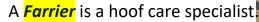
Farrier Facts

Barefoot means your horse does not wear shoes.



2. What is the difference between a FARRIER and a BLACKSMITH?





Blacksmith does all kinds of iron work, not just horseshoes.

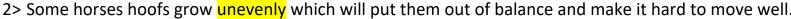
3. Hooves are growing all the time. How fast do hoofs grow? $\frac{1}{4}$ per month.



4. Why TRIM the hooves?

A horse's hoof GROWS faster than it WEARS DOWN.

1> Too long hoofs puts a strain on their legs and can cause stumbling and tripping.

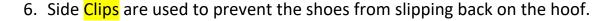


3> Too-long hooves may crack and break, leaving the horse sore, out of balance, and un-rideable.

4> It is unkind and unsafe to neglect your horse's feet, even if you are not riding him.

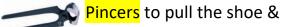


- a. Protection protect hooves from excessive wear and damage. Wear & Tear can cause tenderness and lameness.
- b. Traction: To prevent slipping. Some traction devices are; rims, calks, studs, or Borium; mostly used for jumping.
- c. Improve gait: to correct gait or movement problems due to conformation defects
- d. Soundness: special shoes may be needed to help with unsoundness such as navicular or founder.





7. What tools should you have to pull a shoe in an emergency?





a rasp to file down uneven parts of the hoof







8. Signs of GOOD shoeing?



- a. Shoe is right size for the hoof. Shoe fits the hoof, rather than the hoof has been filed down to fit the shoe.
- b. Frog and sole have not been cut away too much; the frog just slightly touches soft ground.
- c. Type of shoe is suitable to the work. And the weight of the shoe is suitable for the size of the horse.
- d. Heels are not too long or too short.
- e. Foot lands evenly without twisting or rocking
- f. Angle of hoof is the same angle of the pastern.
- g. Clinches are smooth, tight and in an even line.
- h. Farrier takes time to watch the horse move before and after shoeing.



USPC Rating Requirements:

C2 - • Recognize and describe good and bad shoeing

9. Signs of BAD shoeing?



- a. Too much of the frog is cut away. If it doesn't touch the ground it can't do its job of absorbing shock and pumping blood through the lower leg
- b. Too much of the sole cut way. This can make the horse's feet tender
- c. Shoes too small.



- i. "Dumped" means the front of the hoof was rasped straight down to meet a too-small shoe; it looks like it was chopped off in the front of the toe.
- ii. If the heels of the shoe are too short, they do not support the foot properly.
- d. Too much rasping of the outer surface of the hoof. This removed the "periople" and can result in dry hooves that crack easily.
- e. Clenches are sharp, uneven, or very low
- f. The farrier is in a hurry, does not take time to watch the horse move, or rasps down to fit the shoe.

10. How often should a FARRIER trim your horse's hoofs?

a. Every 6 to 8 weeks



- 11. Why don't horses in the wild need horseshoes?
 - a. Wild horses are moving up to 20 miles per day, travelling on hard ground which allows the hoof to stay trimmed at a healthy, natural length. Domesticated horse stand for long periods in soft, or wet, or manure covered ground which weakens the hoof and fails to create enough friction to keep the hooves naturally trimmed.

12. What are the signs you need to call the farrier?

>Long toe

> Cracked or broken hoof

>Clenches raised
>Shoe too far forward, and too short at the heel.
>Bent or missing nails



USPC Rating Requirements:

D3 - • Describe obvious signs of a hoof needing shoeing or trimming

13. What is HOT shoeing?

Using a hot forge to heat the iron and make or modify the shoes. The hot horseshoe is pressed against the bottom of the HOOF and leaves a mark. This mark tells the farrier if the shoe is the right SIZE and if the hoof is EVEN.

a. Does it hurt the horse? _NO_____

>Loose shoe

b. Why would you ask for hot shoeing?

Because pre-made shoes don't _FIT___your horse or your horse needs special shoes

horse or your horse needs special shoes



14.Pre-made shoes are also called <u>KEG</u> shoes.



Healthy Hooves







Unhealthy Hooves







