



# Tally Ho Riding Academy

Tally Ho Equestrian Center, LLC



# Welcome to Tally Ho Riding Academy

**Tally Ho is centered around developing well rounded horsewomen and a truly team oriented atmosphere, where we are developing an educational environment and riders want to “put their horses first.”**

**In addition to receiving riding instruction, academy students will be working towards demonstrating proficiencies in knowledge of Horse Management, Stable Management, and Horse Knowledge.**

**Independent riders make strong, independent people!**

# How does it work?

- ★ Weekly lessons will incorporate Horse Management and Stable Management in either a riding or barn lesson.
- ★ We will test periodically during the year, like on rainy days we can review and test.
- ★ We will have a review week/testing after our home shows as well.

# Academy Entrance Exam

After 8 weeks of lessons and at least one barn lesson students are eligible to apply for the Riding Academy. In order to join the academy, the following proficiencies must be demonstrated **without parental assistance**.

## Stable and Horse Management

- Approaching Pony in stall correctly
- Halter and lead pony from stall to crossties.
- Groom pony
  - Mane and Tail brushed
  - Hooves cleaned properly
- Tack pony for lesson
- Post Ride Care: in the ring and barn
  - Running up stirrups
  - Loosening Girth
  - Properly Cooling Out Horse
- Sweeping: (area swept wall to wall and clean before heading to the ring and after riding)
- Feed pony a treat safely

## Riding Proficiencies

- Meet Instructor at the ring 5 minutes before scheduled lesson time
- Tighten girth, mount and set stirrups properly (with minimal instructor help)
- Pick up reins and hold correctly at suitable length
- Halt
- Walk and steer
- 2 point at walk
- Trotting: independently or on lunge line
- Demonstrate ability to shorten or lengthen reins correctly.
- Around the world

**Upon demonstrating all these proficiencies you will become a SEAPONY!**

# Seapony: Beginner Walk/Trot, Walk/Trot/Canter, starting small fences

## Stable and Horse Management

- Know and discuss barn safety rules
- Know safe riding attire
- Properly fit your helmet
- Learn and demonstrate a quick-release knot for tying to trailer or in a stall
- Put away tack properly and correctly
- Hang up saddle pads properly
- Learn to blanket and un-blanket
- Clean and oil tack
- Teach a lower-level Seapony to clean and oil tack
- Catch a pony in a field
- Know vital signs of horses and discuss how to measure
- Know basic horse colorings and markings
- Know three most common signs on colic and what to do
- Volunteer to help with morning chores
- Hose off horse after lesson
- Know the names and functions of 5 grooming tools
- Volunteer at camp or as a lesson assistant

## Riding Proficiencies

- Demonstrate proper warm-up for rider and horse independently
- Sit the trot
- Drop stirrups and pick up again without looking
- Ride in half-seat over cantering and trot poles
- Learn diagonals and leads
  - Be able to see and verbalize correctly
- Trot and canter on different horses
- Sit the canter
- Sitting and posting trot without stirrups
- Ride bareback at walk and trot
- Ride a ground pole course at the canter with simple changes of lead

# FOX: Starting over fences and up to 2'3" courses

## Stable and Horse Management

- Name 10 parts of the horse
- Know basic parts of saddle and bridle
- Know the uses and difference between polo and standing wraps
- Apply polo wraps in lessons and rewrap or wash (use boots until this has been checked)
- Know how to treat the following:
  - Puncture wound
  - Abscess
  - Swollen Tendon
  - Injured Eye
  - Stone Bruise
  - Laceration
- Measure a horse for weight and height
- Administer dewormer and ulcergard to horse orally
- Pull a mane
- Clip feet, legs, face and bridle path
- Know vital signs, take and record
- Learn advance horse care:
  - Treating thrush, rain rot, scratches, colic
- Wash bit at the end of each ride
- Clean and oil tack after each lesson

## Riding Proficiencies

- Demonstrate lunging
  - Give aids with lunge line and whip
  - Understand function of lunging
  - Use bridle, boots and gloves for lunging
- Learn the following:
  - Strides
  - Lead changes
  - Framing
  - Bending
- Ride a dressage test
- Attend a fox hunt
- Lesson in the cross-country field in the open

# Benefits of being a Fox...

- ★ Eligible for hour long group lessons
- ★ Group trail ride without an adult after lessons
- ★ Ability to enter into working student program
- ★ Students at this level are ready to purchase a horse/pony
- ★ Able to go fox hunting after a field cross country test ride

# AP Team: 2'6" and up

## **Stable and Horse Management**

- Lease or own a horse
- Reassemble bridle and saddle without assistance
- Figure 8 bridle
- Fit tack: saddle, bridle, bit, girth, and halter to a horse
- Give an intramuscular injection
- Load onto a trailer
- Learn how to feed
- Learn how to teach
- Complete work-study at least 1x a month
- Show an instructor at least 1x a month
- Help with at least 1 camp day
- Coach other riders

## **Riding Proficiencies**

- Demonstrate advanced jumping skills
- Complete gymnastics on horseback
- Properly lead a trail ride
- Lead a lesson in the x/c field riding
- Work with green horses
- Demonstrate flying lead changes
- Jump bareback
- Demonstrate Counter-Canter
- Demonstrate turn on the forehand and haunches



# Benefits of being on the AP Team...

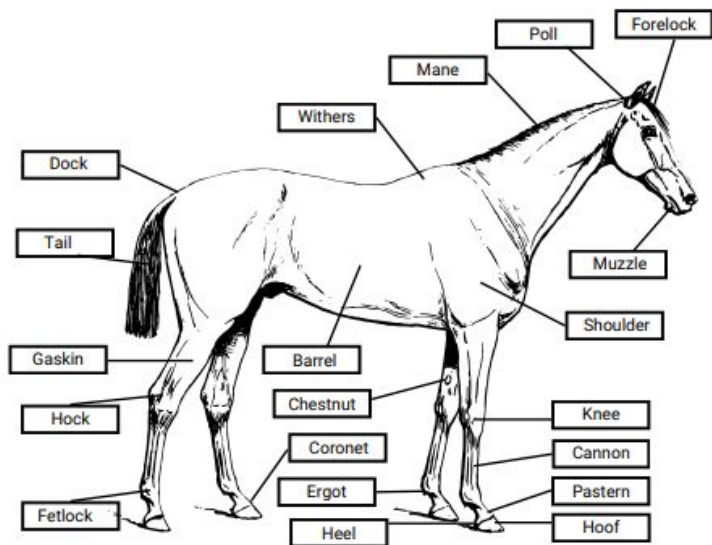
- ★ College Preparatory
- ★ Eligible for more riding opportunities (Ability to sign up to work horses on weekends)
- ★ School at IEA/SCISA Shows
- ★ Lead lessons when/where needed
- ★ Work study- teach skills clinics to others on the weekends

# Resource Hub

The following resources will help riders learn and be able to demonstrate the needed knowledge to advance through the Academy.

Please use the following pages to help learn important information about horse care, and stable management.

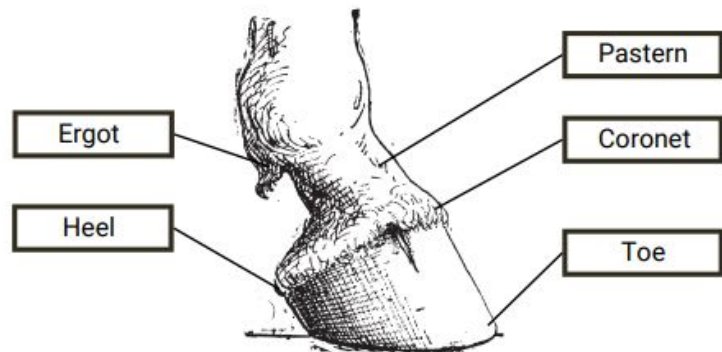
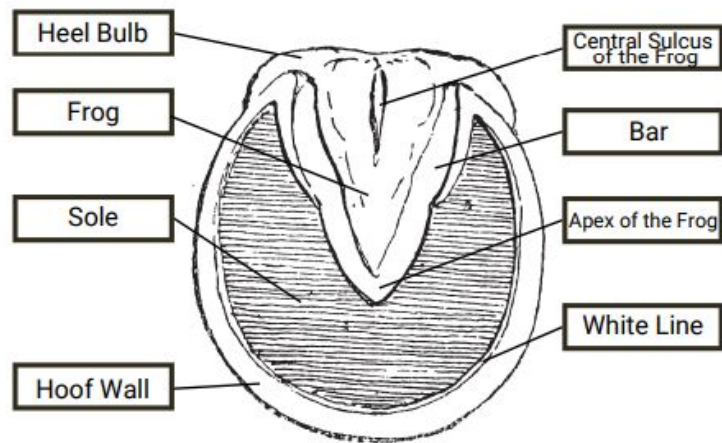
# Parts of the Horse



## Word Bank:

Barrel	Dock	Gaskin	Knee	Poll
Cannon	Ergot	Heel	Mane	Shoulder
Chestnut	Fetlock	Hock	Muzzle	Tail
Coronet	Forelock	Hoof	Pastern	Withers

# Parts of the Horse Hoof



## Horse Facial Markings

Write down the name of the face marking below each horse's face.



BLAZE



STAR



SNIP



STRIPE



BALD FACE



STAR & SNIP

## Horse Leg Markings

Write down what leg markings each horse has.

(Hint: Some may have 2 different types!)



pastern, sock



2 socks



stocking, fetlock



sock, stocking



pastern, none



sock, coronet

## Horse Breed Matching

Match the breed name on the right to the description on the left!

- C Haflinger  
D Shetland  
H Lipizzan  
F Morgan  
J Saddlebred  
I Paso Fino  
G Cob  
L Appendix  
K Hackney  
B Percheron  
E Fjord  
A Mustang
- A. Feral horse in Western U.S.  
B. French draft horse  
C. Chestnut with flaxen mane and tail, originated in Italy & Austria  
D. Scottish pony less than 42 inches tall  
E. Sturdy mountain horse from Norway  
F. Versatile breed, one of the first breeds made in the U.S.  
G. Common in the United Kingdom, a small, draft-like pony  
H. Typically gray in color, ridden at the Spanish Riding School  
I. Smooth, small, and gaited - originally from Spain  
J. The "Horse America Made," can be 3 or 5 gaited  
K. From Great Britain, high-stepping, can be a horse or pony  
L. Combination of Thoroughbred and American Quarter Horse

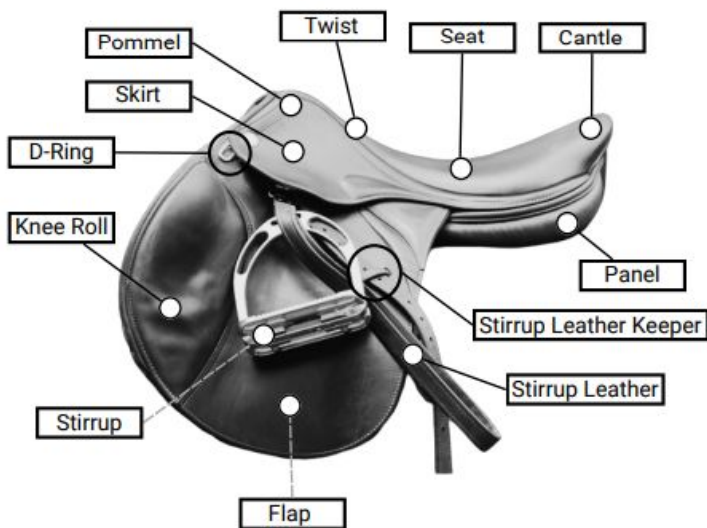
## Colorful Breed Matching

Match the name on the left to the description on the right!

- K Paint  
B Grullo  
J Buckskin  
C Blanket Appaloosa  
G Bay Roan  
I Cremello  
L Red Dun  
D Dun  
E Palomino  
F Red Roan  
A Leopard Appaloosa  
H Blue Roan
- A. Spots cover their entire body  
B. Means "crane" in Spanish; mouse-colored hair; can end with an A  
C. Also known as Snow Cap; white hair covers the rump of the horse  
D. Has black points and a dorsal stripe  
E. White mane & tail; golden coat  
F. Chestnut base with white hairs throughout; also known as Strawberry  
G. Bay base with white hairs throughout, black mane and tail  
H. Black base with white hairs throughout, black mane and tail  
I. Cream colored with pink skin, white mane and tail, and blue eyes  
J. Golden coat with black points  
K. An official breed; can have multiple colors or sometimes just one color  
L. Has red points and a dorsal stripe

## Parts of the English Saddle

Use the word bank to label the parts of the English saddle below.

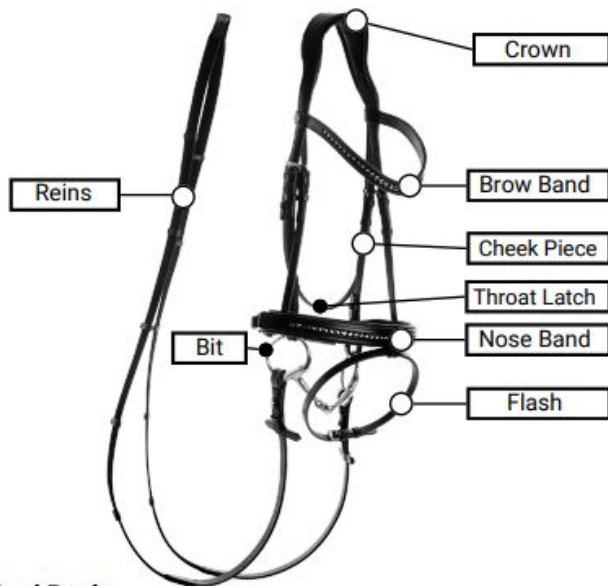


### Word Bank:

Pommel	Twist	Flap
Cantele	Seat	Panel
Knee Roll	Stirrup Leather	D-Ring
Stirrup	Skirt	Stirrup Leather Keeper

## Parts of the Bridle

Use the word bank to label the parts of the bridle below.



### Word Bank:

Crown	Cheek Piece	Throat Latch
Reins	Flash	Brow Band
Bit	Nose Band	

**BONUS:** When riding, the loop in the reins that rests on the side of the horse's neck is called the: BIGHT

## Horse Facts

Test your horse knowledge - fill in the blanks below!

1. A baby horse is called a foal.
2. 99 to 101 °F is the healthy body temperature range for a horse.
3. The long hair between a horse's ears is called a forelock and can be French braided for horse showing.
4. Horses used to have webbed feet many years ago. Today, what is left of these webbed feet is called a chestnut and can be found on the inside of a horse's leg.
5. A young male horse less than four years old is called a colt, while a young female horse less than four years old is called a filly.
6. This triangle-shaped part of the hoof is found on the bottom of a horse's foot, and is responsible for blood circulation: frog.
7. Bay is the color of a horse that has dark or brown hair and black points.
8. When a horse has a white marking on their leg that goes above their knee, it is called a stocking.
9. A yearling is a horse that is 1 to 2 years in age.
10. Horses prefer to be with other horses in a herd, rather than by themselves.

## Horse Facts

Test your horse knowledge - fill in the blanks below!

11. A horse's walk has four beats.
12. A horse's trot has two beats.
13. A horse's canter has three beats.
14. A horse's gallop has four beats.
15. The top of a horse's tail is called the dock.
16. The breed of horse called a paint is both a breed and a color. These horses are usually 1 to 3 colors, with large splotches of color all over their body.
17. Dun horses have a dorsal stripe, which is a dark line that goes along their back.
18. A horse's height is measured in hands, not feet. A horse that is 14.2 hands tall or less is called a pony.
19. While they are not horses, mules are a part of the equine family. These equines are a combination of a donkey and a horse.
20. A small white dot or circle on a horse's head is called a star.

