

Equine Science Test Foot and Shoeing

1. When nailing on a shoe the nails should be put in the _____, which is between the sensitive and insensitive _____.
2. Frog pressure on the ground pushes upward on the _____, the soft internal structure which in turn pushes outward on the lateral _____.
3. This action (see question 2) helps pump _____ back up the leg.
4. The hoof grows downward from the _____. An injury here can take as much as one _____ to grow all the way out to the ground.
5. The structures of the hoof work together to absorb _____ when the foot strikes the ground.
6. Feet should be _____ daily and inspected for _____, _____, and _____. (list any three)
7. The hoof grows at a rate of _____ to _____ inches per month, therefore hooves should be trimmed or reshod every _____ to _____ weeks.
8. Name three functions of the hoof.
9. The horse's weight is carried mostly on the hoof _____.
10. The _____ helps to prevent slipping on hard ground. The _____ shape of the sole helps stabilize the foot on soft ground.
11. Name the four phases of the stride.
12. As the foreleg moves forward in the stride the foot should break over the _____ of the toe of the hoof.
13. Foot flight patterns are determined by leg _____, the _____ of the foot and pastern, the shape of the foot and the _____ of the shoe.
14. To evaluate the foot's flight pattern, watch the horse move _____ and _____ from you at the walk and the trot on a _____ surface.

15. Horses that toe in with the front feet tend to break over the inside / outside (circle one) of their foot and their feet _____ when viewed moving toward you from the front.

16. Striking one leg with the leg from the opposite side is called: _____.
It is often the result of _____ conformation, which causes the foot to break over on the inside of the toe.

17. The flight pattern of the foot as viewed from the side is known as the _____.

18. Excessive weight of the foot causes the flight pattern to be higher / lower (circle one).

19. Matching

Overreaching	Hind toe hits front toe
Scalping	Hind toe hits front heel
Forging	Left hind foot hits right hind fetlock
Interfering	Front toe hits hind coronet band

20. Good trimming keeps the horse sound allowing him to move as _____ as possible.

21. The angle of the _____ and the _____ should match.

22. T/F A club foot refers to a horse who has a very long toe and low heel.

23. What is another name for a horseshoer?

24. Name three important reasons for shoeing a horse.

25. Shoes which are too short at the heels of the foot can cause bruising or _____.

26. Wrenching off a front shoe by over reaching with the hind foot may be the result of the _____ of the shoe being too long.

27. Two types of shoeing are _____ shoeing in which the farrier uses a forge and _____ shoeing where he shapes the shoe without the aid of a forge.

28. Name the five steps in shoeing after removing the old shoe and briefly describe them.

29. When removing a shoe you must first raise, file and/or cut the _____ to help the shoe to come off easily.

30. Matching. Draw a line between the farrier's tool and its use.

Clincher	Smooth feet and file off clinches
Pritchel	Trim off excess wall
Rasp	Drive nails
Hoof knife	Bend and flatten nail ends
Pincers	Provides various surfaces on which to shape the shoe
Nippers	Used with the hammer to raise the clinches
Driving hammer	Makes holes in hand forged shoes and used to carry hot shoe
Buffer	Trims sole and frog
Anvil	Used to pry off old shoes and remove nails

31. Which three of the above tools would the farrier need to trim your horse's feet if he is not going to be shod?

32. The _____ should be shaped to fit the foot and must be the right _____.

33. _____ contact (on soft ground) helps the heels of the foot to expand with each weight bearing step.

34. Finished clinches should be neither too _____ nor too _____, in an even line and _____ to prevent you from nicking your hands when picking up your horse's feet.

35. Cutting away too much sole will result in the horse being _____.

36. If a nail is driven into the sensitive part of the foot it is called _____. When a nail is driven too close to the sensitive part of the foot putting pressure on it and causing lameness after a day or two it is called a _____.

37. Name three signs your horse needs to have his feet trimmed or be reshod.

38. _____ shoes are machine made, store bought shoes which used to come in barrels.

39. A _____ groove in a shoe allows the nail heads to sit down into the groove to prevent excessive wearing off.

40. A _____ shoe has a crease all the way around it and provides traction for sports such as barrel racing and polo.

41. _____ clips may be drawn on the front shoes to help hold them in place. When clips are drawn on the hind shoes they are generally located on the _____ of the foot or shoe.

42. Which feet of the horse are more round in shape, the front or the hind? (circle one)
43. Corrective trimming can be used to improve some defects of foot and leg conformation. It is most effective in horses under the age of _____.
44. Corrective shoeing can improve problems such as interfering, forging and overreaching. The farrier may _____ the toe of the shoe to allow the foot to break over more quickly.
45. More radical than corrective shoeing, _____ shoeing may be necessary for conditions such as founder or navicular disease.
46. Name two types of bar shoe.
47. A _____ on a hind shoe may be used to help the foot land straight.
48. Racing plates are made of _____ because they need to be very light.
49. Pads may be used under the shoe for a variety of reasons. One reason a pad which covers the entire bottom of the foot might be used would be to protect the horse from bruising his _____.
50. _____ pads or shoes are wedge shaped, thicker at the heels and adjust the angle of the hoof.
51. Heel and toe _____ can aid in traction. In the winter they may be made of _____ which is a rough hard metal that can even provide traction on ice or frozen ground.
52. Screw in _____ which come in a variety of sizes and shapes also provide traction and can be removed when the horse is not working on a surface which requires them.
53. When possible leaving out the nails at the back of the shoe closest to the heels allows for easier expansion of the _____ which is healthy for the hoof.

List three ways you can be considerate of your farrier!