

Chapter 1 : Horsemanship Clinics | BB Performance Horses

Horsemanship Courses. Building a solid foundation is the key to a mentally, emotionally and physically balanced horse, join Sam and Sascha and start your horse journey now with their specialised syllabus.

You can help by adding to it. January Handling, riding and driving horses has a number of health risks. A study in Germany reported that the relative risk of injury from riding a horse, compared to riding a bicycle, was 9 times higher for adolescents and 5. Other findings noted that helmets likely prevent traumatic brain injuries. Approximately hours of experience are required to achieve a substantial decline in the risk of injury. The survey authors conclude that efforts to prevent equestrian injury should focus on novice equestrians. Mechanisms of injury[edit] The most common injury is falling from the horse, followed by being kicked, trampled and bitten. About 3 out of 4 injuries are due to falling, broadly defined. Furthermore, the study noted that in Germany, one quarter of all sport related fatalities are caused by horse riding. Some possible injuries resulting from horse riding, with the percent indicating the amounts in relation to all injuries as reported by a New Zealand study, [21] include: Most frequent injury sites are the lower trunk Within this study patients were treated and released Statistics from the United States, for example, indicate that about 30 million people ride horses annually. Of those, about 60 die each year from their brain injuries. About two-thirds of all riders requiring hospitalization after a fall have sustained a traumatic brain injury. When a rider falls with a helmet, he or she is five times less likely to experience a traumatic brain injury than a rider who falls without a helmet. In addition, helmets should be replaced every three to five years; specific recommendations vary by manufacturer. In , the United States Equestrian Federation passed a rule making helmet use mandatory while mounted on competition grounds at U. Georges and above is also riding a test at Fourth Level or below, he or she must also wear a helmet at all times while mounted. In female high-level athletes, trauma to the perineum is rare and is associated with certain sports see Pelvic floor Clinical significance. In men, sports-related injuries are among the major causes of testicular trauma. In a small controlled but unblinded study of 52 men, varicocele was significantly more common in equestrians than in non-equestrians. Horse racing is a popular equestrian sport which is practiced in many nations around the world. It is inextricably associated with gambling , where in certain events, stakes can become very high. The races themselves have also proved dangerous to the horses – especially steeplechasing , which requires the horse to jump hurdles whilst galloping at full speed. This can result in injury or death to the horse, as well as the jockey. Some specific training or showing practices are so widely condemned that they have been made illegal at the national level and violations can incur criminal penalties. The most well-known is soring, a practice of applying a caustic ointment just above the hooves of a Tennessee Walking Horse to make it pick up its feet higher. However, in spite of a federal law in the United States prohibiting this practice and routine inspections of horse shows by inspectors from the United States Department of Agriculture , soring is still widespread and difficult to eliminate. Among these are horse-tripping, a sport where riders chase and rope a loose-running horse by its front legs, throwing it to the ground. A investigation by The Observer in the UK found that each year 6,000 horses are slaughtered for consumption abroad, a significant proportion of which are horses bred for racing. Demand has increased for this massive breeding programme to be scaled back. On the obverse of this coin, the modern horseman is pictured as he jumps over an obstacle, while in the background the ancient horseman is inspired by a representation on a black-figure vase of the 5th century BC. For the Olympics, the Royal Mint has produced a 50p coin showing a horse jumping a fence.

Chapter 2 : C and C Horsemanship | Horse Training, Riding Lessons, Horse Clinics in Wayne County Ohio

A practical and thorough guide to horses that covers breeds, judging, showing, western horsemanship, grooming, training, equipment, & safety. 64 pages.

See Article History Alternative Titles: Horsemanship evolved, of necessity, as the art of riding with maximum discernment and a minimum of interference with the horse. Until the 20th century riding was a monopoly of the cavalry, of cowboys and others whose work required riding on horseback, and of the wealthy, who rode for sport. Although hunting and polo tend to remain sports of the wealthy and the role of the horse in battle has ended, special value is now placed on horse shows of a high standard, in which the most popular event is undoubtedly show jumping. Horsemanship has remained a valued social asset and symbol of prestige, but the opening of many new riding clubs and stables has made riding and horsemanship accessible to a much larger segment of the population. History Origins and early history From the 2nd millennium bce, and probably even earlier, the horse was employed as a riding animal by fierce nomadic peoples of central Asia. One of these peoples, the Scythians were accomplished horsemen and used saddles. It is also likely that they realized the importance of a firm seat and were the first to devise a form of stirrup. A saddled horse with straps hanging at the side and looped at the lower end is portrayed on a vase of the 4th century bce found at Chertomlyk in Ukraine. This contrivance may have been used for mounting only, however, because of the danger of being unable to free the foot quickly in dismounting. Among the earliest peoples to fight and hunt on horseback were the Hittites, the Assyrians, and the Babylonians; at the same time about bce the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings, introduced horses into Egypt and rode them in all their wars. In the 8th and 7th centuries bce the Scythians brought horses to Greece, where the art of riding developed rapidly, at first only for pleasure. A frieze from the Parthenon in Athens shows Greeks riding bareback. Philip II of Macedon had a body of cavalry in his army, and the army of his son Alexander had separate, organized horse units. Many of his principles are still perfectly valid. He advocated the use of the mildest possible bits and disapproved of the use of force in training and in riding. The Roman mounted troops were normally barbarian archers who rode without stirrups and apparently without reins, leaving the hands free to use the bow and arrow. As a general rule, almost every item of riding equipment used today originated among the horsemen of the Eurasian steppes and was adopted by the people of the lands they overran to the east, the south, and later the west. Horseshoes of various types were used by migratory Eurasian tribes about the 2nd century bce, but the nailed iron horseshoe as used today first appeared in Europe about the 5th century ce, introduced by invaders from the East. One, complete with nails, was found in the tomb of the Frankish king Childeric I at Tournai, Belgium. Attila is said to have brought the stirrup to Europe. Round or triangular iron stirrups were used by the Avars in the 6th century ce, and metal stirrups were used by the Byzantine cavalry. They were in use in China and Japan by about ce. The principle of controlling a horse by exerting pressure on its mouth through a bit a metal contrivance inserted in the mouth of the horse and reins straps attached to the bit held by the rider was practiced from the earliest times, and bits made of bone and antlers have been found dating from before bce. The flexible mouthpiece with two links and its variations have been in use down the centuries, leading directly to the jointed snaffle bit of the present day. Early, stumpy prickspurs have been found in Bohemia on 4th-century-bce Celtic sites. Military horsemanship The importance of cavalry increased in the early Middle Ages, and, in the thousand years that followed, mounted warriors became predominant in battle. Armour steadily became bulkier and heavier, forcing the breeding of more and more massive horses, until the combination rendered maneuverability nearly impossible. Efforts to overcome this were made at a Naples riding academy in the early 16th century, when Federico Grisone and Giovanni Battista Pignatelli tried to combine Classical Greek principles with the requirements of medieval mounted combat. The development of firearms led to the shedding of armour, making it possible for some further modifications in methods and training under followers of the school of Pignatelli and Grisone, such as William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. Dressage is the methodical training of a horse for any of a wide range of purposes, excluding only racing and cross-country riding. Meanwhile, the Spanish Imperial Riding School in Vienna and the French

cavalry centre at Saumur aimed at perfecting the combined performance of horse and rider. Their technique and academic seat, a formal riding position or style in which the rider sits erectly, deep in the middle of the saddle, exerted considerable influence in Europe and America during the 18th and 19th centuries and are still used in modern dressage. The horse often leaped in terror. At the turn of the 20th century, Capt. Federico Caprilli, an Italian cavalry instructor, made a thorough study of the psychology and mechanics of locomotion of the horse. Except in dressage and showing, the forward seat is the one now most frequently used, especially for jumping. The art of horsemanship The basic principle of horsemanship is to obtain results in a humane way by a combination of balance, seat, hands, and legs. Considering that a mounted horse also carries a comparatively unstable burden approximately one-fifth of its own weight, it is up to the rider to conform with the movements of the horse as much as possible. Peruvian Paso wearing traditional tack, executing its smooth gait. Experienced riders position themselves in the saddle in such a way as to be able to stay on the horse and control it. The seat adopted depends on the particular task at hand. A secure seat is essential, giving riders complete independence and freedom to apply effectively the aids at their disposal. Good riders do not overrule the horse, but, firmly and without inflicting pain, they persuade it to submit to their wishes. A riding horse is trained in each gait and in the change from one to another. Hackney horse performing its typical high-stepping trot during a driving competition. Walk The walk is a slow, four-beat, rhythmic pace of distinct successive hoof beats in an order such as near left hind, near fore, off right hind, off fore. Alternately two or three feet may be touching the ground simultaneously. It may be a free, or ordinary, walk in which relaxed extended action allows the horse freedom of its head and neck, but contact with the mouth is maintained; or it may be a collected walk, a short-striding gait full of impulsion, or vigour; or it may be an extended walk of long, unhurried strides. Trot The trot is a two-beat gait, light and balanced, the fore and hind diagonal pairs of legs following each other almost simultaneously—near fore, off hind, off fore, and near hind. Riders can either sit in the saddle and be bumped as the horse springs from one diagonal to the other, or they can rise to the trot, post, by rising out of the saddle slightly and allowing more of their weight to bear on the stirrups when one or the other of the diagonal pairs of legs leaves the ground. Posting reduces the impact of the trot on both horse and rider. Canter As the horse moves faster, its gait changes into the canter, or ordinary gallop, in which the rider does not rise or bump. It is a three-beat gait, graceful and elegant, characterized by one or the other of the forelegs and both hindlegs leading—near hind, off hind, and near fore practically together, then off fore, followed briefly by complete suspension. Canter can be on the near lead or the off, depending on which is the last foot to leave the ground. To some authorities, the gallop is a four-beat gait, especially in an extended run. Other gaits There are a number of disconnected and intermediate gaits, some done only by horses bred to perform them. One is the rack, a four-beat gait, with each beat evenly spaced in perfect cadence and rapid succession. The legs on either side move together, the hindleg striking the ground slightly before the foreleg. The single foot is similar to the rack. In the pace, the legs on either side move and strike the ground together in a two-beat gait. The fox trot and the amble are four-beat gaits, the latter smoother and gliding. Training and equipment Depending on the abilities and inclinations of horse and trainer, training may include such elements as collection controlled, precise, elevated movement and extension smooth, swift, reaching movement—the opposite of collection at all paces; turns on the forehand that part of the horse that is in front of the rider and hindquarters; changing lead leg at the canter; change of speed; reining back, or moving backward; lateral movements; and finally the refinements of dressage, jumping, and cross-country riding. Communication with the horse is rendered possible by the use of the bit and the aids. The rider signals intentions to the horse by a combination of recognized movements of hands and legs, using several articles of equipment. By repetition the horse remembers this language, understands what is required, and obeys. Bits There are several types of bits, including the snaffle, the double bridle, and the Pelham. The simplest is the snaffle, also called the bridoon. It consists of a single straight or jointed mouthpiece with a ring at each end for the reins. The snaffle is used for racing and frequently for cross-country riding. It is appropriate for preliminary schooling. The double bridle is used for advanced schooling. It consists of a jointed snaffle and a straight bit placed together in the mouth, first the snaffle, then the bit, both functioning independently and attached to separate reins. The mouthpiece of the bit can have a port or indentation in its centre to give more control. The slightest pull on the

bit rein exerts pressure on the mouth. The Pelham is a snaffle with a straight mouthpiece; cheekpieces with rings at the lower ends for curb action; and a curb chain, with which pressure may be applied to the lower outside of the mouth. The Pelham gives control with only slight discomfort and is popular for polo. The upper portion of the bridle consists of the headpiece passing behind the ears and joining the headband over the forehead; the cheek straps run down the sides of the head to the bit, to which they are fastened; in the blind type of driving bridle the blinkers, rectangular or round leather flaps that prevent the animal from seeing anything except what lies in front, are attached to the cheek straps; the noseband passes around the front of the nose just above the nostrils; and the throatlatch extends from the top of the cheek straps underneath the head.

Nomenclature of a modern bridle and English saddle. To a certain extent the horse can also understand. The whip, the spur, and devices such as martingales, special nosebands, and reins are artificial aids, so termed in theory, as the horse does not discriminate between natural and artificial. Horses are easily startled. A good horseman will approach them quietly, speaking to them and patting them to give them confidence. Silence on the part of the rider can even cause disquiet to some horses, but they should not be shouted at. The hands are employed together with the legs to maintain contact, to urge the horse forward, to turn, to rein back, and generally to control the forehand. The horse is said to be collected and light in hand when the action of the bit can cause it to flex, or relax, its jaw with its head bent at the poll, or top. When pressed simultaneously against the flanks, immediately after the hands ease the reins, the legs induce the forward movement of the horse. They are of the greatest importance in creating and maintaining impulsion, in controlling the hindquarters, and for lateral movement. Riders achieve unity of balance by means of the weight aid, that is, by moving the body in harmony with the movements of the horse, forward, backward, or to the side. Meanwhile the hands keep the horse headed straight to maintain its balance. The whip is used chiefly to reinforce the leg aid for control, to command attention, and to demand obedience, but it can be used as a punishment in cases of deliberate rebellion. A horse may show resistance by gnashing its teeth and swishing its tail. Striking should always be on the quarters, behind the saddle girth, and must be immediate since a horse can associate only nearly simultaneous events. This applies equally to rewards. A friendly tone of voice or a pat on the neck are types of reward. Although normally the leg or the heel, or both, should be sufficient, spurs, which should always be blunt, assist the legs in directing the precision movements of advanced schooling. Their use must be correctly timed. Martingales are of three types: The running and standing martingales are attached to the saddle straps at one end and the bit reins or bridle at the other.

Chapter 3 : Natural horsemanship - Wikipedia

The difference between first and second place in horsemanship classes lies in the details of your horsemanship position. One of those small items that's easily overlooked when you're showing is your upper-body position—especially your free arm and hand and both of your shoulders.

The Hideout is not a nose to tail ranch, instead focused on an upscale riding and horsemanship travel experience with an emphasis on authentic hospitality. Over the years, having access to riders of all levels from all over the world, The Hideout has developed a unique insight into expectations, dreams, wishes and trends among riders worldwide. These insights are shared with The Trapper Creek Ranch and drive the focus and concept of the horsemanship clinics and retreats at The Trapper Creek Ranch. Farrah can focus on and find answers to your dreams, passions and desires during our horsemanship and riding clinics at The Trapper Creek Ranch. Please read more about Farrah elsewhere in this website. Our clinics are hands on, practical and structured. They are presented in a positive and respectful learning environment for horses and riders. The focus is on horsemanship and riding. We also integrate daily trail rides, so you and your horse can practice what you learn. Concentrating on learning for 8 hours a day is not easy and exploring this exceptional Wyoming country on horseback is an amazing experience and one that is soothing for the heart and soul. Both ranches carry the AH Brand of Authentic Horsemanship symbolizing our commitment to a quality, respectful and open minded equestrian and horsemanship culture. Read more about our AH Horsemanship elsewhere in this website. While we have a variety of horses to work with, you can also bring your own horse to the clinic. The clinics are limited to 4 participants each week to keep it personal and maximize your learning. While we do not believe Parelli is the only quality Natural Horsemanship program, our own experience and overwhelming feedback from our guests in North America and Europe teaches us that open minded Parelli Instructors like Farrah Green are top professionals trained in communicating with both horses and humans. Farrah is very skilled in working ridersthrough the Parelli Levels in the different disciplines starting with The 7 Games, Ground work, Free Style Riding, Liberty and Finesse and can do so throughout Levels 1 to 4. Prior to partnering with Farrah for our clinic center at The Trapper Creek Ranch, we have personally worked with Farrah Green for the last two years. Farrah was not only involved in training the crew at The Hideout , but instructed and coached Marijn Werquin, one of the owners of The Hideout to Level 4. We felt that of all the trainers and clinicians we worked with, Farrah was the trainer that fit best with our philosophy, horse culture and views on creating a positive learning environment surrounded by great hospitality. She also came closest in meeting the 10 criteria we were looking for in a trainer. Farrah Green is well established and has a loyal following both in the US and in Canada. Lodging You will be staying in the comfortable and cozy Trapper Guest House, built in as a guest house to the historic Trapper Creek Lodge, just adjacent and where the owners of the ranch live. The Guest house offers a comfortable and traditional log cabin atmosphere, with the conveniences and technology that everybody requires such as Wi-Fi and free long distance within the US. The porch and views from the porch are to die for and The Trapper Creek runs next to the cabin. Lodging for the Horses The horses have large wooden pens, and each student will be responsible for the care of their own horse for the week whether bringing a horse or leasing a horse from the ranch. Hay will be provided but students must provide their own grain and supplements. We have several round pens and a x 90 training arena available. Clinic Concept The clinics, retreats and training offered changes from week to week. Please continue reading this website for more detailed information. While the courses and levels might be different, the central theme remains the same. You will learn to translate what horses are saying to you and to other horses through their expressions, behavior, and patterns of movement. You will also learn how to train and communicate with horses using your body language. We often let words get in the way of how we really feel about a person or a situation. Horses are more honest and authentic than this. Therefore, interacting with horses can teach people how to express themselves with more honesty and truth in their own human to human relations. In all this we do not forget you are here to ride and enjoy this beautiful country on horseback. Daily trail rides are part of the clinic. Our clinics are about you, your horse and being hands on, working hard and

indulging passionately in what you love most. Working with horses and learning. Our goal is to maximize the potential embedded in the relationship between each horse and rider. The Training Environment The setting could not be more picturesque. The red Sedona rocks of the Chugwater formations are breathtaking. No wonder this is where the first settlers built their cabins and is the location of one of the earliest guest ranches in this area of Wyoming. For more information please visit www.

Chapter 4 : Brio Horsemanship & Saddlery

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Chapter 5 : Lake County - UF/IFAS Extension

Located in Apple Creek, Ohio, C and C Horsemanship's services include horse training with the use of Natural Horsemanship, lessons, and clinics and demos. We specialize in colt starting, problem horses, tune-ups, and horse and rider lessons.

Chapter 6 : Horse Sense. - Horse Sense Home

of 27 results for "Horses and Horsemanship, Ensminger" Horses and Horsemanship (Animal Agriculture Series) Dec by M. E. Ensminger. Hardcover.

Chapter 7 : Heroes and Horsemanship - Parelli Foundation

The Parelli program uses behavioral psychology and teaches powerful horsemanship skills in four important areas: two on the ground (on-line & at liberty) and two when riding (bridle less & contact).

Chapter 8 : Equestrianism - Wikipedia

In addition to its regular Therapeutic Horsemanship grant cycle, the Parelli Foundation will be offering a special grant cycle to support non-profit Therapeutic Horsemanship organizations who are currently providing innovative and industrious ways to pair veterans with horses using natural horsemanship methods.

Chapter 9 : Horsemanship | www.nxgvision.com

Horsemanship, the art of riding, handling, and training www.nxgvision.com horsemanship requires that a rider control the animal's direction, gait, and speed with maximum effectiveness and minimum efforts.