

Chapter 1 : Western riding - Wikipedia

Western Horse Training Tips Get in the saddle and improve your western horse training skills in Western horsemanship, showmanship at halter, reining, working cow horse, Western pleasure, and more. Find ways to improve your Western horsemanship patterns and trail patterns.

A flexible horse can perform at his fullest potential. October 9, Transitions, lines and circles are vital to riding your horse right. September 25, With horse training, sometimes, we have to change ourselves before we can change our horse. September 11, Horse-training tips to get your horse to do correct lope departures with minimal cues. August 14, Improve your horse-training skills by becoming a more effective communicator with your horse. July 31, Delve into the world of team roping with three easy steps. July 17, Horse-training tips for rollbacks that really roll. June 19, Start your horse training off on the right foot by selecting the proper western bit. May 22, Learn more about getting your horse in the trailer with ease. May 8, Get horse-training advice from multiple world champion and Team Wrangler member C. April 10, Utilize this horse-training advice to teach your halter or showmanship horse to track straight. March 27, Boxing classes can act as a horse-training stepping stone into working cow horse and reined cow horse competition. February 27, In this horse-training tip, pros share what separates the best cutting and reined cow horse turnback help from the rest. February 13, Top professionals share horse-training tips for riding accurately to jumps. January 30, Two professionals share words of wisdom about this horse-training aid. January 16, Top professional competitors share horse-training tips for riding accurately to the jumps. November 28, Teach your horse the basics of flexion by using soft hands and smart techniques. November 7, AQHA Professional Horseman, Bob Avila breaks down the sequence of training a proper lead change October 24, Transitions, lines and circles are vital to riding your horse right. September 26, Horse-training tips for teaching your horse an extended lope. September 12, Most horsemen agree that the horse-training instructional uses of the longe line are countless. August 28, Teaching your horse to pivot takes time and patience. July 31, Learn how to safely open and close gates from horseback. July 16, An excerpt from a novel that illustrates a once-in-a-lifetime horse-training experience at a colt-starting clinic with distinguished horsemanship clinician Harry Whitney. June 10, Become a cutting horse rider, not just a passenger. May 28, Horse trailering tips to get your horse through the next haul safely. May 12, Look at more than just head position when training your horse. May 2, Overfed horses are more likely to have health and training problems. April 4, Tips to keep your horse standing still while you get on. March 21, Get your horse back in shape after the winter off. March 7, Learn these guidelines to get your horse to respect your signals. February 27, Barrel-horse training starts with the basics and builds from there. January 30, Horse-training hints on how to get your horse transitioned successfully into a new career. January 10, AQHA Professional Horsewoman Bonnie Minor demonstrates how to apply a polo wrap and standing wraps, two techniques every horseman should know. December 20, Challenge yourself " and your horse " in December 5, Working the log with your tie-down horse. November 13, Despook your horse before you end up in trouble. October 14, We can take a good horse-training technique and run it into the ground. October 2, Horse-training tips for rollbacks that really roll. September 14, Horse-training tips to get your horse to do correct lope departures with minimal cues. September 4, Help your horse get used to being touched around his ears, eyes and mouth with these horse-training tips. August 20, We mined social media for some nuggets of horse-training advice. August 8, Improve your horse-training skills by being a more effective communicator with your horse. July 20, Learn the basics of horse training for Versatility Ranch Horse competition. June 18, Apply these horse training tips for a safer, more finished horse. June 17, Apply these horse-training tips for a safer, more finished horse. June 3, The shoulder-in is a valuable horse-training exercise on and off the dressage court. May 9, Horse Training A good riding instructor brings out the best in you and your horse. February 8, Changing leads on your horse is not about changing direction. January 25, Tips to keep your horse standing still while you get on. December 12, Horse training starts from the ground up. Make sure your boots fit correctly before training your horses with these tips from Justin Boots. November 30, Learn how one horse trainer teaches young horses to react and move with cattle. November 8, Sometimes, we have to change

ourselves before we can change our horse. October 25, Maintain consistent cadence for a horse-training advantage. September 25, Knowing how horses operate can help your horse-training efforts. September 10, Getting your horse to drop his head gives him a serene, quiet place to be. August 14, Heed this solid training advice to get a troubled horse headed toward recovery. April 5, Utilize this horse-training advice to teach your halter or showmanship horse to track straight. March 22, Practice these horse-training exercises to improve rider balance and confidence. March 7, Learn these common horse-training problems that affect horse and rider balance. March 1, Practice these horse-training exercises to develop a freely moving horse. February 22, Heed these horse-training techniques to develop a freely-moving horse. February 16, Utilize these 10 horse-training tips to perfect your lead changes. February 8, Get your young horse started right with these horse training tips. January 25, Get some horse-training hints to fix common self-carriage problems. January 11, Learn the difference between riding your horse through a properly executed corner and a properly executed curve. December 14, Learn how to get your green horse to walk easily over a competition-style bridge. December 8, Learn the value of breaking things down at a trot before teaching your horse to change leads at a lope. November 16, Keeping your horse on a correct arc can work wonders for his flexibility. November 10, A flexible horse can perform at his fullest potential. October 27, AQHA Professional Horseman Bill Bormes finishes up this series by teaching how to position your leg to cue for the sidepass and how to do some more advanced maneuvers. October 19, Sidepassing is not just asking your horse to move sideways. October 12, This simple horse-training exercise teaches your horse to balance himself on his own by shifting his weight to his back end. September 28, Chances are, you use dressage techniques every time you saddle up. September 22, In this second installment of a two-part series, learn how to master more elements of a reining pattern. September 15, Try incorporating this circle exercise into your next horse-training session to improve your reining horse. September 8, Learn how to handle the combination of the mecate and bridle reins that has enhanced horse training since the vaqueros developed it into an art form. September 2, AQHA Professional Horseman Les Oswald explains how to train a cow horse to stop like a rope horse in the second half of this horse-training series. August 18, Learn how to select the proper western bit for horse training, including what kind of curb bit you should use first. August 13, Find out how to gain proper body control of your horse with these tips from an AQHA international horsemanship camp. August 11, Start your horse training off on the right foot by selecting the proper western bit. August 4, Touching your horse all over with a stick and with your hand can build trust. July 28, Use these six horse-training steps to reach open-level reining speeds. July 21, In the final part of this horse-training series, learn how to deal with young horses who are over-eager to return to the barn. July 14, Learn horse-training tips that will help you handle spooky situations with your young horse on the trails. July 13, Practice these eight exercises from an AQHA international horsemanship camp to develop into a more functional rider. July 7, In Part 1 of this three-part series, Teres Vining shares the basic horse-training techniques she uses on her young horses before taking them out of the round pen. June 23, In Part 2 of this series, see how the spiraled squares exercise can help you ride good corners in your next horsemanship class. June 16, In Part 1 of this horse-training series, discover the common problems that lead to a sloppy corner in your horsemanship pattern. June 9, Lead your horse with ease and lightness with these horse-training tips. June 2, Put your horse-training skills to the test by trying your hand at the sport of cutting. May 12, Learn horse-training strategies to bring out the best in your nervous show horse. May 5, In Part 2 of this horse-training series, discover the last two tips that will help you maneuver your horse through an equitation over fences course. April 21, Delve into the world of team roping with three easy steps. April 14, Trainer Russell Harris shares his inside secrets for creating a good gate horse. April 7, In Part 2 of this series, uncover five more ways to improve this essential horse-training tool. March 31, Part 1: Learn how to execute a correct forehand turn with these tips.

Chapter 2 : Riding - Western

Western Horse Training Rehab Done Right Trainer Carol Metcalf provides strategic tips to help a reader safely and successfully recondition her horse for work after a long layup.

The rider works with horses at various levels of training. Assessing training levels, ground training, acceptance of aids, steadying, straightening, bending, collecting, and shaping the horse are covered. Mental and physical characteristics of the western horse are taught. As the riders and horses advance, work will be on the correct use of the neck rein, riding circles, rollbacks, spins, sliding stops, and lead changes. The emphasis at all stages is to develop a supple, relaxed, flexible, obedient horse and a strong, coordinated, balanced rider with a deep secure seat. Students will progress through the levels of Western Riding according to their personal interests, efforts, and physical abilities. Topics will vary by levels. Syllabi include specific strategies for developing skills at each level. Basic balance in walk, trot, and canter. The student is develops body position and riding the bucking machine. Independent and balanced seat: The student is able to reproduce more advanced movements on a trained horse while applying the proper combination and coordination of aids. The student is able to help correct behavioral and physical problems in school horses. The student is able to start a green horse in basic Western work. The student is able to train a horse to do progressively advanced movements including leg yields, proper leads on any line, changes through the trot, and transitions into and out of gaits, at specific points. The student is able to train a horse to do progressively advanced movements including circles, spins, stops, and backing. Students can perform advanced movements using one hand. The level of achievement of the following objectives will be partially dependent on the number of quarters the student has been involved in the Western Riding Program. Following successful completion of Western Riding Courses, the student will be able to: Describe or explain the theory of riding with regard to: A variety of instructional methods and strategies will be used, including demonstration and guided practice. Observation and feedback will be used to guide instruction and allow students to monitor their progress. Other evaluation measures include: I think I am the happiest person ever. I landed my dream job as a lesson barn coordinator in the barn I grew up in! Thanks for everything Meredith Manor! You always have and always will have a huge piece of my heart.

Chapter 3 : 3 Ways to Train a Horse - wikiHow

In order to successfully train a western pleasure horse, you must first pick the right kind of horse. Your training can improve any kind of horse, but to end up with a competitive pleasure horse you need to start with the kind "raw material".

A western-style bridle with a browband and decorative snaffle bit
A western saddle
A horse wearing a bosal hackamore
Detail of a western curb bit
A breast collar, used to help keep the saddle from slipping. Covering long distances, and working with half-wild cattle, frequently at high speeds in very rough, brushy terrain, meant the ever-present danger of a rider becoming unseated in an accident miles from home and support. Thus, the most noticeable equipment difference is in the saddle, which has a heavy and substantial tree traditionally made of wood to absorb the shock of roping. The western saddle features a prominent pommel topped by a horn a knob used for wrapping a lariat after roping an animal, a deep seat and a high cantle. Depending on the local geography, tapaderos "taps" cover the front of the stirrups to prevent brush from catching in the stirrups. To allow for communication with the horse even with a loose rein, the bridle also evolved. The biggest difference between "English" and "Western" bridles is the bit. Most finished "Western" horses are expected to eventually perform in a curb bit with a single pair of reins that has somewhat longer and looser shanks than the curb of an English Double bridle or a pelham bit. Two styles of Western reins developed: The long split reins of the Texas tradition, which are completely separated, or the closed-end "Romal" reins of the California tradition, which have a long single attachment on the ends that can be used as a quirt. Young horses are usually started under saddle with either a simple snaffle bit, or with the classic tool of the vaquero, the bosal-style hackamore. Rider attire[edit] The clothing of the Western rider differs from that of the "English" style dressage, hunt seat or Saddle seat rider. Practical Western attire consists of a long-sleeved work shirt, denim jeans, boots, and a wide-brimmed cowboy hat. Usually a rider wears protective leather leggings called "chaps" from the Spanish chaparajos; often pronounced "shaps" to help the rider stick to the saddle and to protect the legs when riding through brush. Clean, well-fitting work clothing is the usual outfit seen in rodeo, cutting and reining competitions, especially for men, though sometimes in brighter colors or finer fabrics. Show equipment[edit] Some competitive events may use flashier equipment. Unlike the English traditions where clothing and tack is quiet and unobtrusive, Western show equipment is intended to draw attention. Saddles, bits and bridles are frequently ornamented with substantial amounts of silver. Western competitive events[edit] For speed events, see Gymkhana equestrian. Competition for western riders at horse shows and related activities include in the following events: Western pleasure - the rider must show the horse together with other horses in an arena at a walk, jog a slow, controlled trot, and lope a slow, controlled canter. The horse must remain under control on a loose rein, with low head carriage, the rider directing the horse with nearly invisible aids and minimal interference. Reining - considered by some the "dressage" of the western riding world, with FEI-recognized status as a new international discipline at the World Equestrian Games, reining requires horse and rider to perform a precise pattern consisting of circles at a lope and gallop with flying changes of lead, rapid "spins" a turn in one spot on the haunches, "rollbacks" a rapid turn immediately followed by a gallop in the opposite direction and the crowd-pleasing sliding stop executed from a full gallop. Cutting - this event highlights the "cow sense" prized in stock horses. The horse and rider select and separate a cow or steer out of small herd of animals. When the cow tries to return to the herd, the rider relaxes the reins and leaves it entirely to the horse to keep the cow from returning to the herd. Depending on the level of competition, one to three judges award points to each competitor. Working cow horse - also called Reined cow horse. A judged competition that is something of a cross between cutting and reining. A horse and rider team work a single cow in an arena, making the cow move in a directed fashion through several maneuvers. An event that, depending on breed sanctioning organization, tests multiple categories used by working ranch horses: Ranch riding, which is similar to western pleasure; Ranch trail, testing tasks performed during ranch work, often judged on natural terrain rather than in an arena; Ranch Cutting, judged the same as a cutting event; Working ranch horse, combining Reining, Roping, and working cow horse; and ranch conformation and is judged like a halter class. The fastest team wins, and teams exceeding a given time limit are

disqualified. A related event is Ranch sorting Trail class: Horses must cross bridges, logs and other obstacles; stand quietly while a rider waves a flapping object around the horse; sidepass to move sideways , often with front and rear feet on either side or a rail; make 90 and degree turns on the forehand or haunches, back up , sometimes while turning, open and close a gate while mounted, and other maneuvers relevant distantly to everyday ranch or trail riding. Halter - also sometimes called "conformation" or "breeding" classes, the conformation of the horse is judged, with emphasis on both the movement and build of the horse. The horse is not ridden, but is led, shown in a halter by a handler controlling the horse from the ground using a lead rope. The competitor is judged on his or her ability to fit and present the halter horse to its best advantage. The horse is taken through a short pattern where the horse and handler must set up the horse correctly at a standstill and exhibit full control while at a walk, jog, turning and in more advanced classes, pivoting and backing up. Clothing of the handlers tend to parallel that of western pleasure competition. Halters are leather ornamented with silver. Showmanship classes are popular at a wide range of levels, from children who do not yet have the skill or confidence to succeed in riding events, to large and competitive classes at the highest levels of national show competition. Equitation Western equitation sometimes called western horsemanship, stock seat equitation, or, in some classes, reining seat equitation competitions are judged at the walk, jog , and lope in both directions. Riders must sit to the jog and never post. Tests may be as simple as jogging in a circle or backing up , or as complex as a full reining pattern , and may include elements such as transitions from halt to lope or lope to halt, sliding stops, a figure-8 at the lope with simple or flying change of lead, serpentines at the lope with flying changes , the rein back, a degree or greater spin or pivot, and the rollback. Riders must use a western saddle and a curb bit , and may only use one hand to hold the reins while riding. Two hands are allowed if the horse is ridden in a snaffle bit or hackamore , which are only permitted for use on "junior" horses, defined differently by various breed associations, but usually referring to horses four or five years of age and younger. Horses are not allowed to wear a noseband or cavesson, nor any type of protective boot or bandage, except during some tests that require a reining pattern. Riders are allowed two different styles of reins: The correct position for this discipline, as in all forms of riding, is a balanced seat. The rider should have their weight sunk into their seat and distributed through their legs. The western style is seen in a long stirrup length, often longer than even that used by dressage riders, an upright posture equitation riders are never to lean forward beyond a very slight inclination , and the distinctive one-handed hold on the reins. Common faults of western riders include slouching, hands that are too high or too low, and poor position, particularly a tendency to sit on the horse as if they were sitting in a chair, with their feet stuck too far forward. While this "feet on the dashboard" style is used by rodeo riders to stay on a bucking horse, it is in practice an ineffective way to ride.

Chapter 4 : How to Ride Western: 15 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

*Training the Western Horse [John A. Gorman] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

I was looking through the Equiworld website when I came across the piece in the training section on how you train horse in western pleasure, and I was wondering if you could give me some tips. My horse is a Waler stallion, he is about But I just need some tips before I start. First of all, barrel racing - or any kind of timed event - and western pleasure are hardly compatible. A completely relaxed jog, the one judges like to see. Your training can improve any kind of horse, but to end up with a competitive pleasure horse you need to start with the kind "raw material". The most important requirement is that this horse is a pretty mover. Pretty may be different things to different people, but in western pleasure it means a horse that naturally moves in a more or less collected way, with fluent, flat strides, its hind legs always well under him, and with its neck and head carried level. The more strong-out horse can be improved on, but will never become a tough pleasure horse. Our western pleasure prospect should be a pretty horse of good size, preferably even a flashy one, that moves gracefully - an eye catcher! You are dealing with an event where maybe 20 or more horses are in the arena at the same time, so the first thing you need to accomplish is to get noticed by the judge and impress him positively. In your actual training, your goal is to teach your horse so he never wants to go fast, waits for your cues without ever getting in a hurry, but still stays collected. You want him to do all that on a slack rein and while staying in the same "frame" all the time, no matter what gait you are executing. A well-balanced, relaxed lope in a western pleasure class. The horse is reaching far under with his inside hindleg, the reins are slack, head and neck are about level and the nose is somewhat in front of the vertical After your horse has the basics, knows what walk, trot and lope is, picks up the correct lead on command, and can easily be slowed down or stopped, your main project is to get him to relax and not be in a hurry. A lazy horse - contrary to what some may believe - is not a good pleasure prospect. A horse that you constantly need to push forward will most likely not be a pleasure to watch or to ride. You need a horse that moves out willingly and briskly, but without getting in a hurry or pushy. Here is what I do to get my horses to find their ideal speed at the jog, and later the lope, and maintain that speed on their own: I jog them on a slack rein along the rail. If you softly squeeze him into that jog, his first strides will be soft, slow, and with his hind legs under him, and he will have no reason to raise his head or become tense. These first few strides give you an indication of how slowly he can comfortably jog, i. Your goal is now to get him to maintain that speed on his own, without you having to check him. At first you will most likely have to check him after a few strides, as because the reins are hanging slack, he feels no restrictions and will soon accelerate a bit or quite a bit. That will slow him down, probably break him into a walk. I squeeze him just as softly back into a jog, and as soon as he goes faster than what I feel he should, I again use the outside rein and let the wall stop him or slow him down. I repeat this as often as he needs it. At some point he might really try to set his neck against the pull he knows is coming, then I might pull him all the way against the wall and into the opposite direction. Not bad, but not quite what the judges prefer to see. This is a good example for a horse that has been trained by checking him back all the time. Judges refer to a horse like that as intimidated. If you use both reins, the horse can lean on you on the bit. But there is more to this: In the beginning, the horse will realize that he can avoid the pulling by not accelerating, but he might still travel with his head high and in a tense way. He may also travel not straight, but with his head turned toward the wall, as he is anticipating the pull. What you could do wrong. The most common mistakes I see people make, which might result in not making any progress, are: This is the hardest for most people, who tend to be lenient. Most people are so used to having both hands on the reins, they find it hard to consistently use only one. Carry your reins with plenty of slack in one hand the inside hand , and keep it still. I recommend grabbing the saddle horn, thus keeping that hand and the reins fixed at all times. When you need to correct the horse, reach down with your free outside hand, grab the rein, take a "cushion feel" for a split second, then pull toward the wall. As soon as the horse responded and slowed down, let go of that rein! Adequately also means not pulling overly hard - you want to get to where all you need to do, should he speed

up slightly, is touching that outside rein as a reminder and he will immediately slow down to his original, comfortable speed. If you first feel out his mouth, then pull, you can pull even hard enough to completely turn him around, if that is necessary to make your point, without him getting scared. He will accept that pull. If he has found out and has become pretty solid at the jog, which is usually a matter of a few days, depending on the horse, I do the same thing at the lope. However, it works the same at the lope, although it usually takes longer until you get your horse loping as slowly as he is capable of. As soon as he responds, you give him slack again as a reward. The rest is transitions. Going from a walk to a jog is usually easy. Teaching the horse to pick up a lead without raising his head or getting a little tense takes more time and wet saddle blankets, but if you are subtle and consistent with your cues and patient, you will succeed. The more thoroughly you work your horse dressage-wise, the better you will do. I do a lot of two-tracking with my horses, as that will make them very responsive to my legs. I again use the fence for assistance, riding the horse on "two tracks" - the front legs on the rails, the hind legs on another track somewhat to the inside of the arena. But I want the horse to do this while being bent in the direction that he travels, with his head and neck parallel to the fence or wall, and his rear end to the inside. And I want him to do this not because of my rein aids - I try to hold my hands very still, with both reins making the same amount of contact with his mouth. If the horse stays comfortable and relaxed through this exercise, it will help him in his lead departure. It will also make him to wait for your cue and not to get in a hurry. His position while two tracking is the same as in the lead departure, so he will have to wait for an additional cue to know that he is not to two-track but to pick up the lope. With me, that additional cue is kissing to him. Judges discriminate against that. When showing, you bend your horse slightly, but then his neck will be a little to the inside of the arena. This is something one needs to practise over and over again, until the communication between rider and horse is just right. Finally, the back up. Your horse should be taught to back up when you squeeze with your legs and at the same time make minimal contact with his mouth to let him know that he is not supposed to go forward. This will result in a relaxed back up on a reasonably loose rein. You may have to initially bump him during training, but your goal is to get him to back up with a little squeezing and a soft contact with his mouth. There is a fine line between rein hands that are passive but unyielding, and hands that pull. Drive him into the bridle your passive, unyielding hands with your legs, block his escapes to the sides with your legs, until he finds the only "open door" and goes in reverse. If the judge calls for a line-up and asks each rider individually to back up for him, the secret is to be ready before he gets to you. If he is two or three riders away from you depending on your horse, you get prepared. Squeeze your horse while making soft contact with his mouth, thus getting him on an edge where he is almost going to back up, then, when the judge is in front of you, you add the "final straw", the final bit of leg pressure that will send him backward. If you pick up your reins when the judge is already in front of you, chances are that the horse will first raise his head before he will bridle up and shape up. If you get ready ahead of time, all the judge is going to see is a horse that backs up framed up nicely, backing willingly and fluently, without any visible cues. The pleasure class is not a contest which horse can go the slowest, but there is certainly no place for a horse that is in a hurry, or tense. Pick up the correct leads, make smooth transitions, and be efficient at the back up, and you will be in the winners circle. This article and the accompanying illustrations are courtesy of Hardy Oelke, a highly renowned trainer of Western horses and riders. Please choose this link to learn more.

Chapter 5 : Training Western Horse Saddles for sale | eBay

World champion trainer Sandy Collier shares her core horse training secrets in her book, 'Reining Essentials: How to Excel in Western's Hottest Sport,' adapted for Horse & Rider magazine. Training horses is not supposed to be mortal combat. We're supposed to be using our much bigger brains to make.

Train Your Horse to Compete Successfully by Laurie Truskauskas Learn how to pick the perfect horse for trail class competition, perform difficult maneuvers with finesse, prevent rider errors and common mistakes, and make a great impression in your next trail class. Appropriate for the greenest novice or the intermediate exhibitor looking for ways to polish their performance. Do you enjoy the challenge of teaching your horse precision work? Want to showcase your training by competing in the trail class? Here is the first book that makes training for this popular division easy! Three types of horses that the Trail class is great for! The key to training a successful trail horse is to start slowly and teach your horse to obey the cues to maneuver through an obstacle, rather than let the horse anticipate and perform the pattern of an obstacle or perform an obstacle by habit. Anticipation can cost you points in tough competition. Horses enjoy the challenge of working different obstacles. The skills and knowledge they gain from learning one maneuver or obstacle helps when you progress to the next. The discipline of maneuvering correctly through the obstacles will teach your horse obedience and to be more respectful, which in turn will make him a more enjoyable partner. Changing the pattern of the obstacles adds variety and will provide both you and your horse countless hours of enjoyment. The new challenges of a demanding trail course can help an otherwise bored horse become competitive once again. The trail obstacles also give the rider a visual aid to see if they have correctly cued their horse. This will help you fine tune your cues to the horse, making you a more polished rider. Rider error can cause the best trained horse to make a mistake. In many cases, the horse is doing exactly what the rider cued him to do. She starts colts, trains and shows halter horses, pleasure and trail horses, hunters and jumpers, and All-Around horses. This is her sixth book on horse training. Laurie apprenticed with Joe Ferro, one of the men responsible for starting the American Quarter Horse Association in While with Joe, Laurie learned about starting colts, breeding and foaling. With his encouragement, she put on paper their combined knowledge in hopes of helping others who search for knowledge about training the horse. Training the Two-Year-Old Colt is her first book, and each succeeding book gives insight into a new topic. She has judged local and open shows and has given clinics to 4-H and other clubs. She has shown at the Congress and finds the entire experience from judging youth to showing top quality horses to be truly rewarding.

Chapter 6 : The western horse,: Its types and training Book | Porter

Great quality training saddle - provides comfort for horse and rider - multiple dees on saddle for training techniques. There is a 1/4" layer of neoprene located between the leather skirt and the fleece understand, this has a wonderful shock absorption quality for the horse.

Chapter 7 : TRAINING FOR TRAIL HORSE CLASSES: Train Your Horse to Compete Successfully

Mary's Tack carries Western ropes for practice and Western training accessories for the most productive training sessions possible. Lunging is a great method to calm your horse before a show or as a part of a regular training regimen, and Mary's Tack as all the tools you'll need to get a good lunge out of your horse or pony.