

SPOKANE COUNTY GREEN HORSE PROJECT

TRAINING HORSES

(Foals Through 4th Year Under Saddle)

OBJECTIVES

- Develop leadership, initiative, self-reliance, and good sportsmanship.
- Accept responsibility by having an animal to care for regularly.
- Learn the principles of livestock nutrition and what constitutes a balanced ration.
- Skill in horsemanship, patience, and understanding in handling horses and ponies.
- Knowledge of safety precautions to prevent injuries to yourself, other riders, and their mounts.
- Learn about proper equipment and its care.
- Consider alternate methods of doing a job.
- Gain an appreciation and understanding for research and improved methods and how to use them.
- Accept the results of your work and how to use these in planning and managing your next goal.
- Seek out the scientific principles involved in raising and training horses.
- Encourage interest and provide an opportunity for members in horse related industries.

PROJECT

This project is for members who have a saddle-type horse or foal available to care for and train. It is designed to help a member select a horse and train it to maturity. Beginning with a foal, the requirements are for a 6-year progressive project. For each year of the project there will be a project description, requirements, and methods showing how to accomplish the requirements.

A 4-H'er may show more than one horse in this project, but only one per age division of the horses. A horse must show progression from year to year – so may not show at same level two years in a row. No horse may be shown by two handlers. No stallions, other than foal of the current year may be shown. Age is determined as of January 1st of the current show year. (Any horse born between January 1 and December 31st of the preceding year would be considered one year old on January 1st.)

Anytime during judging that the 4-H'er feels the need, he/she may request their designated adult helper to step in to help, or to stand by if problems arise, and to assist if needed with the horse. The use of the designated helper would be considered as a safety issue and would show the ability of the handler to recognize the need for help for the benefit of the horse and the safety of the handler.

INTERMEDIATES AND SENIORS

Before starting the project, members must have completed at least one year of the Horsemanship project. NOTE: Stallions will NOT be allowed in the yearling phase. The following describes the saddle type horse allowed in each phase of the project:

- Foal of the current year
- Yearling
- Two Year Old On the Ground
- 1st Year Under Saddle
- 2nd Year Under Saddle
- 3rd Year Under Saddle
- 4th Year Under Saddle

FITTING THE HORSE FOR SHOWING AT HALTER

The cornerstone of any fitting program is good nutrition and periodic deworming to assure freedom from internal parasites. Without proper nutrition and deworming programs, all other elements of fitting the horse will be to no avail. Ideally, when properly fitted for showing at halter, the horse will be the picture of good health and perfect manners.

One part of proper fitting is exercising or conditioning the horse every day over a period of several months.

The horse should be curried and brushed thoroughly each day after the exercise period.

An important part of daily care is to clean the horse's feet and apply hoof conditioner as needed. The feet should be trimmed at least every six weeks.

To prepare for a horse show, clip a bridle path or roach the entire mane depending on what looks best on the horse. This will vary with breeds and show rules. If the mane is not roached, it should be shortened and thinned as needed. The tail should also be shortened and thinned as needed. Clip the long hairs on the fetlocks and the back of the legs. Clip the whiskers as close as possible and excess from the inside the ears. Do not trim pasture horses' ears to protect the horses from insects.

On the day of the show make sure the horse is washed clean and the mane and tail are combed. Make sure the hooves are clean inside and out. Clean the muzzle.

Practice the halter class routine daily. This is as much a part of fitting the horse for show as are exercise and grooming.

Practice daily leading the horse in a straight line at a brisk walk and at a trot, as well as stopping from a walk and a trot. The horse should learn to stop when the handler stops, without jerking or pulling on the halter. Practice backing the horse, making sure it tucks its nose while backing. This will be important not only in showing at halter, but later when asking the horse to back while mounted.

Daily, rehearse having the horse stand square on all four feet while moving away from it, and from one side to the other. Practice having the horse turn on its haunches as required when leading to and away from the judge. An ideal time to practice these various elements of showing at later is after the daily exercise period. The freshness is worked off so a horse will listen more intently, and therefore, learn quickly. CAUTION: Do not practice the elements of the halter class in the same order each day. The horse will begin to anticipate what is coming next, and as a result, will perform poorly in the show ring.

If properly fitted and trained, the horse will look as though it is showing itself.

FOAL OF THE CURRENT YEAR:

Foals have the same attention span as a child from 1-4 years of age. A suggested training schedule would be 2-4 weeks, 3-4 times per week, not to exceed 5 times per week. The needed time to train each animal varies. These are suggested guidelines. Most of the time, short sessions are better than long.

Lessons:

1. Catch foal and rub. (10 minutes)
2. Catch foal, rub, and put halter on. (10 minutes)
3. Catch foal, rub, put halter on, use rump rope and lead around.
4. Repeat lesson 3, then rub down legs.
5. Repeat lesson 3, then rub down legs.
6. Tie up inner tube (10 minutes). Place inner tube above the head of the foal in an area where foal cannot get legs hurt (tree works best). It's best to use a girth rope or a neck rope run through the halter. The mare may be tied close to 20 feet or so. Tie out of sun. Then lead around for 10 minutes.
7. Catch, lead around 10 minutes - going out of sight of mare. Tie up to inner tube for 10 minutes. Try to pick up feet. May only get foot up off ground, don't try to hold yet. Groom with a soft brush.
8. Repeat lesson 7 - extending time limit. Do not exceed total of 30 minute time limit. Groom with soft brush and large rag.
9. Repeat lesson 8, but leave tied up for 20 minutes. Work up to 30 minutes to be tied over a 7-10 day period.
10. Repeat lesson 9.

THE YEARLING YEAR

In the five-year program, the yearling project is the first step to develop a yearling, in progressive stages, until it is five years old. A year's requirements provide the foundation for the next year's requirements. The yearling year is a particularly important since it is the beginning of the horse's education, and will set the pattern for future training. It introduces the horse to the discipline of the handler, to being touched all over its body, and to yielding its legs to the handler. After a horse has been trained to the requirements of the yearling project, the 4-H'er should have little trouble starting the horse on the two-year-old project.

PROCEDURE

PREREQUISITES

Before starting the project, members must have completed at least one year of the Horsemanship Project.

CONDITION AND TYPE OF HORSE

1. Open to yearlings.
2. Fillies or geldings are eligible.

YEARLINGS

Yearlings are similar physical, mental and social actions as children 4-8 years of age, with the same attention span. Maximum work time is 20-30 minutes at least 3 times a week. Not to exceed 5 times for a maximum of 6-8 weeks.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. Halter training.
2. Tying.
3. Manners and safety – description of a well-mannered horse.
4. Leading – includes walk, trot, stop, back, turning, and show pattern.
5. Picking up the horse's feet (when showing in the ring, adults may assist).
6. Standing square.
7. Be able to answer basic questions about horse nutrition.
8. Maintain records for feed, equipment, and costs.
9. Maintain health records.

EQUIPMENT

1. The horse should be fitted with a properly adjusted halter.
2. Riders are required to wear an ASTM/SEI approved equestrian helmet when mounted. It is highly recommended that anyone working around horses, at any time, wear a helmet.
3. It is required that riders wear riding boots for safety, and long sleeve shirts. Western attire should be worn in Western classes, English attire in English classes. Check individual show or event guidelines for specific rules.

SHOWING THE YEARLING

1. Enter the ring by leading the horse on the left side and circle the ring in a counter-clockwise direction.
2. Line up in a straight line as directed by the ring steward. Show as per the judges instructions using the quartering system while showing.

TWO AND THREE YEAR OLDS:

Two and three year olds are of similar physical, mental and social actions as children 8-12 and 12-16 years of age. There are two classes for this age group of horses. One class is on the ground and the other is under saddle. For continuity of the program, a horse is required to show on the ground before he can show under saddle in the same year.

Horses should have completed all the steps for the foals and yearlings before moving on to the two-year old information.



County _____



4-H HORSE CERTIFICATE

4-H Member's Name

Address

Town Zip Code

Name of Club

Name of Animal _____

Date Animal Born _____
Month Day Year

Sex _____ Reg. Or Grade _____
M or F

Breed _____

Name of Sire _____

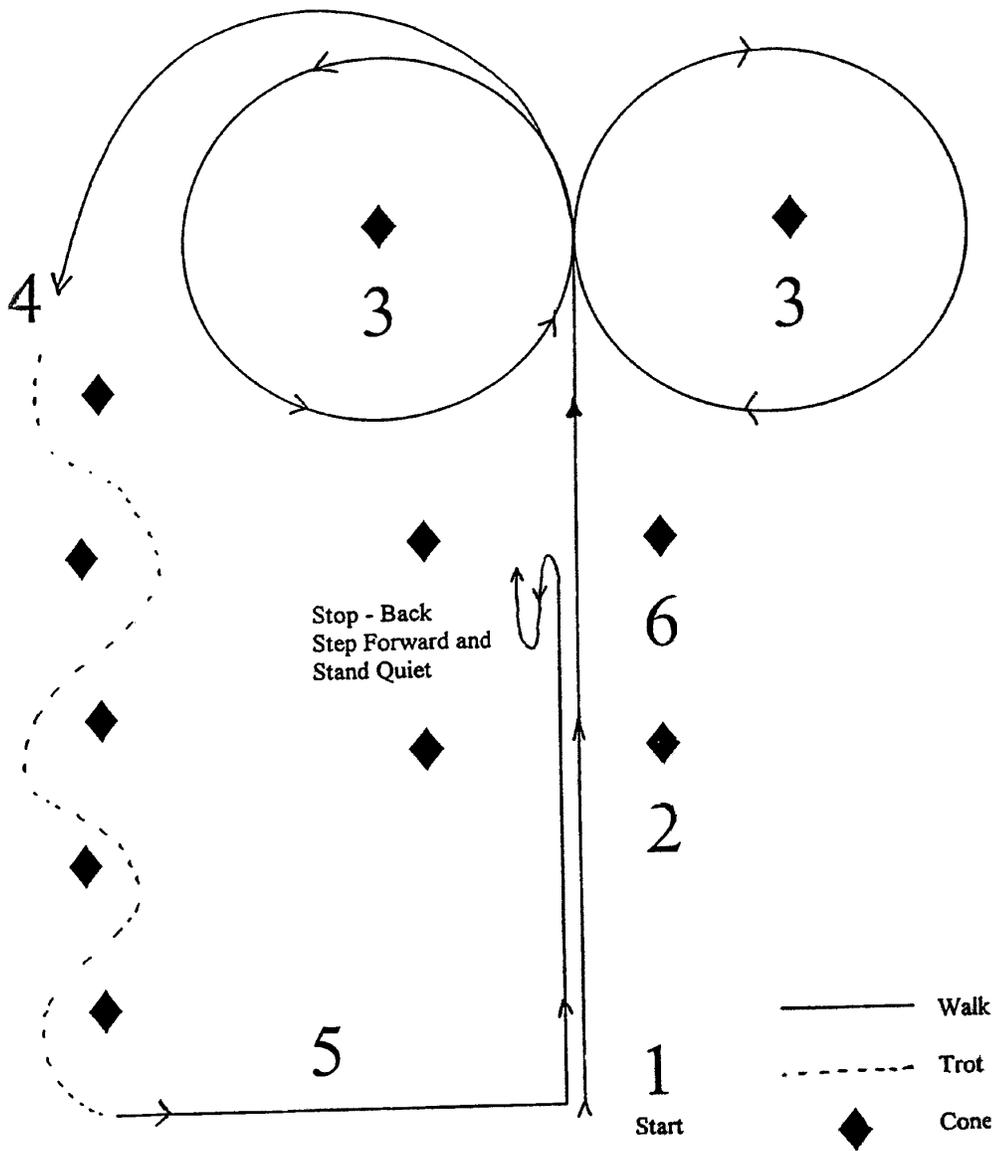
Name of Dam _____

Identification of Animal _____
Registration Number, Color, etc. Identify as thoroughly as possible

TWO YEAR ON THE GROUND TEST

Deductions	0 Deductions	2 Minor Deductions	3 Major Deductions
Turn two year loose in pen.			
1. Catch and halter:	Catches easily Handles well	Evasive Nervous	Difficult Rearing Refusal
2. Lead form right and left sides at walk:	Accepts easily Handles well	Evasive Nervous	Difficult Rearing Refusal
3. Lead form right and left sides at trot:	Accepts easily Handles well	Evasive Nervous	Difficult Rearing Refusal
4. Groom:	Accepts easily Handles well	Evasive Nervous	Difficult Rearing Refusal
5. Yield to pressure from both sides:	Accepts easily Handles well	Evasive Nervous	Difficult Rearing Refusal
6. Load in trailer:	Accepts easily Handles well	Evasive Nervous	Difficult Rearing Refusal

GROUND DRIVING COURSE



1st YEAR UNDER SADDLE

The 1st year under saddle project requirements have been designed to continue the progressive training of the horse. They will include bridling, saddling, mounting, reining, and beginning riding.

PROCEDURE

TYPE OF HORSE

1. Open only to mares and geldings.
2. Stallions are not eligible.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. Proper bridling and unbridling and unbridling.
2. Proper saddling and unsaddling.
3. Back the horse one horse length from the ground exhibiting your control, and the horse's response through the bridle.
4. Mounting and dismounting the horse.
5. Riding under saddle.
6. Direct rein of the horse.
7. Ride under saddle at a walk, trot, and canter, showing recognition of proper lead. (Refer to Three-Year-Old section for leads.)
8. Halt the horse from a walk.
9. Maintain records for feed, equipment, and costs.
10. Maintain equipment in good working condition.
11. Be able to answer questions related to basic nutrition, management, horse anatomy, and equipment.

EQUIPMENT

1. Entries must be shown with either a Western or English saddle. Spurs are permissible, but not encouraged.
2. First year under saddle will show best with a ring snaffle bit or a rawhide noseband hackamore (bosal). The use of a running martingale or German Olympic martingale is permissible, but not mandatory. Other martingales, tie downs, and bits are not permitted. (See Equipment Section, pg. 9).
3. Riders are required to wear an ASTM/SEI approved equestrian helmet at all times when mounted. It is highly recommended that anyone working around horses, at any time, wear a helmet.
4. It is required that riders wear riding boots for safety, and long sleeve shirts. Western attire should be worn for Western classes, English attire for English classes. Check individual show and event guidelines for specific rules.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RIDERS

1. Horses will be direct reined only.
2. Spurs should not be used forward of the cinch.
3. While the horse is in motion the rider's hands should be clear of the horse and the saddle, except to prevent a fall.

WORKING

The horses will be judged on their ability to perform the following:

1. Walk, trot, and canter both directions in the ring. Show recognition of proper leads. The horse must follow its head and show flexion. The change in gait will be progressive: walk, to trot, to lope, to trot, to walk (see Figure 15).
2. A halt (not sliding stop) will be asked for from the walk.
3. Line up in center of the ring.
4. Unsaddle in combinations at judge's discretion.
5. Saddle in combinations at judge's discretion.
6. Back horse six to ten feet while dismounted.
7. Mount as judge indicates, ride forward out of the line to the judge, and halt.
8. Judge may question the rider to determine knowledge of equipment, horse, training techniques, and nutrition.

FAULTS OF THE HORSE AND RIDER

The following characteristics will be considered faults:

1. Equitation Faults
 - a. Improper saddling
 - b. Improper mounting and dismounting
 - c. Bouncing in saddle at any gait
 - d. Heavy handed
 - e. Jerking the horse's head
 - f. Excessive whipping or spurring

2nd YEAR UNDER SADDLE

The 2nd year under saddle requirements have been designed to continue the process of improving the horse's suppleness by teaching it to:

- take a longer and shorter stride;
- move its hindquarters left or right by yielding to the rider's leg;
- curve its body to the left or right from the poll to the root of the trail in conformity to the size of the circle it is making; and
- take the proper lead at the canter.

PROCEDURE

TYPE OF HORSE

1. Open to mares and geldings.
2. Stallions not eligible.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. Walk-jog-lope-stop on the rail with correct leads. Be able to extend (lengthen stride of each designated gait).
2. Stop from trot.
3. Back while mounted.
4. Simple change of lead (drop lead).
5. Turn on a forehand pivot.
6. Be able to recognize leads on the horse when mounted.
7. Turn around the haunch.
8. Maintain records for feed, equipment, and costs.
9. Maintain health records.
10. Demonstrate a knowledge of equipment, management, nutrition, and anatomy.

EQUIPMENT

1. Entries must be shown with a saddle. Spurs are permissible, but not encouraged.
2. The 2nd year under saddle will show best with a ring snaffle bit or a rawhide noseband hackamore (bosal). The use of a German Olympic martingale or running martingale is recommended, but not mandatory. Other martingales, tie downs, and bits are not permitted.
3. Riders are required to wear an ASTM/SEI approved equestrian helmet at all times when mounted. It is highly recommended that anyone working around horses, at any time, wear a helmet.
4. It is required that riders wear riding boots for safety, and long sleeve shirts. Western attire should be worn for Western classes, English attire for English classes. Check individual show or event guidelines for specific rules.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RIDERS

1. Horses may be neck reined or direct reined (rein held in each hand). Either method is acceptable. No additional credit will be given for neck reining.
2. Spurs should not be used forward of the cinch.
3. While the horse is in motion, the rider's hands should be clear of the horse and the saddle, except to prevent a fall.

WORKING

The horse will be judged on its ability to perform the following:

1. Walk, jog, lope on the rail both directions, and lengthen and reduce each gait as directed by the judge. Rider may post the extended trot – must be on correct diagonal, Western or English – but must sit the jog.
2. Retire to one end of the arena where each rider will perform the following pattern individually (see Figure 24).
 - 1-2 Trot along side of fence about 100 feet.
 - 2 Stop.
 - 2-3 Turn on forehand (keep front feet in two-foot circle) with hindquarter moving to the right.
 - 3-4 Trot back toward starting point along the fence.
 - 4 Stop.
 - 4-5 Turn on the forehand (keep front feet in two-foot circle) with hindquarter moving to the left.
 - 5-6 Trot along fence striking into a lope as the rider begins the Figure 8, and go around Circle A at the lope.
 - 7 Drop to a trot.
 - 8 Pick up new lead and go around Circle B at the lope.
 - 9 Drop to a trot.
 - 10 Pick up new lead and go around Circle A.
 - 13-14 Trot to left making the circle progressively smaller until the horse is holding its hindquarters in one spot and crossing its front legs to walk around 180-degree turn.
 - 14-15 Trot to right making the circle progressively smaller until the horse is holding its hindquarters in one spot and crossing its front legs to walk around 180-degree turn.
 - 15-16 Trot.
 - 16 Stop.
 - 16-17 Back 10 feet.
 - 17 Stop, settle horse for 10 seconds.
 - 18 Retire to judge for inspection.

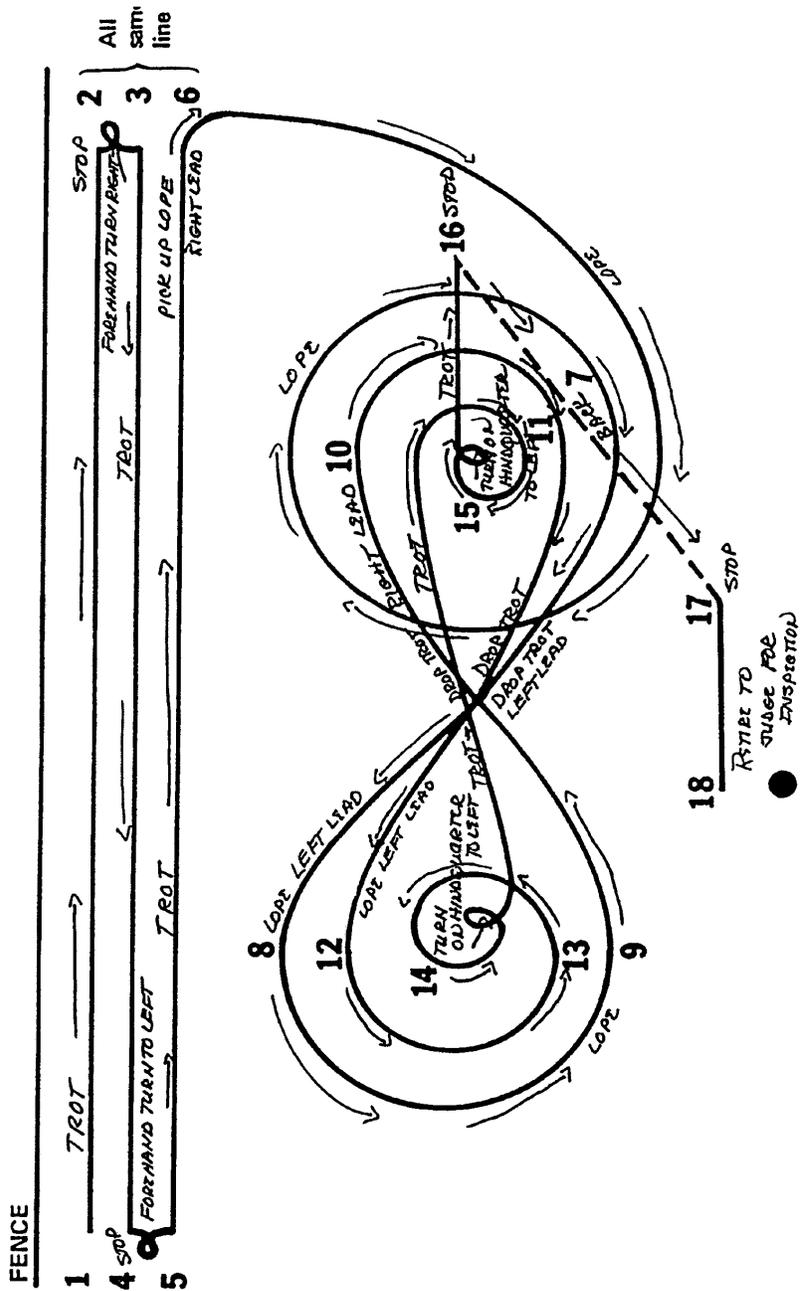
This pattern has been designed for the rider to demonstrate that the horse will yield to the rider's leg and move its hindquarter to the left or right. (Penalization can occur for using strong hands or pulling horse's head to the side to accomplish this turn on the forehand.) The fence is used to help the rider stay off the horse's mouth as much as possible. Control of the hindquarters is needed to be able to direct the horse to take the correct lead at the lope in the Figure 8. The Figure 8 calls for a drop to the trot change of lead to give the rider opportunity to demonstrate that the horse can be directed to take the correct lead, and help prepare the horse to do a flying change of lead in future years of this project.

FAULTS OF THE HORSE AND RIDER

The following characteristics will be considered faults.

1. Equitation Faults
 - a. Posting on the incorrect diagonal (see Riding section)
 - b. Bouncing in the saddle at any gait
 - c. Heavy handed
 - d. Jerking on the horse's head
 - e. Excessive whipping or spurring
 - f. Incorrect foot, leg, and body position of rider while mounted
2. Horse Faults
 - a. Opening mouth, throwing head
 - b. Nervousness
 - c. Switching tail
 - d. Moving while rider mounts or dismounts
 - e. Breaking gaits
 - f. Wrong lead at the lope or the canter
 - g. Failure to properly execute any of the required movements

2ND YEAR UNDER SADDLE PATTERN



3rd YEAR UNDER SADDLE

The 3rd year under saddle requirements are designed as a continuation of the horse from the beginning mount to a finished horse. This pattern has been designed for the 4-H'er to demonstrate that the horse is supple enough to:

- yield to the rider's leg and maintain impulsion necessary to do a side pass at the trot;
- depart from a standstill at the canter in the lead called by the rider;
- execute a good square stop from the lope;
- back in a fluent manner; and
- begin to learn the foot work required for a spin or pivot.

PROCEDURE

TYPE OF HORSE

1. Open to mares and geldings.
2. Stallions not eligible.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. Side pass (at trot).
2. Back while mounted.
3. Complete stop from lope.
4. Canter departure from stop – straight line on both leads (designated lead).
5. Walk – 180 degree turns in both directions on the haunch.
6. Rider pattern as described.
7. Maintain records for feed, equipment, and costs.
8. Maintain health records.
9. Demonstrate a knowledge of equipment, management, nutrition, and anatomy.

EQUIPMENT

1. Entries must be shown with a saddle. Spurs are permissible, but not encouraged.
2. The 3rd year under saddle will show best with a ring snaffle bit or a rawhide noseband hackamore (bosal), using two hands. However, if a contestant desires a curb bit, one hand can be used. The use of a German Olympic martingale or running martingale may be used when using a ring snaffle only, but it is not mandatory. Other martingales and tie downs are not permitted.
3. Riders are required to wear an ASTM/SEI approved equestrian helmet at all times when mounted. It is highly recommended that anyone working around horses, at any time, wear a helmet.
4. It is required that riders wear riding boots for safety, and long sleeve shirts. Western attire should be worn for Western classes, English attire for English classes. Check individual show or event guidelines for specific rules.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RIDERS

1. Horses may be neck or direct reined (rein held in each hand). No additional credit will be given for neck reining. The horse will be judged on the quality of performance without regard for the method of reining used.
2. Spurs should not be used forward of the cinch.
3. While the horse is in motion, the rider's hands should be clear of the horse and the saddle, except to prevent a fall.

WORKING

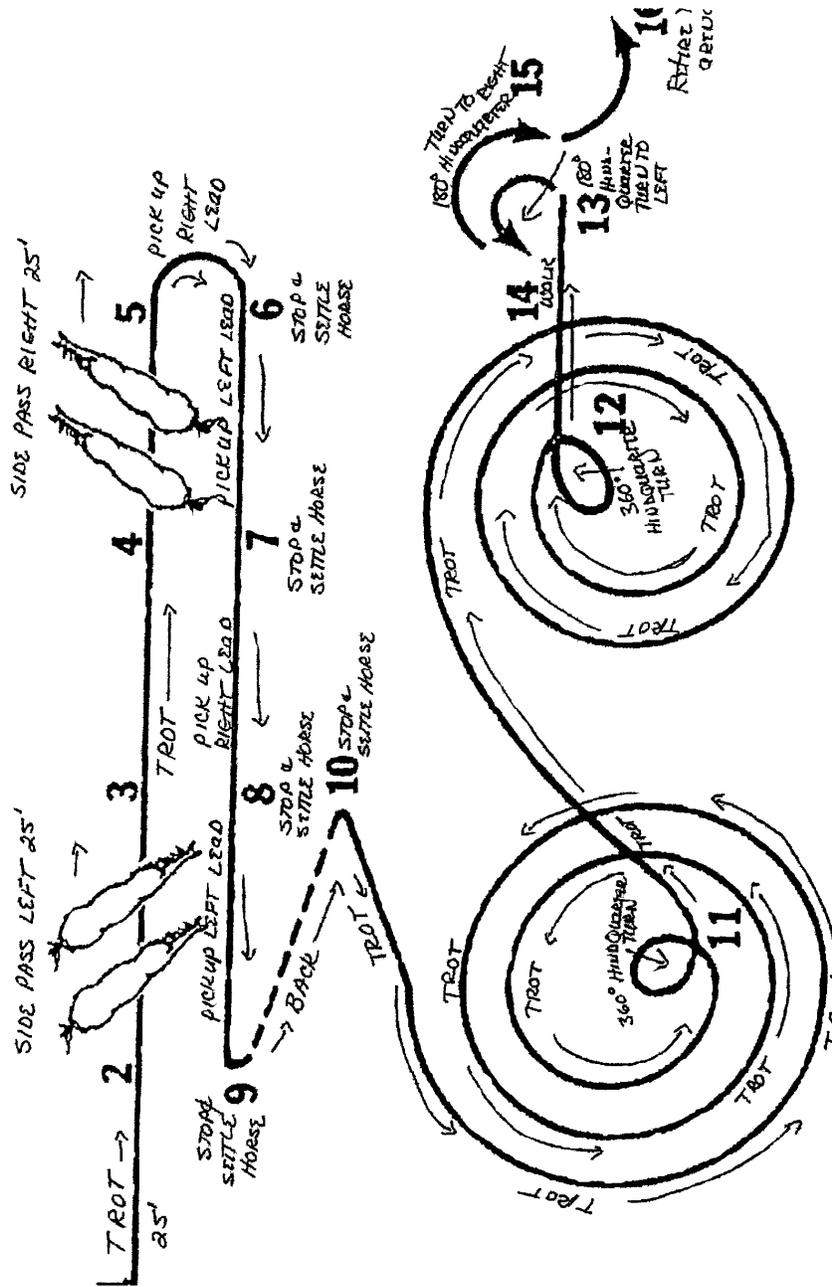
The horse will be judged on its ability to perform the following:

1. Walk, jog, lope on the rail, both directions; lengthen and reduce each gait as directed by the judge. Rider may post the extended trot (must post on the correct diagonal), but must sit on the jog trot.
2. Starting at one end of the arena, each rider will execute the following pattern (see Figure 29).
 - 1-2 Trot straight ahead 25 feet, sitting the trot.
 - 2-3 Side pass to the left 25 feet at the trot.
 - 3-4 Trot straight ahead, sitting the trot.
 - 4-5 Side pass to the right 25 feet at the trot.
 - 5 Strike off right lead.
 - 5-6 Lope in right lead for 30 feet.
 - 6 Stop and settle the horse.
 - 6-7 Strike off left lead for 30 feet.
 - 7 Stop and settle the horse.
 - 7-8 Strike off right lead for 30 feet.
 - 8 Stop and settle the horse.
 - 8-9 Strike off left lead for 30 feet.
 - 9 Stop and settle the horse.
 - 9-10 Back horse 10-12 feet
 - 10-11 Trot to the left making circle progressively smaller until the horse is holding its hindquarters in one spot and crossing its front legs to walk around a complete 360 degrees.
 - 11-12 Trot a circle to the right making it progressively smaller until the horse is holding its hindquarters in one spot and crossing its front legs to walk around a complete 360 degrees.
 - 12-13 Walk horse for 20 feet.
 - 13 Stop.
 - 13-14 Turn left on the haunch with horse crossing its front legs to walk 180 degrees.
 - 14-15 Turn right on the haunch with horse crossing its front legs to walk 180 degrees.
 - 15-16 Leave the arena.

FAULTS OF THE HORSE AND RIDER

1. Equitation faults
 - a. Bouncing in saddle at any gait
 - b. Using heavy hands
 - c. Jerking the horse's head
 - d. Excessive whipping or spurring
 - e. Incorrect foot, leg, and body position of the rider while mounted
2. Horse faults
 - a. Opening mouth and throwing head
 - b. Nervousness
 - c. Switching tail
 - d. Breaking gaits
 - e. Wrong lead at the lope
 - f. Failure to properly execute any of the required movements

3RD YEAR UNDER SADDLE PATTERN



4th Year Under Saddle

The 4th year under saddle requirements have been designed to bring together all of the elements of the previous years to produce a supple, responsive, athletic horse that will perform the patterns smoothly and accurately.

PROCEDURE

TYPE OF HORSE

1. Open to mares and geldings.
2. Stallions are not eligible.

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

1. Flying change of leads
2. Neck reining
3. Rollback
4. Sliding stop
5. Spin
6. Riding pattern as described
7. Maintain records for feed, equipment, and costs
8. Maintain health records
9. Demonstrate a knowledge of equipment, management, nutrition, and anatomy

EQUIPMENT

1. Entries must be shown with a saddle. Spurs are permissible, but not encouraged.
2. The 4th year under saddle stock horse will show best in a curb bit. English horses will show best in the Pelham or Weymouth bits. Tie down martingales and other types of bits are not permitted.
3. Riders are required to wear an ASTM/SEI approved equestrian helmet at all times when mounted. It is highly recommended that anyone working around horses, at any time, wear a helmet.
4. It is required that riders wear riding boots for safety, and long sleeve shirts. Western attire should be worn for Western classes, English attire for English classes. Check individual show or event guidelines for specific rules.
5. Skid boots are optional for sliding stops.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RIDERS

1. If riding Western, horses must be neck reined. English riders must hold reins properly.
2. Spurs or reins should not be used forward of the cinch.
3. While the horse is in motion, the rider's hands should be clear of the horse and saddle, except to prevent a fall.

WORKING

The horse will be judged on its ability to quietly and accurately perform the following pattern (see Figure 32)

Western Ride Pattern

1. Starting in the center of the arena make a large, fast circle to the right.
2. Draw the circle down to a small circle until you reach the center of the area. Stop.
3. Do a double spin (720 degrees) to the inside of the small circle in the center of the arena. At the end of the spins, the horse should be facing the left wall. Hesitate briefly.
4. Begin on the left lead and make a large fast circle.
5. Then make a small circle again, drawing it down to the center of the arena. Stop. Do not hesitate.
6. Do a double spin (720 degrees) to the inside of the circle. Hesitate briefly. Horse should be facing the right wall.
7. Begin on right lead and make a fast figure 8 over the large circle. Close the figure 8 and change leads.
8. Run to far end of arena and do a left rollback.
9. Run to opposite end of arena and do a right rollback.

10. Run back past center of the arena and do a sliding stop. Hesitate.
11. Back over slide tracks.
12. Walk to judge for inspection and dismissal.

English Ride Pattern

1. Starting in the center of the arena make a large circle at the canter to the right.
2. Decrease the diameter of the circle through two circles, becoming smaller showing the lateral flexion of the horse. Halt at the finish of the second circle.
3. Do two 360-degree turns around the haunch at the walk toward the right.
4. From the halt to a canter departure on the left lead and circle a large circle.
5. Decrease the diameter of the circle through two circles, becoming smaller to show the lateral flexion of the horse. Halt at the finish of the second circle.
6. Do two 360-degree turns around the haunch at the walk toward the left.
7. Beginning on the right lead, canter a large figure 8. Do a simple change of leads through the trot. Halt at the closing of the figure 8.
8. Canter a straight line to the far end of the arena on the left lead. Halt smoothly and squarely. After standing quietly for a few seconds, do a 180-degree turn around the haunch to the left.
9. Canter a straight line to the far end of the arena on the right lead. Halt smoothly and squarely. Stand quietly, then turn around the haunch 180 degrees to the right.
10. Depart on the left lead and canter a straight line to the center of the arena. Do a full halt and stand quietly.
11. Perform a rein back two horse lengths and walk forward.
12. Walk to the judge for inspection and dismissal.

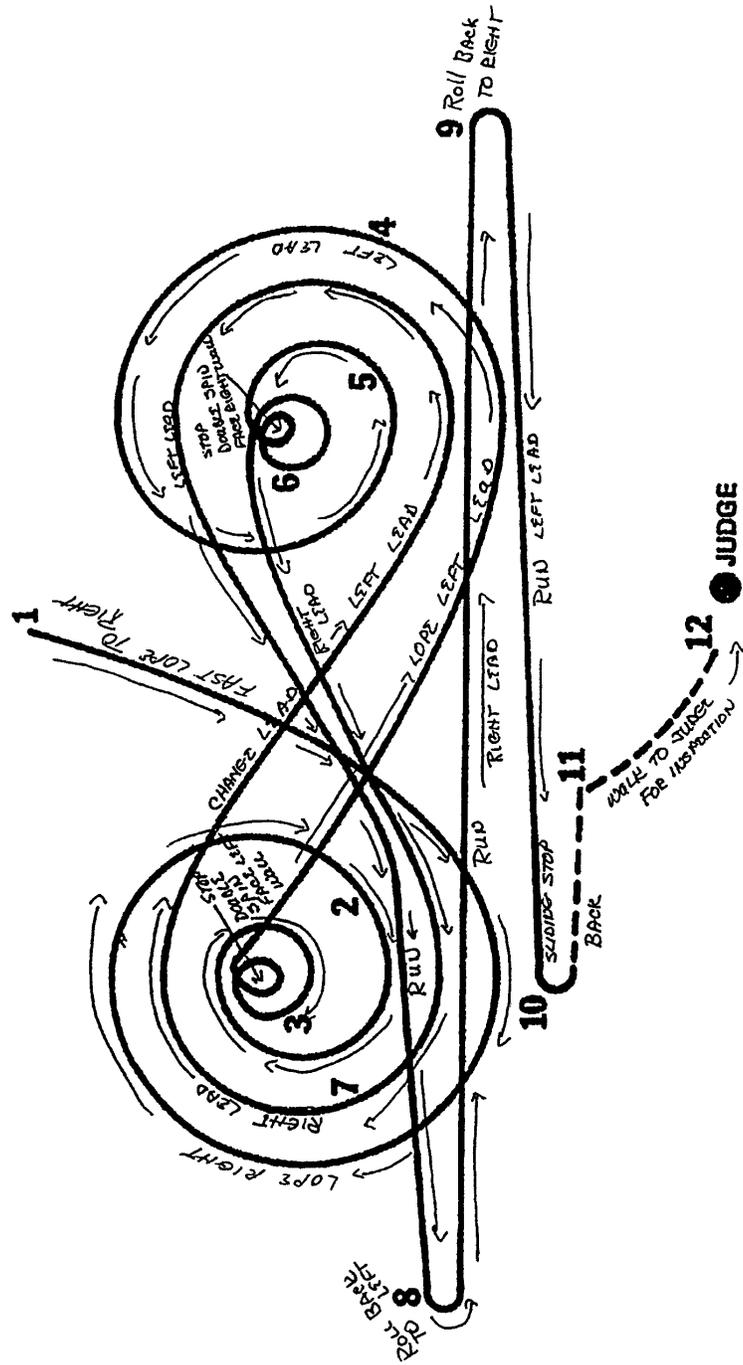
FAULTS OF THE HORSE AND RIDER

The following characteristics will be considered faults.

1. Equitation faults
 - a. Bouncing in the saddle at any gait
 - b. Using heavy hands
 - c. Jerking the horse's head
 - d. Excessive whipping or spurring
 - e. Incorrect foot, leg, and body position of the rider while mounted
 - f. Inappropriate attire
2. Horse faults.
 - a. Opening mouth and throwing head
 - b. Nervousness
 - c. Switching tail
 - d. Moving while the rider mounts or dismounts
 - e. Breaking gaits
 - f. Wrong lead at the lope or failure to execute a complete flying change
 - g. Failure to properly execute any of the required movements

4TH YEAR UNDER SADDLE PATTERN - WESTERN

FENCE ● ● ●



4TH YEAR UNDER SADDLE PATTERN - ENGLISH

FENCE ● ● ● ●

