

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.