

See our lapbooks, unit studies, copywork, and notebooking pages at:
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

While there, sign up for our email newsletter and receive a **FREE lapbook!**
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, and find out
what's new and what's to come!

Join us on Facebook!
Join us on Twitter

This Binder-Builder is especially made to go along with

**Horsemastership
Achievement Program
Sherman Badge
Level 3**

It was created with the permission of the
American Morgan Horse Association, Inc.

<http://www.morganhorse.com>

Authors: Nancy Fileccia and Paula Winget
Copyright © 2016
Published by A Journey Through Learning, L.L.C.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without written permission from A Journey Through Learning. Permission is granted to print for one family use only. Purchase of this lapbook does not entitle reproduction of any part of this lapbook for any entire school, district, or system. Such use is strictly prohibited.

Printed in the United States of America
Clip art is from www.clipart.com with permission

Materials Needed

What you need to get started

*A printed copy of the **Horsemastership Achievement Program-AMHA Level III**-Binder-Builder™ by *A Journey Through Learning*

*A Printed copy of **Horsemastership Achievement Program-AMHA Level III** Youth Workbook

*10 pieces of 8.5 x 11 colored cardstock

*1 inch 3-ring binder with clear sleeve on the front

*Scissors

*Glue (We recommend Elmer's X-TREME glue stick)

*Glue Dots

*Laminating sheets, Laminating Machine or even clear packing tape (to allow your child to practice activities over and over)

*Write-on marker or Write-On crayons

*Hole puncher

*Brads

*Stapler

*Crayons and/or colored pencils

*Colored Duck Tape

*Sandwich size zip-lock

(Cut a strip of Duct Tape the length of your baggie. Lay the bottom of the baggie on the edge of the tape. Fold the tape up and over. Leave a 1/2 inch edge area. Hole punch the tape. Now your baggies can be stored in your binder to hold your small labeling pieces. Write the lesson number on the baggie with a marker.)

*12 tabs- Label your tabs:

A-Horse Health, B-Conditioning, C-Biting & Lunging, D-Equitation, E-Harnessing & Hitching F-Influence On Other Breeds, G-Shoeing, H-Trailerling

What is a Binder-Builder?

A Binder-Builder is a new name for an old concept! It is simply taking a 3-ring binder and colored cardstock and turning it into a wonderful showcase of your child's **Horsemastership Achievement Program-Level III!**

How Do I Use it with **Horsemastership Achievement Program-Level III?**

The **Horsemastership Achievement Program-Level III** Binder-Builder follows the 12 levels of the AMHA Workbook. The length of time you spend on each section is totally up to you. Throughout the workbook you will have worksheets for the following subjects:

**Please note that every subject may not be used in every lesson.

Education

Debate/Speech

History

Journalism

Literature

Logical Thinking

Research Skills

Science

Social Studies

Writing

How Do I Set Up My Binder-Builder?

Gather your pieces of cardstock and 3-hole punch them. Next, in the lower right-hand corner number your cardstock from 1-10. Place in the 3-ring binder. Add your 12 labeled tabs behind the cardstock. You will store each section (A-H) behind the correct tab.

Each section (A-H) will have at least one piece of cardstock used. Booklets will be glued to the front and back of the cardstock. You will follow this process throughout the entire binder-builder.

Located at the top right corner of each page, you will find the section where it can be found in your manual. Each page will also have all directions for the construction of the mini-booklet, and what you will record in the mini-booklet after reading to show what is learned. A small key is also here to show you where to glue each mini-booklet onto the card stock.

Each section will also have a wide variety of worksheets to aid in your learning of the section. Be sure that you place your worksheets behind the correct section tab. This will help you when you have to look back for studying for your final test.

SAMPLE PAGE

Table of Contents

A-Horse Health

B-Conditioning

C-Biting & Lunging

D-Equitation

E-Harnessing & Hitching

F-Influence on Other Breeds

G-Shoeing

H-Trailerling

SAMPLE PAGE

Slip it down into the clear cover on the front of your 3-ring binder.

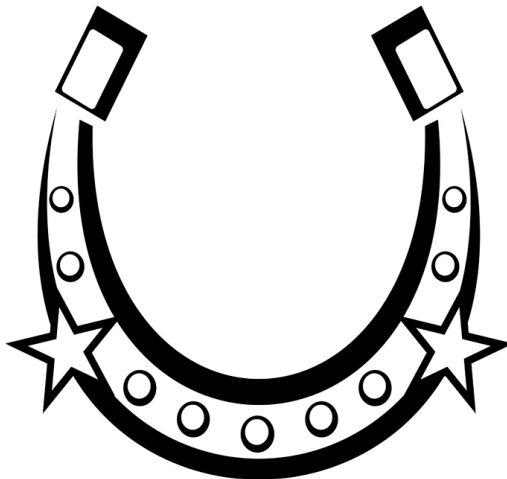
Horsemastership Achievement Program Sherman Badge

Requirement Binder-Builder by
A Journey Through Learning Labbooks
AJourneyThroughLearning.com

This Binder-Builder Belongs To:

Grade: _____

Year: _____



A. Horse Health History

Welcome to level III-Sherman Badge for the American Morgan Horse Association! We are so happy that you chose to take this journey. The Morgan horse is known as "The First American Breed." It originated in 1789, in West Springfield, Massachusetts, with the birth of a bay colt named Figure. His parentage remains somewhat of a mystery. He was most likely sired by True Briton, an English Thoroughbred of Arabian ancestry, who was imported to America in the mid-1700s. However, there are claims that Figure was the offspring of Young Bullrock, a Dutch-bred stallion. Most agree his dam is a mare of "Wildair breeding," also of Arabian or Thoroughbred blood.

At one year of age, Figure was given to a Randolph, Vermont schoolmaster named Justin Morgan in partial payment of a debt. Figure soon matured into a beautiful stallion who could out-trot, out-run, and out-pull most other animals. His gentle disposition and hardiness also greatly impressed people from far and wide who requested his services as a breeding stallion.

So close was the bond between man and horse that Figure later became known by his master's name, Justin Morgan. The bay stallion worked hard during his 31 years. Figure excelled at all things making him famous in his own lifetime. Matched against other horses, he could out-do any that were put up against him.

During this unit, you will learn many things about the amazing Morgan horse.



Knowledge is Key

The knowledge of first-aid is extremely important if you are dealing with a Morgan. When an emergency does occur, knowing what YOU can do and being adequately prepared could make the difference between life and death for your horse.

Even though many equine health problems may require the attention of a veterinarian, there are several simple interventions that you should learn. First is learning simple first-aid. Things such as how to clean a wound, how to bandage, and taking a temperature can go a long way in helping your Morgan.

Remember that not all emergencies will happen during "vet" hours. Some may even happen while away in a remote location. By beginning accurate treatment, you may help to stop an illness from harming your horse.

Sooner or later you are likely to confront a medical emergency. From lacerations to colic to foaling difficulties, there are many emergencies that a horse owner may encounter. It's important to know how to recognize serious problems and respond promptly.

Preparation is vital when confronted with a medical emergency. Mentally rehearse the steps you will take to avoid letting panic take control and follow these guidelines from the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP):

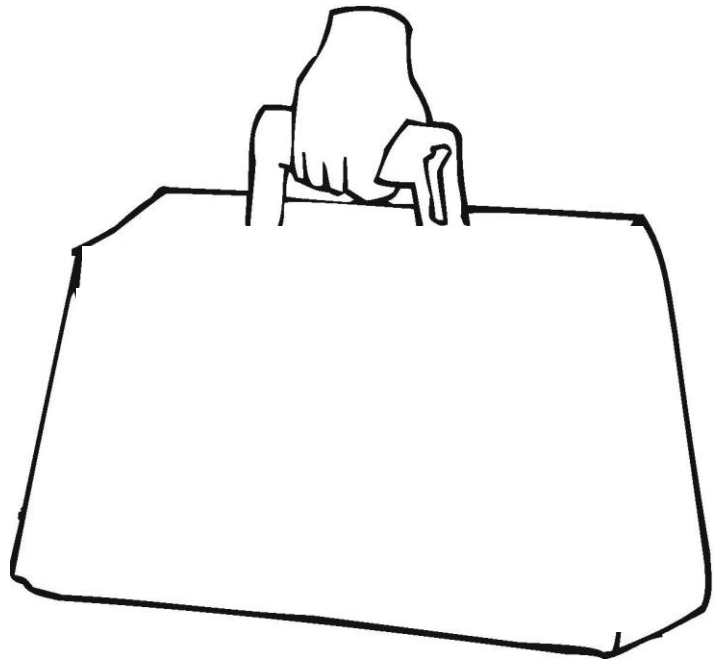
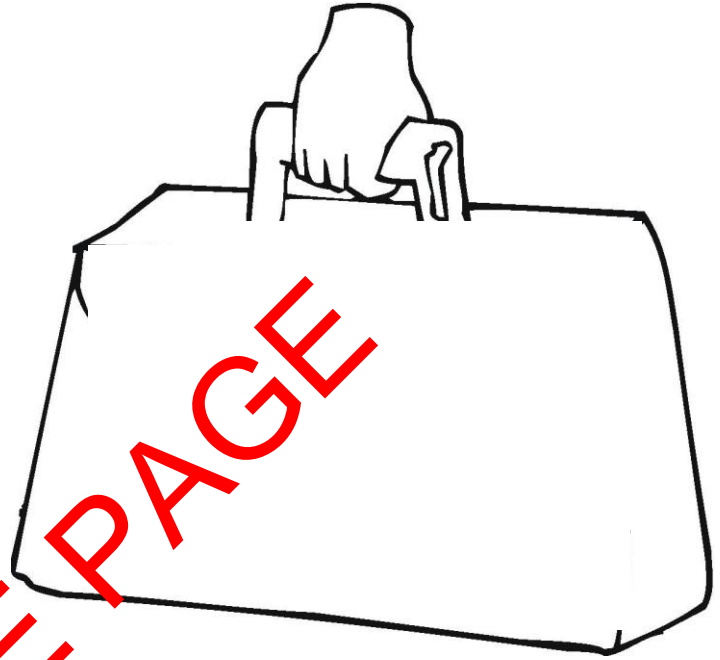
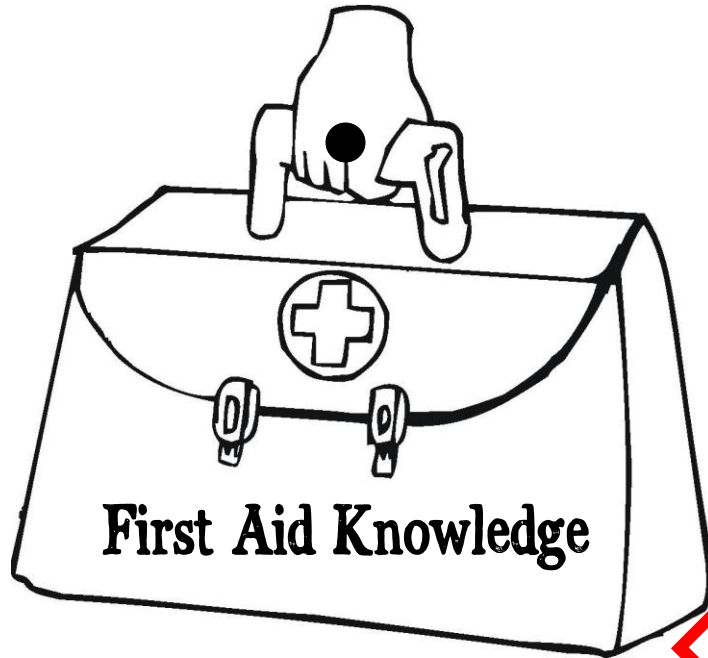
1. Keep your veterinarian's number by each phone, including how he or she can be reached after hours.
2. Consult with your regular veterinarian regarding a backup or referring veterinarian's number in case you cannot reach your regular veterinarian quickly enough.
3. Know in advance the most direct route to an equine surgery center in case you need to transport the horse.
4. Post the names and phone numbers of nearby friends and neighbors who can assist you in an emergency while you wait for the veterinarian.
5. Prepare a first aid kit and store it in a clean, dry, readily accessible place. Make sure that family members and other barn users know where the kit is. Also, keep a first aid kit in your horse trailer or towing vehicle and a smaller version to carry on the trail.



Read "Knowledge is Key" study guide.

Cut out each piece. Stack and fasten with a brad or staple at the top. Glue booklet onto the front of page 1.

Directions: On each booklet, list several simple interventions that you should know about first-aid for your horse.

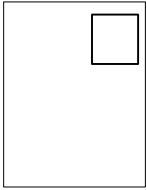


First-aid Kit

So, what is the "perfect" first-aid plan? First, make sure you have all of the necessary supplies on hand. Keep a supply list and check it often. Create a binder of emergency issues and the procedures. Also, make sure to include a tab in your binder with emergency contacts names and numbers. Next, learn your horse's normal vital statistics, so you can recognize and report any abnormalities during an emergency.

First aid kits can be simple or elaborate. Here is a short list of essential items. Thoughtful and planned care will allow your horse to live a longer and healthier life. Taking care of horses does not need to be complicated. A solid health-care program will help keep your horse free of disease and allow it to live a happier, longer life. Preventing problems makes more sense than treating them. Working with your veterinarian and/or extension agent will help make the most of your horse's health-care program.

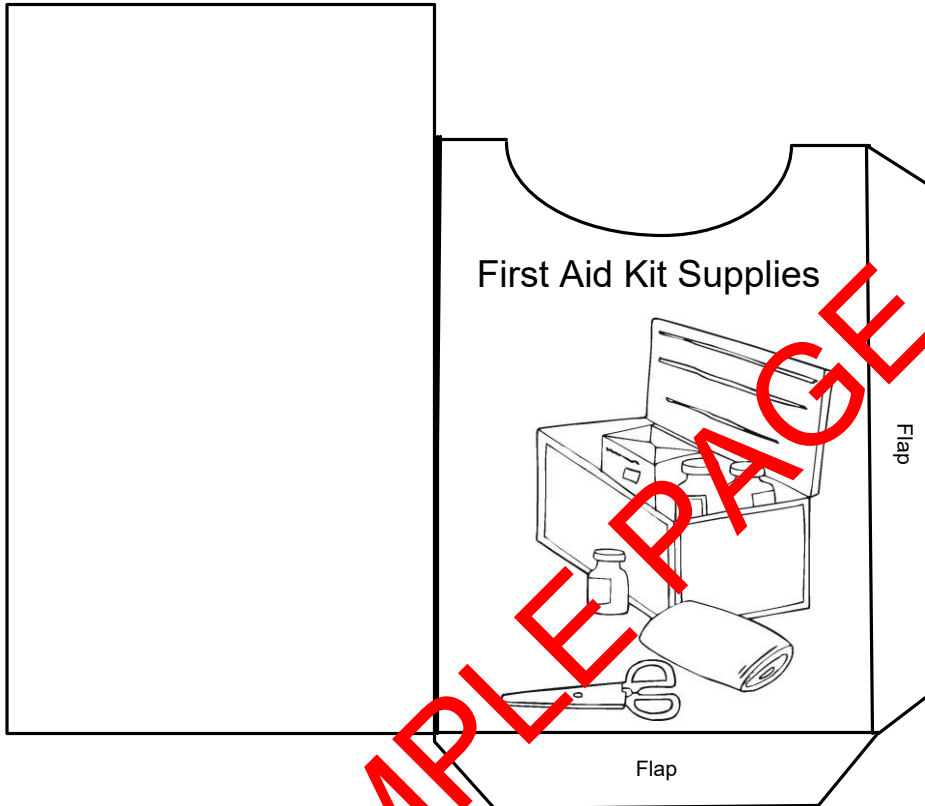
1. 5" veterinary rectal thermometer- Normal temperature ranges from 99.5 to 101.5 degrees Fahrenheit. To take a horse's temperature, insert lubricated thermometer two inches into the rectum and leave two minutes. A string should always be attached and tied to the horse's tail to avoid losing it in the rectum.
2. Liniment for muscular soreness
3. Sterile cotton and gauze bandages
4. Wound dressing
5. Antiseptic dusting powder
6. Hoof preparation
7. Epsom salts- used on an injury that you are treating with hot water.
8. Thrush remedy
9. Petroleum jelly- Used to lubricate the top of the thermometer.
10. Vapor rubs- used in horse's nostrils to help keep breathing passages open during a cold.
11. Alcohol- used to disinfect the thermometer and also used on the limbs to reduce heat.
12. Scissors- to trim hair from wounds
13. Antiseptic soap- for washing wounds



Read "First-Aid Kit" study guide.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold the two flaps back. Fold the booklet in the center on the thick black line. Glue the two flaps down to create a pocket. Cut out the single booklets on this page and the next two pages. Place them in pocket. Glue booklet onto the front of page 1.

Directions: On each card, draw or glue a picture of the item. Then, tell WHY and HOW you would use the item.



Rectal Thermometer

Liniment

Sterile Cotton and Gauze Bandages

SAMPLE PAGE

Wound Dressing

Antiseptic
Dusting Powder

Hoof Preparation

Epsom Salts

Thrush Remedy

Petroleum Jelly

SAMPLE PAGE

Vapor Rub	Alcohol	Scissors
-----------	---------	----------

Antiseptic Soap		
-----------------	--	--

SAMPLE PAGE

Here are two extra cards to add other first-aid supplies.

Vaccinations

Do you know what it means to "debate?" During this unit, you will be asked to debate on different topics. Debating simply means to look at BOTH sides of an argument or idea. Before you can debate a subject, you must first research the subject. Start by gathering all of your facts, articles, opinions (both for and against) and any data or reports. Next, you will layout your research. Included with each lesson will be a debate worksheet. Use this worksheet to record your findings. Your first worksheet will be to debate the usage of vaccinations in horses.

Vaccination of horses is an extremely hot topic among equine veterinarians. Our main focus in this program is to educate you on what vaccines are currently used on horses. If you want to dig in deeper you can. It never hurts to know the benefits and the risks of medicines. Each of the "core" vaccines that are listed is recommended for healthy adult horses who have been vaccinated in the past with NO issues.

Sleeping Sickness, EKE, WEE or VEE: (Eastern, Western or Venezuelan encephalomyelitis)- these virus diseases can kill your horse or leave him with permanent brain damage. They are mainly seen in the summer months. It is spread by biting insects. Vaccination is recommended for the spring.

Equine Influenza: A virus that lasts two to four weeks. The main symptom is coughing. Fever and nasal discharge may also be seen. .

Tetanus (lockjaw): Infection is caused by the contamination of an open wound. This germ is commonly found in the animal's feces.

Rhinopneumonitis: A LONG lasting virus (up to 24 weeks) that causes a high temperature, (102-105 degrees) nasal and eye discharge, cough, congestion, and loss of appetite. Infection is called by exposure or the ingesting of the infected material.

Rabies: Although rabies is infrequent in horses, it is 100% fatal. It is therefore considered a core vaccine. Given yearly.

West Nile Virus: This is a neurologic disease similar to EEE and WEE. The risk of getting West Nile depends on how prevalent your area is to mosquitoes. Given every spring.

Influenza: Similar signs to human flu. Causes high fevers, lethargy, nasal discharge, and a cough. The vaccine is only protective for 4-6 months. It is highly contagious, so if you travel a lot doing shows or racing you should consider vaccinating bi-annually.

Potomac Horse Fever: This is caused by Neorickettsia risticii (formerly Ehrlichia risticii), this disease has a complex lifecycle, including snails and slugs. Horses are believed to be infected by accidentally ingesting insects (mayflies, caddisflies, aquatic insects) who have ingested the organism in water. Signs of the disease may include fever, diarrhea, lethargy, colic, and laminitis. Unfortunately, the disease is often fatal. The vaccine can be given either annually or bi-annually.

Strangles: Caused by a bacteria, known as Streptococcus Equi. It can cause high fever, thick nasal discharge, and swelling of the lymph nodes of the head and upper throat. Considered highly contagious it can spread easily from horse to horse. There are two types of vaccines. One is injectable (intramuscularly), and one is intranasal (squirted up the nose). Vaccines should be scheduled annually.

Pros

Cons

<u>EKE, WEE or VEE:</u>		
<u>Equine Influenza:</u>		
<u>Tetanus (lockjaw):</u>		
<u>Rhinopneumonitis:</u>		
<u>Rabies:</u>		
<u>West Nile Virus:</u>		
<u>Influenza:</u>		
<u>Potomac Horse Fever:</u>		
<u>Strangles:</u>		

SAMPLE PAGE

Parasite Control

What is a parasite? A parasite is an organism that lives in another organism, called the host. A parasite cannot live on its own. It uses the host for its strength, which then takes strength from its host. Parasites are usually much smaller than their host.

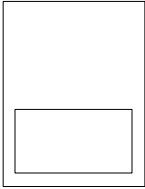
The word "parasite" comes from the Greek "parasites", with para meaning "alongside", and sitos meaning "food" - therefore meaning "eating at the side of, as one would when seated at the same table".

For horses, internal parasites can cause serious health problems. They do great damage by interfering with growth, development, performance, and resistance to disease. Young horses are most susceptible and suffer the greatest damage. The most common and dangerous intestinal parasites in horses are bloodworms (strongyles), roundworms (ascarids) and bots. Periodic worming is a must for most horses.

Here are some rules to follow:

1. Do not feed hay or grain on the ground.
2. Do not allow drinking from barnyard pools or strange water holes.
3. Constantly remove manure piles.
4. Keep grain covered.
5. Remove bot fly eggs from horse's hair.

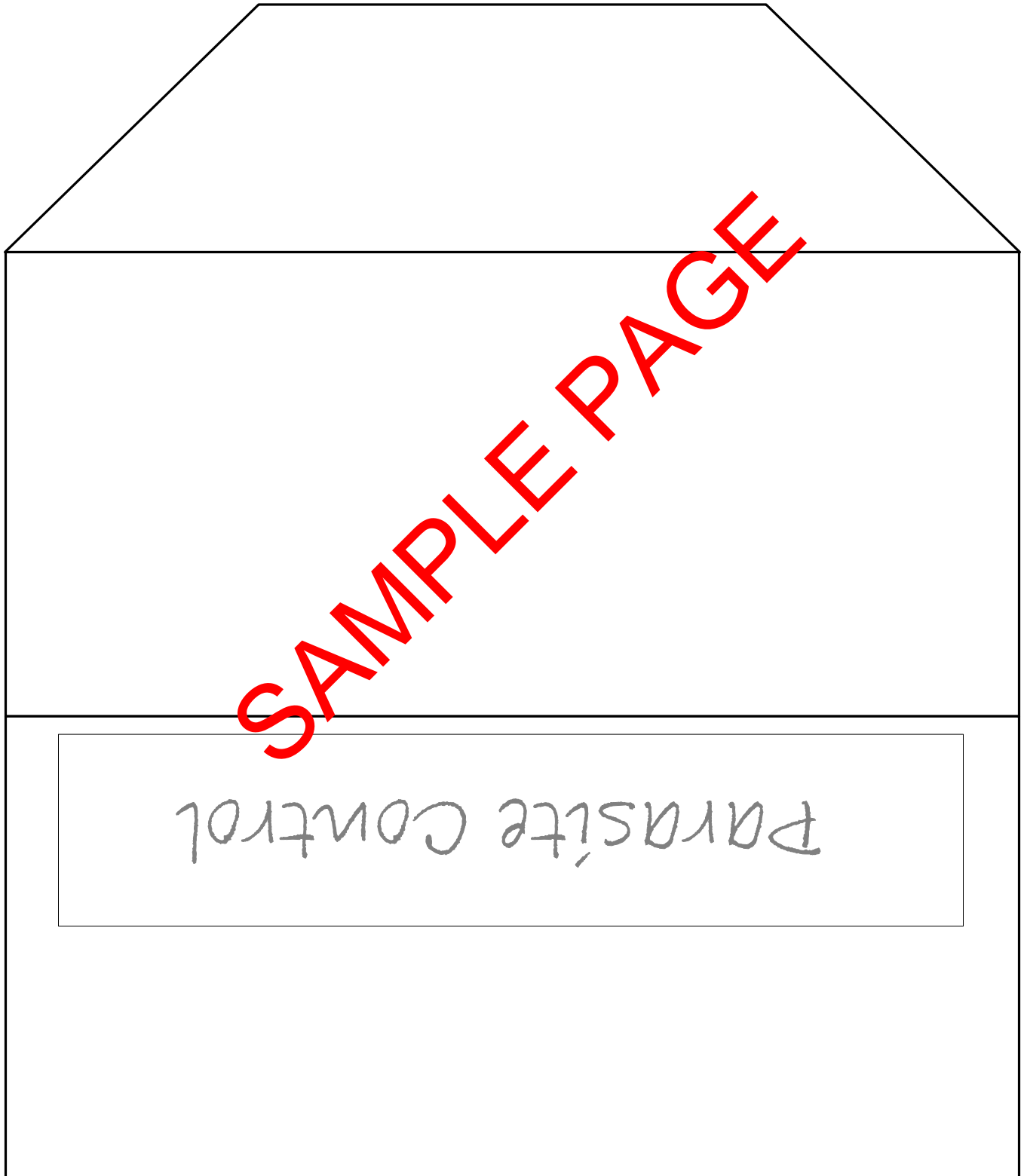
External parasites, while still a problem to many horses are much easier to get rid of than internal parasites. Examples of external parasites would be mites, flies, mosquitoes, and fleas. A good fly control program includes removal of waste, spraying with recommended pesticides around the stable area and using a safe spray or repellent on the animal during fly season.



Read "Parasite Control" study guide.

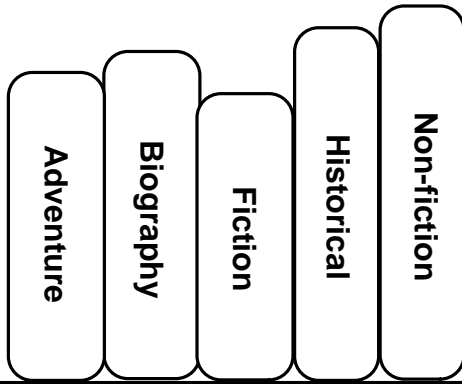
Cut out the booklet on the outside lines as one piece. Fold up the bottom section. Next, fold down the top section. This creates an envelope. Glue booklet onto the front of page 1.

Directions: On a piece of loose-leaf paper, write an article telling about both types of parasites. Next, explain what you will do to protect your horse from parasites. When you are done, fold and place in the envelope.



Place behind tab, "A-Horse Health"

A. Horse Health Literature



List of books that I have read about the **Horse Health**

Date	Genres	Title & Author

SAMPLE PAGE

Reading List Suggestions

Complete Horse Care Manual
by Colin Vogel

*The Complete Horse Care Manual:
The Essential Practical Guide To All Aspects Of Caring For Your Horse*
by Colin Vogel

*Cherry Hill's Horse Care for Kids:
Grooming, Feeding, Behavior, Stable & Pasture, Health Care, Handling & Safety...*
by Cherry Hill

Daily Feeding Requirements

So, do you know the daily nutrient requirements needed for your horse? The nutrients required to maintain your horse will vary with his weight and work. The daily requirement per 1,000 pounds live weight for an idle horse is 6.8 pounds of total digestible nutrients or TDN, which is approximately 14 pounds of good quality hay per day. One pound of grain per day can replace about 1.5 pounds of hay.

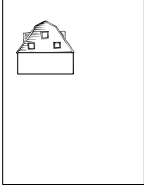
Just like humans, horses need protein, vitamin A, calcium, and phosphorus just to name a few of the nutrients. Each of these can be found pretty easily. A good quality pasture can supply 3 to 5 pounds of green hay per day. This will meet the maintenance requirements of 1.5 milligrams of carotene per 100 pounds of body weight.

A good trace mineral salt will help to fill your horses mineral needs. Fifteen grams per day of calcium and phosphorus are required to maintain a 1,000-pound horse. Working horses and pregnant and lactating mares need more.

Several factors can change the nutrients needed. If your horse is spending long hours working, he is burning more energy. Therefore, he will need more food. Pregnant mares will also require more food for the development of the fetus. A nursing (lactating) mare may produce 3 to 4 gallons of milk (25 to 30 pounds) per day.

The chart below will help you to find out the amount of feed your horse will need.

Work or Condition of Horse	Body Weight	Total Feed Legume, Pasture, or Hay*	Grain
Idle Horse (maintenance)**	800	12	0
	1,000	14	0
	1,200	16	0
Light Work (1-3 hr/day)	800	12	3
	1,000	14	4
	1,200	18	6
Medium Work (3-5 hr/day)	800	14	4
	1,000	18	5
	1,200	18	6
Heavy Work (1 st Quarter)	800	11	10
	1,000	15	11
	1,200	15	12
Pregnant Mare (1 st Quarter)	800	14	2.5
	1,000	14	3.0
	1,200	15	5.5
Lactating Mare (4 gal/day)	800	15	8
	1,000	15	9
	1,200	18	10



Read “Daily Feeding Requirements” study guide.

Cut out the large booklet. Cut out the cover label. Staple the cover label on top of the booklet. Glue booklet onto the back of page 1.

Directions: Raise the cover label. Underneath it, write what your horse needs for its daily feeding requirements.

