







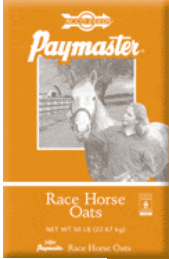






Types of Feed

(USPC D Manual, 2nd Edition, p201-207)



Name: _____

Date: _____




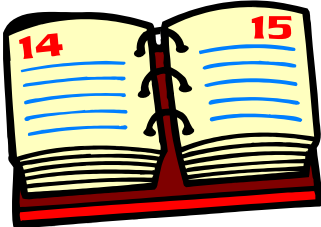



#	Name	What	Examples	Picture
1.		Bulky food, like grass and hay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ – The most natural for horses (NEVER feed grass clippings) • _____ – most common source of roughage. Many kinds; timothy, clover, Bermuda, oat-hay, and alfalfa. Alfalfa is the richest kind of hay • Other – range cubes, hay pellets, beet pulp. 	  
2.		Foods that have more food value 'concentrated' in a smaller amount.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ – Oats, corn, barley, and bran. • _____ – mixing different grains. Some are ground up and pressed into pellets. "Sweet Feed" is a type of mixed feed. • _____ – vitamins and mineral supplements (powder or pellets) added to the feed for extra nutrition. 	  
3.		Very juicy foods.	<p>Apples, and _____</p> <p>Fresh _____ is both a Roughage AND a succulent.</p>	  
4.			Make sure it is always _____ and _____	
5.		Salt. Need 2 keep nutritional balance.	Salt block in stall or large block in the pasture. They lose salt when they _____, and can't get enough of it from their normal diet.	






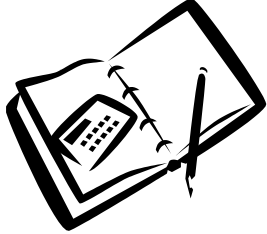


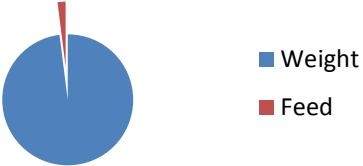

Feeding Rules

(USPC D Manual, 2nd Edition, p201-207)



#	Rule	Why	
1.	Feed _____ and _____, Not one big meal.	This mimics how horses live in _____. Graze, walk, graze, walk, etc. They can't digest one big meal; they could get impaction colic	
2.	Feed plenty of _____ (hay/grass)	Roughage helps with _____. If hay is given in the pasture, put out _____ than the number of horses. This way each pony gets some hay even if he is chased away from one pile.	
3.	Feed according to _____, _____, _____, and work of your pony.	You don't feed a baby the same amount as an adult; nor does your grandmother eat the same amount as a construction worker.	
4.	All changes in _____ must be made gradually over 10-14 days	It takes that long for a pony's digestion to get used to a new kind of feed. Can cut back grain quickly, but must be increased slowly.	
5.	Feed on a regular schedule. Don't be _____!	Horses are creatures of habit. If their food doesn't come on time it could make them nervous and sick. Also, when their food does come they may rush to eat it ('bolt their feed') which could also make them sick.	 
6.	Clean, fresh water must be available at all times.	Water is a requirement for all animals. Horses, like people, need it for health and digestion. The only time not to give water – when he is _____. Needs ___ to _____ gallons a day. (Most water buckets are 5 gallons each)	

#	Rule	Why	
7.	Feed only clean, good quality hay and grain	Dusty, spoiled, or poor feed is bad for nutrition and can make him sick. <i>Do you want to eat spoiled or dirty food?</i> Good hay smells _____, like freshly cut grass.	
8.	_____ should be available at all times.	_____ is a necessary mineral for general health of all animals. <i>Do you take a vitamin? It probably has lots of different minerals in it.</i> Salt is a mineral.	
9.	Do not ride your pony when his stomach is _____.	It may make him sick. <i>Do you want to go running right after you have eaten?</i> Give your pony _____ after eating grain before riding him.	
10.	Do not feed your pony right after _____.	He could colic. Make sure your pony is completely cooled down before giving him grain.	
11.	Learn and know how your pony _____.	If he doesn't eat the way he usually does it could mean he is sick. For example, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if he doesn't want to eat, • eats very slowly, • spills grain out of this mouth; could all be signs there may something wrong. Know what is _____ for your pony.	
12.	Update your _____.	Write your horse's _____ in your record book. If you don't own a horse, ask the owner what feed he gets and the feed schedule.	

#	Rule	Why	
13.	_____ Percent of Weight	In general , a horse should get about _____% of his weight in hay and grain (mostly hay). This changes based on rule # 3.	<p style="text-align: center;">Column1</p> 
14.	NEVER, EVER, change your horses feed or schedule without first consulting the owner and a horse professional!	Changing a pony's feed, or the schedule, or the amounts could make your pony very _____. (Ponies in particular!) Always talk to a professional first (your parent, your instructor, the barn manager, etc.)	

USPC Rating Requirements, 2016:

D1 - • Know how to give water, grain, hay, and tidbit to a mount safely.

D2- • Know 3-5 basic rules for feeding and explain feeding schedule for own mount.

D3-• Know 5-7 basic rules of feeding. • Discuss the amount of roughage and the amount of concentrates per ration for own mount.

C1-• Describe how feeds are measured and weighed. • Know amount and type of feed for own mount. • Describe characteristics of good and bad feed, watering, and pasture.

C2 - • Describe own mount's ration when developing fitness, maintaining fitness, taking day off, sick, roughed out. • Look at a feed label and identify sources of protein, carbohydrates, and fat (can bring own label).