

AUTUMN

September, October, November 2012

Pegasus MAGAZINE

Friesians

get to know this gorgeous breed

YEE-HAW!

a real look
at the
Wild West

2012 London

Olympics

back to
basics
how to groom, tack
up, and feed a horse

Autumn Contents



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What do readers have to say about Pegasus?



Curly's Guide to Boots

Get ready to go to boot camp with General Curly.



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Sitting Pretty

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Cleaning Stalls

It's a dirty job, but all of us have to do it!



Tacking Up

How to put on an English saddle and bridle



Grooming

Be quizzed on your knowledge of brushes!



Are You a Pro at Falling Off?

Are you falling the right way?



Friesian Horses

The second installment of the Beautiful Breeds series



Butterfly's Journal

Things are about to get dramatic in part six.



Can you find the five Pegasus Magazine characters hiding in this issue?



Cover star: Galaxy the black Friesian stallion



Subscriber's Corner

AUTUMN

Beautiful Breeds is an article series that I will be looking forward to reading. I can't wait until you show my favorite horse breed - Thoroughbreds!
- Casey, New Mexico

The "Can You Read A Horse's Mind" article was super fun to read! I always like doing the quizzes in Pegasus Magazine the best.
- Margaret, Vermont

I loved the Flying Horses article in the Summer 2012 issue! It was so cool to see how horses fly on airplanes and what kind of gear they use!
Thanks! - Lily, Louisiana

Best Reader Mail

Whenever I have a question about horses I check Pegasus Magazine before I check Google! It always has all the answers!
- Brie, Idaho

I just love finding Pegasus and his friends hiding on the pages of each magazine. It's like a scavenger hunt while you're reading! - Jessie, Oklahoma

Pegasus Magazine is everything you want to read: colorful, interesting, and helpful. - Talia, Florida

Pegasus Poll



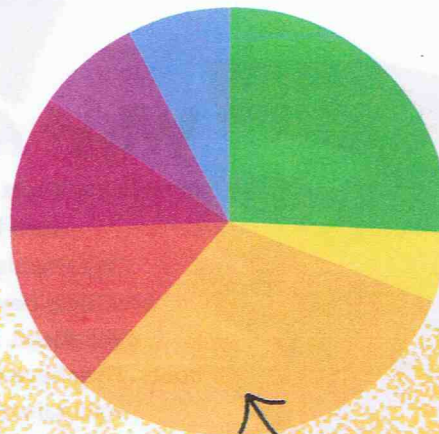
Real Quiet was the closest horse ever to not win a Triple Crown title. He won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes, but lost the Belmont by a nose!

Smarty Jones in 2004 also lost the Triple Crown by less than a length. After he lost to Birdstone, he never raced again.



Question:

Which of these Triple Crown hopefuls was your favorite?



- A) Barbero
- B) Real Quiet
- C) I'll Have Another
- D) Big Brown
- E) Smarty Jones
- F) Funny Cide
- G) Other

WINNER!
I'll Have Another

Boot Camp

ATTENTION!

For a horse's legs, it's a tough world out there. Our four limbs are forced to survive harsh conditions like blinding snow, pelting rain, and heavy winds whether they're in the field or under a saddle. They've got to push themselves to carry a rider for up to ten miles per day. It's a hard job to protect our hooves and lower legs, but someone's got to do it.

Does My Horse Need Boots?

Now you probably already know this, but some horses have issues (cough, cough, Pegasus). If your horse is a clumsy one and is prone to kicking himself during fast work or jumping, purchasing boots is a good idea. If your horse is a brusher (a horse that strikes his forelegs with his hind legs), you need to get boots just so your horse doesn't injure himself. Over-reachers, like me, are like overachievers. We move our legs too far and hit our heels and toes when we move, and require overreach boots. Normal horses use boots for travel or everyday schoolwork. It all depends on the horse and the type of boots. Most horses wear them on a regular basis.

When Are Boots Used?

Not sure when to use your boots? Look no further!



Travel



Lungeing



Jumping

For travel and lunge work, boots are an essential, but they're optional for jumping.



Outside



In The Stall

Horses only have to wear boots outside or in the stall if they are really needed

What Are Boots Made Of?

Most horse boots on the market are made of neoprene (just a fancy word for fake rubber), but they also come in leather and "breathable materials". Why anyone would want their legs to breathe is beyond me, but hey, if your horse is a leg-sweater, go right ahead. Just a bit of advice, though: beware of the leather boots. They have to be carefully cleaned and dried after each ride to maintain their shape and suppleness, almost like saddles and bridles. They're a hassle like that. Some boots also come with fleece too, which makes them look nice and comfy and is good for horses that get rubbed by their boots, but the fleece also absorbs water and can get all wet and heavy during a ride, like a sponge.



How To Fit Basic Boots



To start, tie your horse somewhere where he can stay still. Then wrap the boot around your horse's leg, under their knee. The straps should face the outside.



Here is the tricky part. It involves math. You have to count the straps on your boot. If the boot has two straps, fasten the bottom one first. If it has three, fasten the middle one first. If it has one, then you must have somehow lost a strap and should go looking for it.



Velcro or buckle the boot in place. Depending on the style of boot you have, the straps will either face the front or the back. Usually asymmetrical boots have straps that face forward, and all others have straps that face backward (but you can never be sure).



The straps should be tight enough so that the boot doesn't slip around or move when you try to shift it, but not too tight. As a general rule of thumb, (ha!), see if you can fit a finger between the horse and the boot. If you can't, loosen the boot a little.



Finish by putting a boot on the horse's other foot. You can't ever just put one boot on a horse, or he will be unbalanced. (That's like a human wearing only one shoe!) Either both the forelegs have boots, both the hind legs have boots, or all four have boots.

CHAIN: FASHLETICS.COM **TITLE BOOTS:** WELCOMENET.COM
TRAVEL: EASTERNMARINE.COM **LUNGE:** HORSEANDHOUND.CO.UK
JUMPING: FACEBOOK.COM **HORSE OUTSIDE:** SQUIDOO.COM
STALL: EQUINESYSTEMS.COM **FETLOCK:** WOOFWEAR.COM
TENDON: SHIRESEQUESTRIAN.CO.UK **BRUSHING:**
 COUNTRYSUPPLIES.COM **SPORT:**
 DRFOSTERSMITH.COM **OVER-REACH:**
 BRIGHTYESANDBOBTAILS.CO.UK **KNEE:**
 WESTROPPHORSEBOOTS.CO.UK **SAUSAGE:**
 HORSEGROOMINGSUPPLIES.COM
STEPS: HORSEANDRIDER.CO.UK

BOOT TYPES

Fetlock Boots

Fetlock boots cover the area over a horse's fetlock joint (hence the name) and can be worn on both the front and back legs, usually while jumping or showing.



Tendon Boots

Tendon boots are generally used for showjumping and have an open front so that when a horse knock down a pole, he can feel it.

Brushing Boots

These are the most common and versatile type. They can be used for trail riding, schooling, and lungeing.



Sport Boots

This sturdy, protective boot is also known as a completion or performance boot. It has reinforcements to protect a horse's tendons and fetlocks. Perfect for cross country riding.



Knee and Hock Boots

These boots are rarely seen, and are only really used for roadwork. Their function is to protect a horse's knees and hocks if they trip and fall, like kneepads. From experience, I can say that they're rather uncomfortable.



Over-reach Boots

Also called bell boots, over-reach boots encircle the pastern and cover almost the whole hoof. They keep a horse from injuring himself by stepping on his own feet.



Sausage Boot

Ah, the rare and mysterious sausage boot. It really has no use, other than keeping a horse from itching its legs.



BEHIND THE SCENES * BEHIND THE SCENES



Ranching

The whole truth about cowboys, ranching, and the Wild West is about to be revealed. Yee-haw!

Tools of the Trade

Ranchers always carry a pocket knife and firearm with them to protect from danger. Most live in the American frontier, a land also known as the "wild west", and come across many dangerous creatures such as mountain lions, rattlesnakes, and coyotes.



HISTORY OF THE COWBOY

Cowboys have always been a symbol of American spirit, but did you know that the first ranchers were actually French?

Back when France owned Louisiana, European riders called *Gardiens* captured and tamed the American wild horses to herd cattle with.

Western people noticed this and quickly began taming wild horses as well, and the term "cowboy" was put into use.

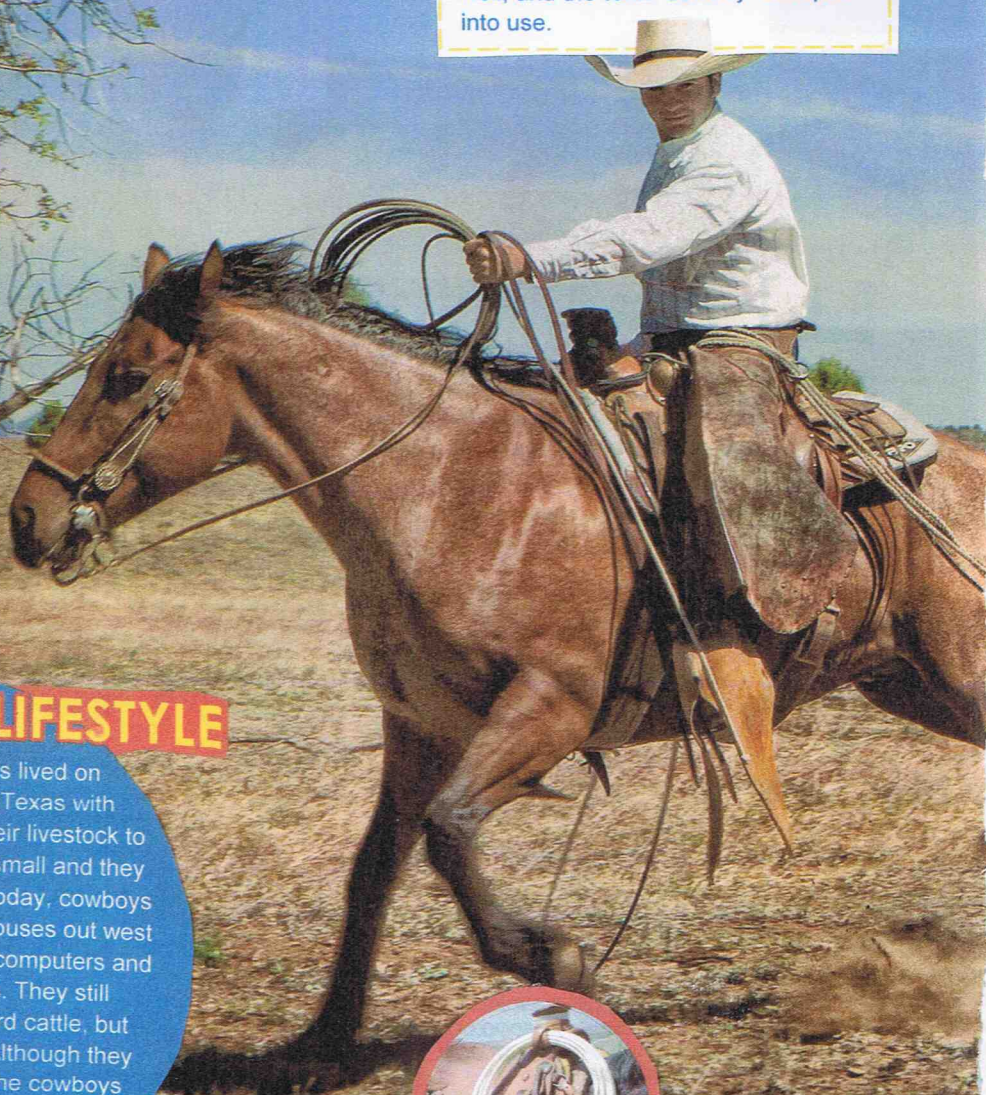
THE COWBOY LIFESTYLE

The first American cowboys lived on the plains of Oklahoma and Texas with large plots of empty land for their livestock to roam free. Their houses were small and they lived mostly alone in the wild. Today, cowboys live with their families in large houses out west with advanced technology (like computers and iPads) just like the rest of us. They still occasionally use horses to herd cattle, but more often they drive trucks. Although they live a more modern life than the cowboys of yesterday, ranchers still have the same ideas about how to live: relaxed and easy.



Lasso!

A lariat is a rope that ranch hands, also known as cowboys, use to lasso cattle.



WESTERN WEAR

The clothes ranchers wear are known as "western wear".



A cotton **bandana** or silk **neckscarf** has many purposes: it can wick away sweat, protect the face from dust storms, and wrap wounds if a rancher doesn't have a first aid kit with him on the trails.



A wide-brimmed cowboy **hat** or **Stetson** protects a rancher's face from the sun, as well as strong wind, rain, and overhanging bushes.



Cowboy **boots** have high sides to protect the lower legs, pointed toes to help guide the foot into the stirrup, and low heels to keep the foot from slipping out of the stirrup.



Chaps or **chinks** protect a rancher's legs while riding on horseback. They are worn over **jeans** made of canvas or denim. Proper cowboy jeans have flat seams along the inside so they don't rub when worn in the saddle.



Deerskin or leather **gloves** are an essential piece of western wear. They are thin enough that the rancher can fasten and unbuckle things while wearing them, but thick enough to handle barbed wire.

HOME ON THE RANGE

In Their Words

"Ranching is a gamble when you look at it, but it is a great life." – Montana Cowgirl Floydena Garrison

A ranch hand has many jobs. Usually he is responsible for feeding the cattle, branding livestock (see designer brands), mending damaged fences, checking water to make sure it is safe for the animals to drink, and tending to any injuries that his horses or cows picked up while outside. A working cowboy also has a small group or "string" of horses that he is required to take care of (rain or shine). These horses spend most of their time outside, and are in charge of helping the rancher "roundup" or gather the barn's cattle. The cows are moved to different pastures, herded into corrals, or chased into trucks for transport. On a large ranch, known as a "big outfit", sometimes ranch hands also train horses or break them in.

 **MORE OVER THE PAGE!**

Rancher silhouettes: ll-engineering.com | **Cowboy hat:** hatcountry.com | **Cowboy silhouette:** yukonforge.com
Bandana: sometimescomic.com | **Chaps:** carabasetraining.com | **Boots:** shoesreviewss.com | **Gloves:** wildcowboy.com

Branding horse: gailshorses.com

DESIGNER BRANDS

A branding iron is a **hot metal tool** that will burn a symbol onto a cow or horse's **hindquarters** so that the fur there dies, leaving a sort of tattoo. They are like **ranching serial numbers**, identifying which animals belong to which farm. Each ranch has its own brand.



TOP 3 Most Popular Ranch Horses

1 Quarter horse

2 Paint horse

3 Appaloosa

RANCHER VOCABULARY

- **Bronc:** *noun*. An unbroken (untrained) horse that likes to buck.
- **Buckaroo:** *noun*. A cowboy that "bounces" from job to job, usually with a bushy mustache.
- **Dude:** *noun*. A person who tries to dress or speak like a cowboy and fails miserably.
- **Leppy:** *noun*. A motherless calf, usually with a thin body and scruffy hair.

Cowboy Carl says:

"Using the term 'bucking bronco' is a dead giveaway that you're a city slicker."

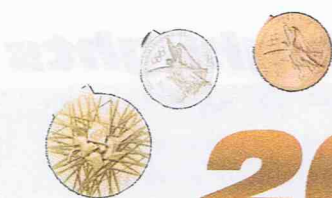


Cowgirl Lanie says:

"Anyone who is thinking of dressing like me for Halloween is a total dude."



*Cowgirl Lanie and Cowboy Carl's quotes are actually taken from the American Cowboy website. They are fictional ranchers.



Horse Sports Highlights

2012 London

olympics

London, the world's best equestrian athletes are ready to take your call.

Every four years, the best equestrian athletes in the world gather in one place, bringing with them their most talented and skilled horses. They ride both individually and in teams, competing for a chance – just a chance – at a medal in one of the six elite horseback riding games. This year, they went to London, England. And they excelled. Take a look at the individual competition's highlights!



Dressage

Overview: Dressage is a very difficult type of riding. It is judged on how elegant, graceful, and skilled the horse and rider are as they do a series of complicated movements requiring them to turn, move at different gaits with different amounts of control, and even rear on command and trot in place.

Scoring: Dressage is scored by 5 judges who each sit at different points in the arena. From their unique viewpoints, they give the rider a score from 0 to 10 based on the elegance and difficulty of the moves displayed.

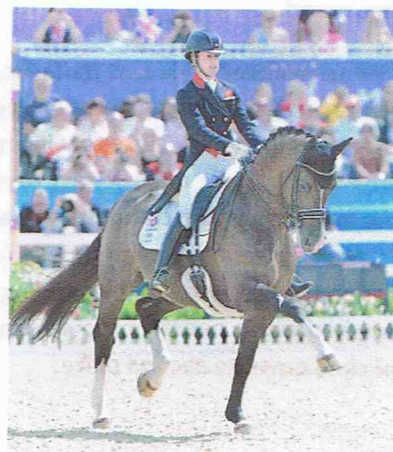
Fun Fact: Olympic equestrians competing in this event participate in the hardest level of dressage there is – Grand Prix. Sometimes the routines are done to music.

ALL OF THE TOP THREE MEDALISTS RIDING IN INDIVIDUAL dressage were women – a rarity for Olympic equestrian riding. Horseback riding is the only Olympic sport where men and women compete equally, and most often the leaders are male. In dressage though, the grace and beauty of female athletes must have stunned the judges.

Competing in this sport were many big names – both horses and riders. The UK's Carl Hester and the US's Steffen Peters were both riding, as well as the famous Dutch gelding, Salinero, who has his own Breyer model.

Out of all these well-known athletes, the one who took gold was Charlotte Dujardin from Great Britain, riding Valegro. She is one of the only riders that competes wearing a special "crash helmet" instead of a traditional dressage top hat, after suffering a fractured skull before the Olympic Games. "I was lucky to recover [in time]", she said, thankful to get the chance to claim her first place medal. It was a good thing she competed, too. Valegro and Charlotte were awarded with a record-breaking score for their nearly flawless ride.

Adeline Cornelissen, a rider with a history of training her horses with the use of an illegal drug, took second place in the dressage individual competition on her chestnut horse, Parsival. She rides for the Netherlands.



Medals: thefoxblack.com Valegro and Charlotte: horsetalk.co.nz Dressage: london2012.com

Show Jumping

Overview: Show jumping tests the agility of riders as they jump over a course of obstacles in an enclosed ring.

Scoring: Judges grade a rider using a point system, taking away points if the horse refuses, knocks a pole, has a time penalty, or loses a rider. The rider with the least amount of faults wins; if there is a tie, the horses compete again in a jump-off.

Fun Fact:

Show jumping elements can be over six feet high or wide!



...more highlights

SWISS ATHLETE STEVE GUERDAT MAY HAVE TAKEN THE gold in individual jumping, but no one can beat second-place rider Gerco Schroder in enthusiasm: he named his horse London in honor of the Games. He may have been too excited, though, because he rode a clear round and would've been awarded first place if he hadn't missed the very last fence. At age 34, he's ridden in three Olympic Games. He didn't win any medals, though, until 2012.

Guerdat was incredibly happy to take first in the jumping competition. He was very happy that his horse, Nino des Buissonnets, led him to victory on August 8th. "He can jump anything if I ride him good," Guerdat said humbly after a clean round. "He feels fresh, like he could jump five more rounds."

Irish bronze-medalist Cian O'Connor and his horse, Blue Lloyd, also clipped the final fence (the same one that tripped up London), and settled for third. Ireland, who won a total of five medals this year, wasn't disappointed.

TAKING FIRST PLACE IN THE INDIVIDUAL EVENTING WAS 30-year-old Michael Jung from Germany, riding dark bay Sam. After competing well in the dressage portion, he was surprised. "For me it was already a dream to participate," Jung said. "Now, being in the lead is more than a dream." In the cross country he finished just as well, saying "I think it was a difficult course, but a beautiful one and a fair one for the horses." He finished his eventing in the jumping finals, and rode with a time of 40.60. He was easily noticeable for his excellent balance in the saddle. "[Michael is] clean as a whistle," announcer Mark Edwards remarked. Not only was his time incredible and his form exquisite, but he also managed to ride a clear round.

While Michael's ride was fantastic, silver-medalist Sara Algotsson Ostholt riding her gray dappled horse named Wega, was incredibly close to winning the gold. Her tight turns and fast pace made it easy to ride under the time limit in both jumping competitions, and her gorgeous ride in the dressage made her a shoe-in for the gold, but after missing the last fence in the jumping round and being punished with a penalty of four seconds, she was knocked down to second place.

Eventing

Overview: Three-day eventing is a course held over three days. It includes three disciplines: Cross country, dressage, and stadium jumping. The cross country phase is held outside with a course of natural and man-made obstacles like hedges, fallen trees, tire rows, and wooden walls. It can be up to four miles long and can have up to forty obstacles. Stadium jumping is an event very similar to show jumping.

Scoring: Three-day eventing is judged on how long it takes for a horse to complete each segment. Points can be taken off for refusals, faults, and if the rider falls off.

Fun Fact: Horses competing in eventing sometimes wear "leg grease", a white slimy substance on their forelegs, to stop poles from being knocked when they are hit.



Sitting Pretty

Follow the path to perfect riding, starting with the best possible position.
After you learn the correct riding posture, you'll be sitting pretty.

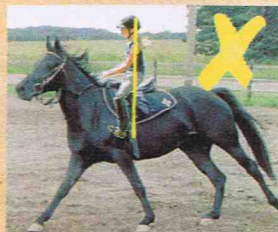
Incorrect Positions

Slumping



In the "slumping" position, the rider's eyes and head are down. Her back is rounded and leaning forward, resulting in arms that are out ahead of body and heels that point upward.

Chair Seat



This position is called the "chair seat". Notice how her back is straight, but her feet and legs are too far forward. She is out of balance, leaning back slightly, as if she was sitting in a chair.

Perching



Here, the rider is "perching". She is sitting too far forward with a stiff, arched back. Her legs are too far back and her heels are level with her toes, instead of being pointed downwards.

Leaning Back



This position is fairly easy to correct. It's called "leaning back", and is exactly what it sounds like. The rider's legs are too far forward and their back and upper body are too far backward.

Posture Checklist

✓ Head: looking up, not bobbing around

✓ Hands: floating above the horse's neck, not pulling on the reins.

✓ Back: not leaning forward or backward, not slumped or arched

✓ Legs: bent at the knee, tight to the saddle at the calves

✓ Feet: toes pointed up, heels down

Correct Position



Notice how here the rider is looking up, her back straight, her knees and ankles relaxed, and her heels down. She is balanced in the saddle. Now that's sitting pretty!

Dragonfly's Horse Help

Dear Dragonfly,



I've had my horse now for over a year and I think she hates me. I've tried everything to get us to bond, but nothing seems to be working. When I go to get her from the field, she runs away. Help me, Dragonfly! I want my horse to be happy, and I don't want her to dislike me!



- Trying Too Hard?

I'm sorry your horse seems to dislike you, but sadly, there isn't any foolproof method to change her mind. Are you sure she hates you, though? Not all horses enjoy cuddling and "bonding" too much with their riders, simply because that's the way they are. Your horse might just be a little annoyed with your constant appreciation. Cut it back by only giving treats when she's been especially good, and don't use a high-pitched voice when praising. If you feel as if she really, truly dislikes you, then you might want to try something else. There are lots of ways you can be friendlier so your horse might grow to love you. Let's start with the obvious: a horse needs food, water, shelter, and care, as well as regular exercise. Horses also need company to live happy lives: and company doesn't mean *you*. If you don't keep your horse in a stable with other horses, consider paying for livery at a barn so she can interact with animals of the same kind. I hope this helps,

♥ Dragonfly

Dear Dragonfly,

How often do horses need to be visited by the farrier?



- Shoe Shopper

A horse's hooves are always growing, so it's important that they are trimmed every 6 to 8 weeks, or twice a year. When the farrier comes he'll trim a horse's hooves and put new shoes on if the horse wears shoes.

♥ Dragonfly

Dear Dragonfly,

My best friend and I always go riding together on trail rides and partner up in lessons, but her horse is out of control! To make things worse, she's really excited for me to ride him. How do I keep him under control and not hurt her feelings because I think he's awful?

- Crazy Horse



Just like people, every horse is different, and some are more naughty than others. Your friend here seems to be riding a very tricky horse, and she probably can't wait to trade horses so she can ride something tame! Don't feel bad if you don't want to ride her horse, though. Just be honest and tell her that you don't think you can handle riding him. She'll understand – hopefully. If you actually want to try and give him a shot, then good for you! Riding difficult horses makes you a better rider. Just remember to keep your reins shortened and your eyes up. Try not to tense up too much because horses can sense fear, and this horse might behave even worse than usual if he knows you're scared. Good luck and happy trails!

♥ Dragonfly

Do you have a question for me? Email it to emmabiancak@gmail.com or visit our website www.pegasusmagazine.weebly.com

Back to Basics

Improve your horse care skills and knowledge by relearning how to tack up, groom, and clean stalls!

Put a bridle on any horse!

Care for a horse the right way!

Muck out stalls!

Groom a horse until it shines!

Cleaning Stalls

Cleaning stalls has a reputation for being one of the worst chores at the barn, but as long as you know how to do it correctly, it isn't as bad as it seems! If you aren't sure how to do it yet, it's time to learn how.

Mucking Out a Stall



Before you begin, **remove** any water or feed **buckets** from the floor so that the stall is as empty as it can be. If there is a horse in the stall, put it in the field or in another stall. You can't clean a stable with horses in it.



Gather all of your tools. You will need a **shavings fork**, a **pitchfork**, and a **wheelbarrow**.



Next, remove any droppings with the **shavings fork**, shaking it before dumping the manure in the **wheelbarrow** to keep from discarding too much bedding.



Once you have removed the droppings on the top of the bedding, use the shavings fork to **toss** the bedding to the **sides** of the stall, taking any droppings that you find underneath and throwing them in the **wheelbarrow**.



By now all of the droppings should be gone. It is time to remove the wet bedding from the stall. Scoop it up with either a **shovel** or a shavings fork and dump it in the **wheelbarrow**.



All of the clean bedding should be banked against the walls. **Sift** through it a last time to check for soiled bedding. Once the stall is clean, add more bedding to the stall in the middle. If the bedding is new out of the bag, use a **four-pronged pitchfork** to loosen it up. Spread the loose bedding around to make it even. There should be a foot of it in the center and more against the walls.



Lastly, **place** feed and water **buckets** back in the stall. Put your tools away and dump the dirty bedding from the wheelbarrow in a muck heap. Then you're done!

Why is cleaning stalls important?

Mucking out stalls is a vital part of stable management. It keeps the barn from smelling horrible and also helps fight diseases and parasites from getting to humans or horses. **Stalls should be cleaned twice a day if the horse lives indoors.**

Stable: uganda-wildlife-photographic-safaris.com Grooming box: toolshorsetackstorage.com Step-by-step pictures from top to bottom: bitlesshorseblog.com, breyerhorses.com, janezubia.com, skoogfarm.blogspot.com, luckypony.com, and whitesagri.ie

Tacking Up

Tacking up a horse is a skill every rider needs to know. Stop asking your riding instructor to put the saddle and bridle on for you and learn!

Putting on a Saddle



Position the **saddle pads** on the horse's back so that they cover the withers.



Then, gently **lift the saddle** on top of the pads and slide it back until it sits in the right place.



Before you do anything else, check that the saddle pads are pulled up into the saddle's **gullet** (underside).



Now, check each side of the saddle to make sure everything is **comfortable**. Straighten any wrinkles.



Attach the **girth** on the right side. If there is a loop on your saddle pad for the girth, slide it through.



On the left side, carefully reach under the horse's belly to **grab the girth**. Fasten the straps gradually.



Either walk your horse in a circle or pull their front legs forward to make sure the saddle is **sitting right**.



Stand back and admire your hard work! Check the girth one last time before you go riding and **you're all set!**

Where does the saddle go?



Too far forward



good



too far back

Sometimes it's hard to tell where a horse's saddle should sit. The key is that it should be behind a horse's shoulder, but still on the withers.

Which girth straps do I use?

Most saddles come with three girth straps. Only two of them are ever used, and the other one is just in case the saddle breaks and a new girth strap is needed. When tacking up a horse, use either the outermost two straps or the first and second. Always use the first one, and never use the second and third one together.



Step three: enduranceriderblog.com Step eight: ehow.com All other steps: horses.about.com Palomino horse: forums.tcm.com Saddle: bidstick.com Girth straps: newrider.com Bridle steps one through five: horses.about.com Last step: made-in-china.com Chestnut horse wearing bridle: horsetacknow.com Bits left to right: soyonet.com, talkandtalk.wordpress.com, stores.intuitwebsites.com, saddleworldcaboolture.com, ebay.com, squidoo.com

Putting on a Bridle

Put the halter around your horse's neck so that he is still tied up when you put the bridle on.

Slip the reins over your horse's head.

Here's the hard part! Take the top part of the bridle in your right hand and the bit in your left.

Slide the bit into your horse's mouth. A lot of horses refuse the bit, so be patient and take your time.

Place the bridle's crown over your horse's head.

A horse's ears are flexible so they can be squeezed under the headpiece if needed.

Fasten the throatlatch buckle loose enough so that, when fastened, you can fit your fist between the strap and the horse's cheek. There should not be more than a fistful of space, though.

Buckle the noseband underneath your horse's chin. It should be tight enough that you can only fit two of your fingers between the strap and your horse when it is fastened.

Last, **take the halter off** so that the horse is wearing just his bridle. Take the reins in your hand and **you're ready to ride!**



An Itty Bitty Problem

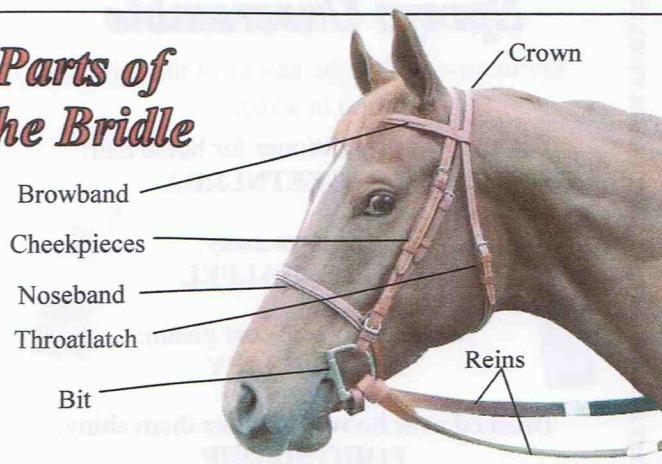
Some horses are extremely difficult when it comes to putting the bit in their mouth. If your horse won't open up, try this easy trick: Take your left thumb and squeeze it between a horse's lips between a horse's front and back teeth. It will persuade the horse to open its mouth, and you can put the bit in. Be careful not to knock the horse's teeth!

Which bit do I use?

There are many types of bits available that you can swap with the one you are currently using. Which one is right for you and your horse?

Rubber	Snaffle	Curb
Gentleness:	Gentleness:	Gentleness:
Strength:	Strength:	Strength:
Price:	Price:	Price:
Kimblewick	Pelham	Full Cheek Snaffle
Gentleness:	Gentleness:	Gentleness:
Strength:	Strength:	Strength:
Price:	Price:	Price:

Parts of the Bridle



Grooming

Most horse-crazy girls already know the types of brushes – quiz yourself by playing these fun mini games!

Brushes Wordsearch

Can you find these brushes?

F A C A F R I E B
E L V E A O E S F
S T I D F O S F O
O F A A B S A A D
B O C N A C D C B
O S B D E L C I L
D U B Y R S A E N
A C G G K C I L F
B E R B O D Y O C
C U R R Y R R U C

Look for:

- A basic brush used to clean a horse's coat
- A small, soft brush used on a horse's head and face
- The opposite of a hard brush
- A rough brush used on a horse's legs
- A brush with long bristles that can flick dirt away

Sprays Unscramble

Try to unscramble the names of these liquids found in a stable!

A spray-on conditioner for horse hair:

EAMN GEETNLRDA

Keeps bugs away:
YFL TERNALPEL

Makes a horse's coat gleam:
ENHIS RSAPY

Brushed over hooves to make them shiny:
FOHO SLIOHP



Curry Combs Connect

Can you connect each curry comb to its job and picture?

Picture	Name	Job
	Metal Curry Comb	Comb through horse's tail to detangle hair and rub over caked mud to break it up
	Plastic Curry Comb	Used to remove a horse's fur during the shedding seasons
	Rubber Curry Comb	Use in circular motions on a horse's coat to loosen dirt

Other Tools Crossword

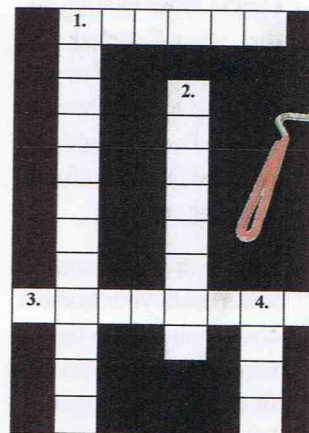
Fill out the boxes with the name of the tool!

Down

1. Wipes water off of horse after a bath
2. Cleans hooves
4. Tool that you can put your hand inside: grooming _____

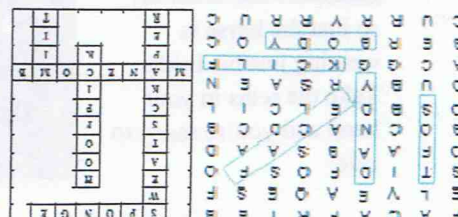
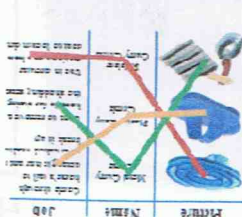
Across

1. Soaks up water
3. Untangles mane



Answers:

Unscramble: mane detangler, fly repellent, shine spray, hoof polish

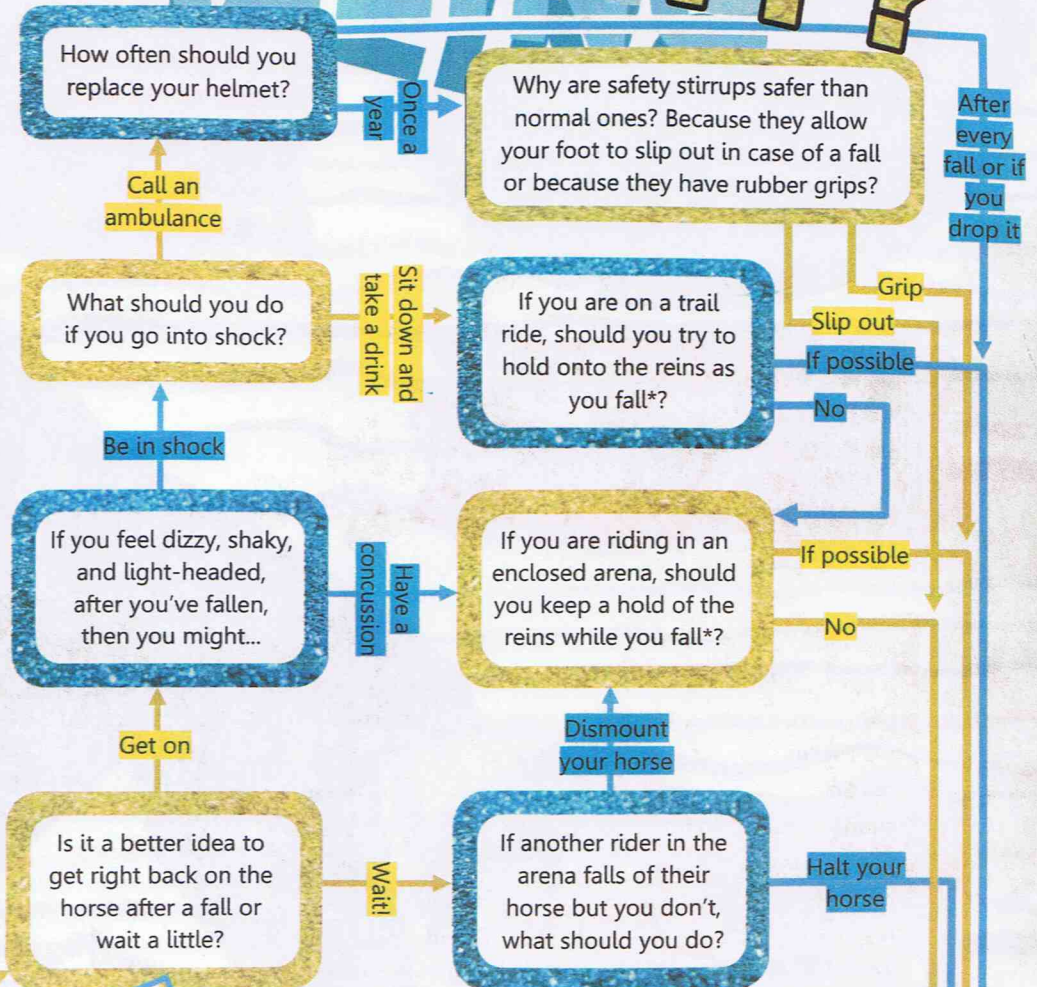


ARE YOU A PRO AT

FALLING OFF?

Horseback riding is one of the top ten most dangerous sports in the world, so naturally being knocked off the horse is inevitable. Even the world's best equestrians have experienced falling; in fact, it is a known fact that you cannot be a professional rider unless you've fallen off at least seven times! Now, if you haven't already accomplished your seven spills, then you should know that your future includes many more tricky tumbles. Will you be ready for them? Take this quiz to find out!

START HERE!



FANTASTIC FALLER

Great job, you're a falling genius! If your horse was to throw you off while riding, you'd be able to fall to the ground safely and as painlessly as possible! Remember though that horses are unpredictable and even if you fall perfectly, you still might get injured.

DREADFUL DROPPER

According to your quiz results, you are terrible at falling off! Even though you might not like it, falling off of a horse is a skill that you need to know for your own safety. To make sure you don't danger yourself every time you tumble, take this quiz again and see if you can improve.



Gold glitter: vintagevogue.com Blue glitter: snapixel.com Fall: onlytoptens.com

Beautiful Breeds #2

Learn more about one of the equine world's most elegant horse breeds!

Friesians

One of the most beautiful horse breeds in the world is a Friesian – an elegant Norwegian draft horse who was bred for knights in shining armor. Learn more about this fantastic breed below!

The Talented Friesian

Friesians are popular all over the world for their elegance and grace: even though they are a heavy breed, they are very nimble. Friesians are draft horses, also known as "cold blooded horses". Don't worry – it doesn't mean that they are like reptiles – it just means that they have heavier builds and could survive in colder environments.

Friesians are usually energetic and require a lot of exercise. They are good horses for teaching riding lessons because they are also patient and gentle around people. Despite these advantageous characteristics, Friesians can also be known as "Divas of the horse world" because they carry themselves with elegance and always walk as if they were in a competition ring: constantly showing off.

History of the Friesian



In the 12th and 13th centuries, people living in Friesland, Norway, bred the Friesian to help carry knights into battle.

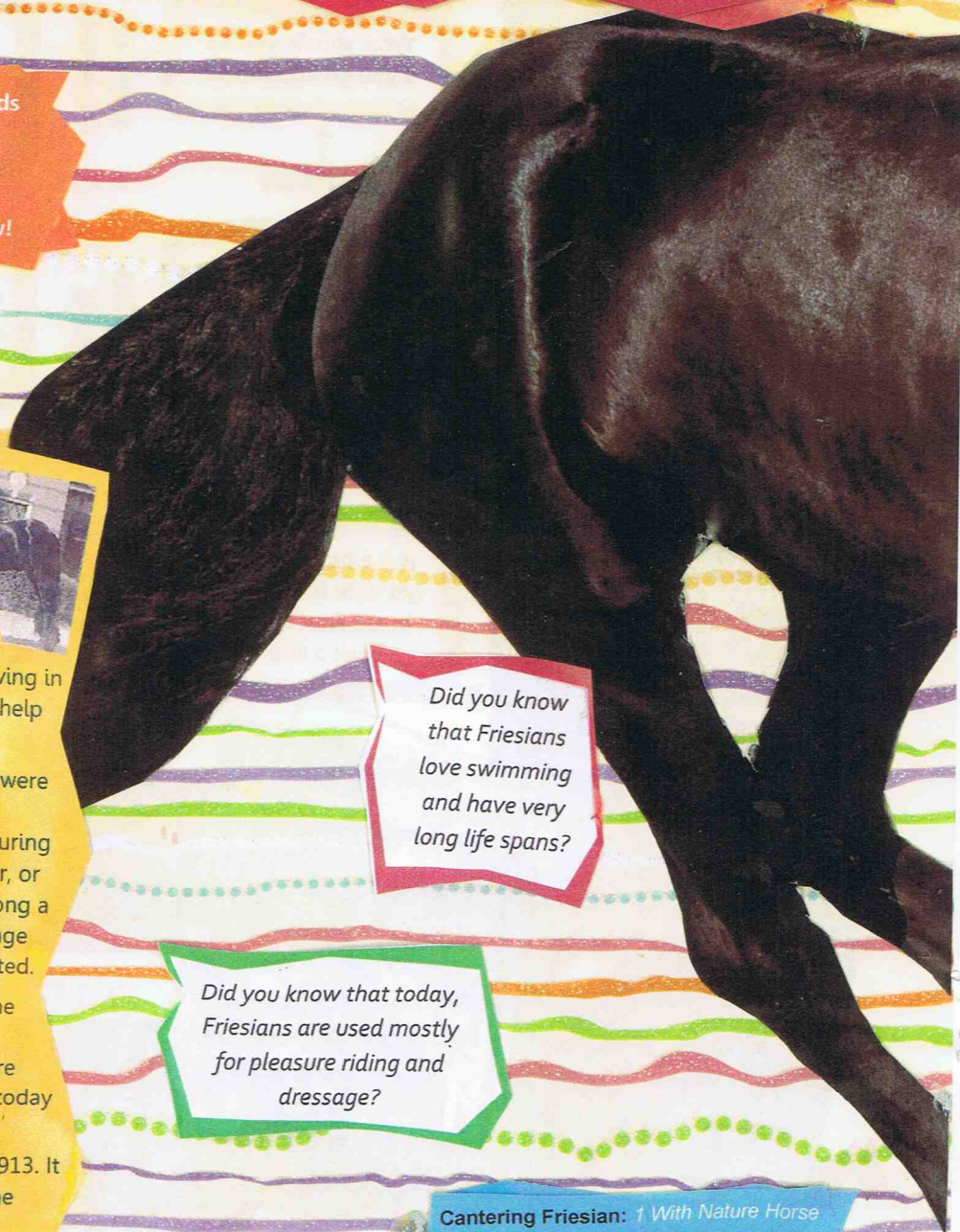
In the 18th and 19th centuries, Friesians were used throughout Europe for farmwork. Carriage trotting was a sport popular during this time. It involved a team of two, four, or six horses pulling a cart and trotting along a track. Friesians were also used for carriage trotting because they were so light-footed.

Friesian farmers in Norway published the first Friesian stud book known as *Paardenstamboek* in 1880. Friesians were registered as "heavy warmbloods", but today they are known as coldblooded horses.

The *Het Friesch Paard* was founded in 1913. It was a society to protect and promote the Friesian breed, and still stands today.

Did you know that Friesians love swimming and have very long life spans?

Did you know that today, Friesians are used mostly for pleasure riding and dressage?



Cantering Friesian: 1 With Nature Horse
Calendar Standing Friesian:
idratherberiding.wordpress.com History
picture: en.wikipedia.org

Did you know that in England and other parts of Europe, Friesians are known as Belgian Blacks?

Did you know that today Friesians only come in black, but when they were bred they also came in chestnut and gray?

Did you know that despite their popularity, there are under 1,000 Friesians in the U.S. and Canada combined?

How to Spot a Friesian

Friesians are one of the easiest horses in the world to identify! Because of their trademark curly hair and always-black coats, anyone can tell if a horse is a Friesian (or part Friesian)!

1 Height

Friesians are usually around 15 or 16 hands high (152-163 centimeters or 5-5.4), which (believe it or not) is quite small for draft horses.

2 Color

Friesians are always black in color, but sometimes they have a small white star or other tiny marking on their face. Its legs are always black and its eyes are always dark brown.

3 Feathering

Like most draft horses, Friesians have plenty of feathers (the long fur that falls from a horse's legs). Underneath the thick hair a Friesian has hard hooves.

4 Lots of Hair

Friesians have long, thick manes that are usually curly and tails to match.

5 Strong shoulders

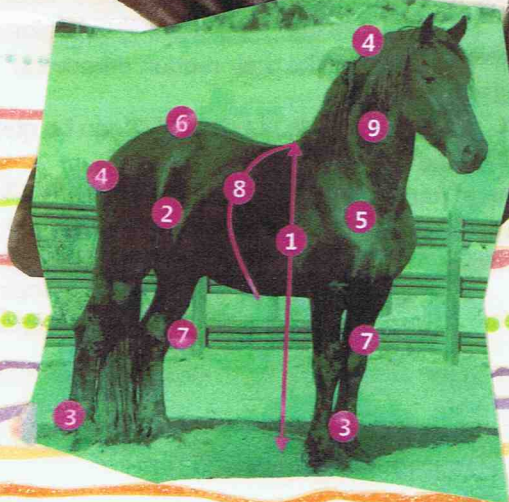
6 Sloping quarters

7 Short legs

8 Narrow girth

A horse's girth is a measurement around their barrel near their withers. Friesians have a narrow girth, meaning that their bodies are thin and their chests aren't low like most draft horses.

9 High arched neck



Did you know that Friesian horses were featured in the *Chronicles of Narnia* movies and the film *Clash of the Titans* as Pegasi?

Butterfly's Journal

What Happened LAST TIME



The Pegasus Team sorted themselves into two groups: the adventurers and look-outs, and planned their attack on Amelia's horrible farm to save their friend Dragonfly.

We took to the sky early the next morning when the early Autumn sun was creating streaks of pink, orange, and red in the atmosphere. I flapped my wings in harmony to Firefly's as the two of us made our way through the surreal colors of a September sunrise. Below us, somewhere in the forests of leaf-shedding trees, Pegasus and Curly were galloping in the same direction, ready to fulfill their duties as look-outs and help us save Dragonfly.

"Are we there yet?" I asked Firefly, perking my ears forward. I was so impatient and nervous that I was seriously wondering if I'd swallowed a ton of butterflies when Firefly and I had flown over the insect farm.

"Almost," Firefly replied calmly. He seemed like a pro at this, but he'd only been to the tortuous farm once before. What if it had changed?



A few minutes later, he turned his wingtips downward and I followed. Like eagles we swept to the ground and landed gracefully at a halt. "We should walk from here. It would be too conspicuous to fly," He suggested. I couldn't tell if Curly and Pegasus were close to us or not, but I knew that if danger was coming in the middle of our quest, they'd find a way to alert Firefly and I. Quietly we walked for almost a mile. Then, I saw it. The stable we'd been looking for.

Perched on the horizon it almost looked like a mirage – but I knew it couldn't be because mirages were usually good-looking. Basically, I saw that Amelia's place was a collection of domes that looked like golf balls, except you could see through them. And inside of the golf balls, trapped like birds in cages, were Pegasi just like me, hopelessly flying in circles.

"This is horrible!" I shouted.

"Shhh," Firefly warned.

"We have to save them. All of them!" I cried in despair.



"We don't have time," Firefly snapped. The closer he led me to the farm, the more noxious I felt. And when we finally arrived, he didn't say anything. He just kept walking and went right up to a tall black gate. "We should be able to fly over this."

"No!" A voice hissed from behind me. Without moving my head I swiveled my ears back to hear the sound. "Don't fly over! There are motion detectors!"

"Curly?" I asked. "Are you back there?"

"Yes. But you can't see me. I'm hiding." He said as if he were still a young colt, only a yearling, hiding behind something much smaller than him and pretending that he was invisible. It reminded me of all of the great memories I had of the five of us (four excluding Firefly) playing around as foals. I knew we had to get Dragonfly back. Nothing would stop us.

"There's no way to get over but to fly, but that doesn't mean that they have to catch us." I said. "Especially if their security isn't working."

"Curly, how did you know that there was a motion sensor?" Firefly asked.

"There's two little black things up on the gate with blinking lights." He replied, confused. "It was obvious."

Quickly, I flew up to the top of the gate and knocked the sensors off. "Now we have to be quick, Firefly. They're going to realize that someone broke their motion detectors."



He nodded. "We can be quick."

"Thanks Curly!" I whispered. Then I unfolded my wings and shot over the fence, landing on the other side softly. Pegasi in nearby enclosures noticed me and came to the edges of their golf balls to look at me with hopelessness in their eyes. "I'm sorry," I nickered.

Want to find out what happens next? You're going to have to wait until the next issue of Pegasus Magazine!