**Horse Training, Level 1**

A Module Bases on the FASS Ag Guide

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Bedding materials in stalls:
2. May consist of wood shavings, straw, or sawdust
3. Should be cleaned daily
4. Provide both comfort and sanitation
5. All of the above
6. None of the above
7. Proper stall design should include:
8. An area large enough to allow normal posture including laying sown
9. A ceiling height that is a minimum of one foot higher than the horse’s ears when the head is held at the highest level
10. Adequate lighting, usually one 100-Watt light bulb per stall
11. Doors for safe passage, usually 3.5 to 4 feet wide
12. All of the above
13. Which of the following is necessary for horses in outdoor environments:
14. A salt source
15. Accessible clean water
16. Suitable Shelter for extreme weather conditions
17. All of the above
18. Which of the following is incorrect:
19. Idle horses drink four to eight gallons of water daily
20. A lactating mare may drink up to 30 gallons daily
21. Snow is an appropriate source of water for horses in the winter
22. When water is lacking, forage consumption decreases in horses
23. Which type of fencing is not appropriate for horses:
24. Wood posts and rails
25. Chain-link fence
26. Pipe
27. Barbed wire and steel posts
28. V-mesh wire fencing
29. Which of the following is an incorrect statement:
30. Hay should be fed at least three feet above floor level
31. Creep feeders are used to provide feed to foals
32. Sufficient feeding space between horses should be provided to minimize aggression between dominant and subordinate horses during feeding
33. Horses housed in stalls should be fed at least twice a day
34. Horses in pasture may need supplemental feed depending on weather and quality of pasture
35. Appropriate water containers for horses include:
36. Buckets
37. Troughs
38. Automatic waters
39. All of the above
40. Which of the following is important to work safely with horses:
41. Communicate between co-workers the procedure to be performed
42. Use restraint for the minimum time necessary
43. Make preparations for the procedure prior to applying the restraint
44. All of the above are important
45. The following management techniques may be used to minimize boredom or stereotypies in horses except:
46. Companionship with other horses
47. Allowing the opportunity to exercise or graze
48. Providing interaction with a large ball
49. Tying the horse to minimize movement
50. Signs of discomfort or pain in a horse include the following:
51. Sweating
52. Increased respiration
53. Rolling or pawing
54. Lethargy
55. All of the above