1. **Grooming**



**If you want a stable friendship, get a horse.**

1. **Watch the Film**

**Grooming your horse**

**Answer the next questions .**(Dutch)

1. Regular grooming is good for the health of your horse.  
   What’s the first thing most people start with?
2. A good grooming is like a massage.  
   What is good grooming doing?
3. Then we clean the manes and tail.  
   Why mustn’t you burst the tail to often?
4. Next you currycomb to remove the mud and dust.  
   Where must you clean especially?
5. You shouldn’t groom too much.  
   Why shouldn’t you?
6. Then you need the body brush, a soft brush.  
   What do you need this brush for?
7. With what do you clean the eyes?
8. Oiling the feet is not only making the feet looking smart.  
   What else is it good for?
9. There are many products to help your horse’s coat shine.  
   When don’t you need these products?
10. **Horse Hoof Care Tips**

**Help keep your horse’s hooves healthy and strong.**

Adapted from an article in [Practical Horseman](http://www.equisearch.com/magazines/practical-horseman/) by Chris Volk and an article on [EquiSearch.com](http://www.equisearch.com).

**Pick out your horse’s feet.** This may sound pretty basic, but it’s the single most important thing you can do for his hooves. It also gives you a chance to take early  
action on many common hoof problems. Do this:

* before each ride, to remove any stones or small objects before you add your weight to the situation, and to check on the condition of his shoes
* after you untack him, in case something has gotten stuck in his feet during the ride
* when you bring him in at night, to check for objects in his feet or for turnout injuries
* before turnout the next morning, to check for heat and pulse, remove manure, and check for signs of thrush.

Each time you clean your horse’s hooves, take an extra couple of minutes after you’ve pried out any packed debris to gently clear the crevice of the frog and scrape any remaining bits of matter off the sole with the tip of the pick. Finish the job with a stiff brush.

**Establish what’s normal.** While handling your horse’s feet to pick them out, notice their temperature; when everything’s OK, they’ll feel very slightly warm.

* Check the frog, which has about the texture and firmness of a new rubber eraser when it’s healthy. Don’t be alarmed, though, if the frog appears to be peeling off — most horses shed the frog at least twice a year. Your farrier’s regular trimming of the frog may have prevented you from noticing this natural process.

**When picking out the feet, look for signs of…**

 **Thrush**. The first clue to this bacterial condition (usually caused by prolonged standing in manure, mud or other wet, filthy conditions) is a foul smell and dark ooze from the cleft of the frog. Later, the frog becomes cheesy in texture. Although thrush can eventually cause lameness and significant hoof damage, its early stage is simple to treat.

* **Puncture**. If a nail or other object pierces your horse’s sole and then falls out, the entry wound will probably be invisible by the time you pick his feet and you’ll be unaware of it until it causes an abscess. But in some cases, the object remains in place. DON’T PULL IT OUT; call your veterinarian right away. Then he or she can  
  remove the object and advise a course of treatment.
* **Cracks**. Some cracks are superficial; others can worsen, involving sensitive hoof structures, without appropriate shoeing. If you notice a crack in your horse’s hoof,  
  call your farrier and describe its location and size so he can decide whether it needs attention now or can wait until the next regular shoeing.
* **Abscess**. If your horse’s foot is warmer than normal to the touch, the cause could be an abscess inside the hoof. Your routine check can alert you to the problem and get your veterinarian or farrier involved. (If you find increased heat and a stronger than usual digital pulse in both front feet, and if he’s shifting uncomfortably from foot to foot, call your veterinarian immediately. These are signs of laminitis, an inflammatory condition that can cause severe hoof damage — and, if not treated promptly, can even be fatal.)

**Schedule regular farrier visits according to your horse’s individual needs.** Although six to eight weeks is the average, there’s really no standard interval for trimming and shoeing.

**If your horse is shod, check his shoes each time you pick out his feet.**

**Answer the next questions.**(Dutch)

* 1. What must you do before you are going to ride?
     1. call your veterinarian right away
     2. call your farrier
     3. remove any stones or small objects
     4. check the frog
  2. What must you do before turnout the next morning?
     1. check for heat and pulse
     2. be alarmed
     3. look at the eyes
     4. check the nostrils
  3. How do you finish your cleaning job ?
     1. checking the condition of his shoes
     2. with a stiff brush
     3. clear the crevice of the frog
     4. pry out any packed debris
  4. What must you do while picking out the horse’s feet?
     1. decide whether it needs attention
     2. schedule regular farrier visits
     3. describe its location
     4. look for signs of abnormalities

1. **Dialogue**

Write down at least 20 questions to ask somebody. Write down the given answers. The subject must be work, internship or hobby, so horses. You may ask whatever you want concerning practice.

Avoid closed questions (yes or no). Use: why, when, who, where….

1. **Message**

You worked all day long. All at once you remember an appointment. At five you have to visit your dentist. You write down a note for your colleague who must work from five o’clock. You mucked out all boxes, but the manure has to be transported to the dung hill.

Miss Rose Walker called about her horse, Ranger. She wanted the vet to look after him carefully, because he acted strange last week. The vet will come at half past five.