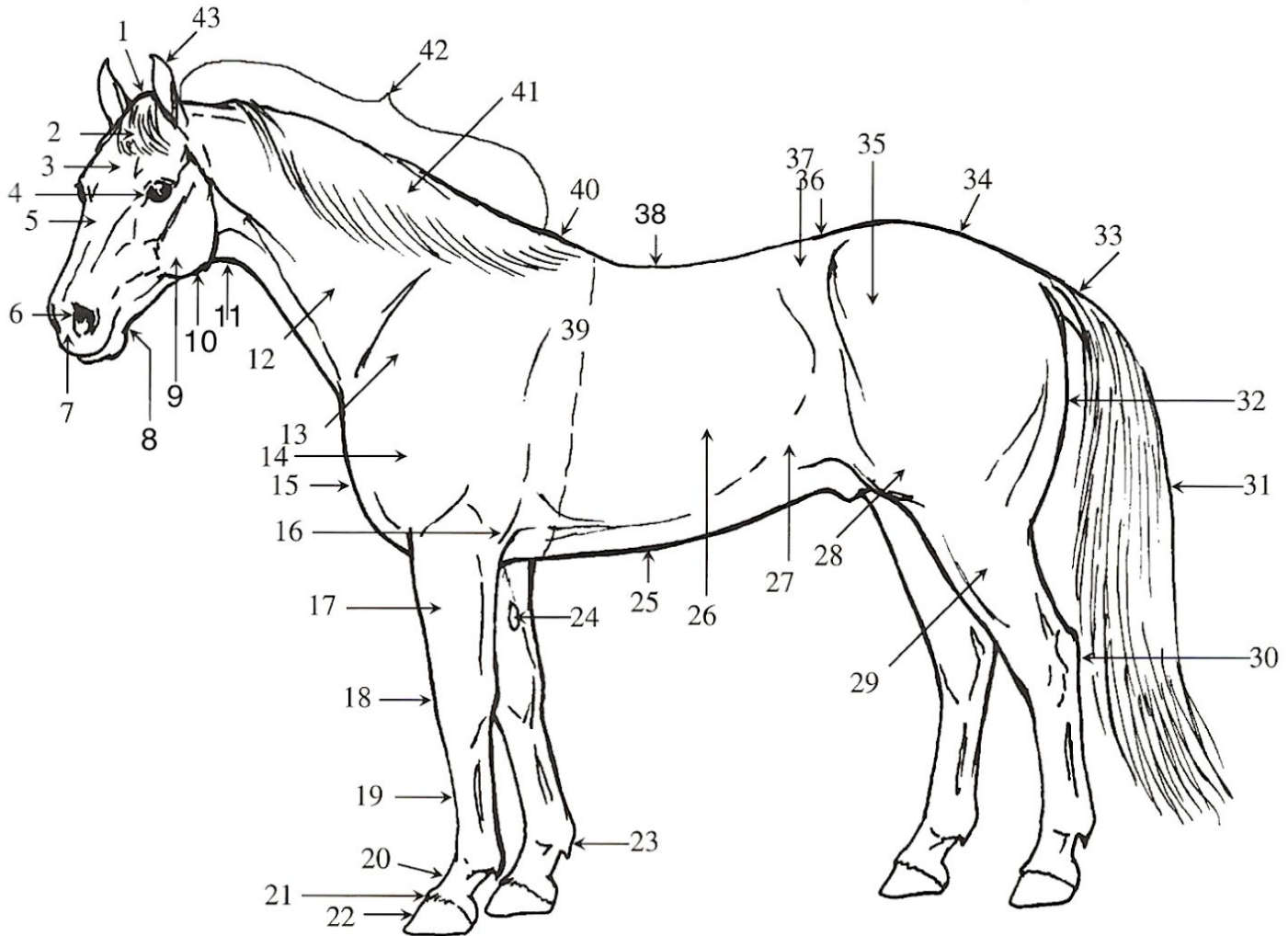


## Parts of the Horse Study Guide



1. Poll - The poll is the bony prominence lying between the ears. Except for the ears, it is the highest point on the horse's body when it is standing with its head up.
2. Forelock- The hair that covers the forehead and grows from the poll area; the part of the mane that hangs down over the face
3. Forehead- The upper part of the face; extends down to the canthus of each eye and upward to the forelock and the base of the ears
4. Eye - The organ of sight
5. Face



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6. Nostril - The nostrils should be capable of wide dilation to permit the maximum inhalation of air, yet be rather fine.
7. Muzzle - The lower end of the nose which includes the nostrils, lips, and chin. (Also the softest spot to smooch!)
8. Chin Groove - The small indentation between the chin and the branches of the jaw
9. Cheek - The skin that covers the sides of the face
10. Jowl - Rear side of the horse's jaw
11. Throatlatch - The point where the horse's neck and head meet. The neck should be fine at the throat latch to allow the horse ease of flexion.
12. Neck - Lightweight horses should have reasonably long necks for good appearance and proper balance. It should blend smoothly into the withers and the shoulders and not appear to emerge between the front legs.
13. Shoulder - The part of the horse's body to which the forearm is attached; formed by the shoulder blade
14. Arm
15. Chest - The front third of the trunk; the portion of the body from which the front legs extend. An ideal chest is deep and contains the space necessary for vital organs. A narrow chest can lead to interference with the front legs. Chest muscles should be well developed and form an inverted "V". The prominence of chest muscling depends on the breed.
16. Elbow - Bony projection at the upper back of the foreleg; joint that permits forward bending of the leg
17. Forearm - The upper part of the front leg; extends from the horse's elbow to the knee
18. Knee - The knee is the joint between the forearm and the cannon bone.



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19. Cannon - The cannon is the long bone between the knee or hock and the fetlock; also called the third metacarpal bone in the front and the third metatarsal bone in the rear legs.
20. Pastern - The pastern extends from the fetlock to the top of the hoof.
21. Coronet Band - A band around the top of the hoof from which the hoof grows; also known as the coronary band
22. Hoof - The hoof refers to the horny wall and the sole of the foot. The foot includes the horny structure and the pedal bones and navicular bones, as well as other connective tissue.
23. Fetlock - The fetlock is the joint between the cannon bone and the pastern.
24. Chestnut - Horny growths the inside of a horse's leg above the knees and below the hocks; also called night eyes.
25. Abdomen - The part of the body (except the back) between the thorax and the pelvis; the belly; contains the stomach, intestines, liver, bladder, kidney, reproductive organs, etc.
26. Barrel - The part of a horse's body between the forelimbs and the loins; may also refer to the rib cage
27. Flank - The area on the horse's body just in front of the upper part of the rear leg; usually very sensitive
28. Stifle - The joint between the hip and the hock; corresponds to the knee of humans
29. Gaskin - The muscular part of the hind leg above the hock; most easily visualized from the rear as the muscle mass on the inside and outside of the area just above the hock
30. Hock - The hock is the joint between the gaskin and the cannon bone, in the rear leg. The bony protuberance at the back of the hock is called the point of hock.
31. Tail - The tail includes the dock and all the hair
32. Buttocks - The part of the hindquarters behind the thighs and below the root of the tail.



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33. Dock - The fleshy part of the tail
34. Croup - The croup (rump) lies between the loin and the tail. When one is looking from the side or back, it is the highest point of the hindquarters.
35. Point of Hip - A bony prominence lying just forward of and below the croup
36. Coupling - Region of the lumbar vertebrae, loin, or space between the last rib and hip; the width of four fingers is considered to constitute a short coupling
37. Loin - The portion of the spinal column devoid of ribs, between the back and the croup; the muscular area that lies between the back and the croup; the weakest part of the topline
38. Back - The back extends from the base of the withers to where the last rib is attached, also known as the topline
39. Heart Girth - From the base of the withers down to a couple of inches behind the horse's front legs, under the belly, then up the opposite side. The heart girth is used to measure the horse's weight.
40. Withers - The withers is the prominent ridge where the neck and the back join. At the withers, powerful muscles of the neck and shoulders attach to the elongated spines of the second to sixth thoracic vertebrae. The height of a horse is measured vertically from the withers to the ground, because the withers is the horse's highest constant point.
41. Mane - The long hair growing on the top of the neck from the poll to the withers
42. Crest - Moderately lean in mares but inclined to be more full in stallions. Curved topline of the neck.
43. Ears - The hearing organ of the body