's workload, condition and professional advice. A horse with a chronic condition may require ongoing treatment. Good communication with the osteopath is important.
6	Regular aftercare can support you in keeping your horse fit and healthy, may help identify potential problems early, and can improve your own education when you are present during professional visits.

LEVEL 1 - LESSON 5 - ANSWER SHEET YOUR HORSE'S FEET

Ages 12-16

1	The six parts listed are: 1. the wall, 2. the sole, 3. the frog, 4. the heel, 5. the white line and 6. the bulbs.
2	Good communication with your farrier can help educate you about how your horse's feet grow - for example, low heels, upright feet or too much toe - so that you can follow an appropriate hoof-care or shoeing programme throughout the year.
3	Examples given are: 1. biotin (vitamin B7), 2. zinc, and 3. the amino acids methionine and lysine.
4	The hoof grows continuously and can distort the balance of the foot and leg if it is not managed appropriately. This can contribute to other problems and may cause lameness.
5	A poultice is a dressing that may be used as part of the management of certain hoof or skin problems, including some infections, when advised by an appropriate equine professional. Commercial poultices are available.
6	If a commercial poultice is unavailable, an alternative dressing should only be used following veterinary or farrier advice. The material supplied suggests mixtures such as bicarbonate of soda or Epsom salts with warm water, clay or bran, applied with padding and a secure waterproof outer dressing.

EQUIPEEPS

LEVEL 1 - LESSON 6 - ANSWER SHEET LEVEL 1 KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

Ages 12-16

1	Good stable-management practices help keep your horse happy, healthy and as free from avoidable injury as possible.
2	A healthy adult horse's resting heart rate is generally between 28 and 44 beats per minute.
3	A horse's temperature should generally be around 37.2°C-38.4°C.
4	Examples of hoof structures include the wall, frog, white line, sole, heel, coronary band and digital cushion.
5	Horses' feet can grow at different angles. Incorrect hoof balance can affect the horse's overall balance and may contribute to a range of problems, including lameness.
6	Good stable management and appropriate aftercare are important for keeping your horse sound, happy and fit. Neglecting these responsibilities can affect the horse's welfare and may also lead to additional veterinary costs.