



Idaho State Racing
Commission
TRAINER'S
INFORMATION MANUAL

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Table of Contents

1. Licensing	3
a. Multiple Licenses	3
b. Authority to Search	4
c. Criminal History	4
d. Temporary Owners License	4
e. Stable Names	4
2. Racing Officials	4
a. Stewards	4
b. Racing Secretary	5
c. Horsemen's Bookkeeper	5
d. Official Veterinarian	6
e. Horse Identifier	6
f. Paddock Judge	6
g. Starter	7
h. Clerk of Scales	7
i. Clocker	7
j. Outrider	7
3. Trainers Responsibility	7
a. Financial Responsibility	8
b. Race Day Equipment	8
c. Registration Papers	8
d. Saddling for the Race	9
e. Safety Equipment	10
f. Rules while on horseback	10
g. Fire Prevention	10
4. Claiming	11
a. Claimed Horse goes to Test Barn	12
b. Sale or Transfer of Claimed Horse	12
c. Cancellation or Void Claim	13
5. Entries, Scratches, Starts	13
a. Entry Dates	13
b. Eligibility	14
c. Weight Allowance	14
d. Registration Papers	15
e. Jockey Named to Ride	15
f. Non-Recognized Race Meets	15
g. Coupled/Multiple Entries	15
h. Preference in Race	16
i. Overnights	16
j. Also Eligible	16
k. In Today	16
l. Scratches	16
m. Enter to Run	16

6. Jockeys, Weight & Equipment	17
a. Jockeys Weight	17
b. Weighing Out	17
c. Weighing In	17
d. Quick Official	18
e. Apprentice Jockey	18
7. Post to Finish	18
a. Post Parade	18
b. Head Numbers	18
c. Starting Gate	18
d. Inquiry/Objection	19
8. Drug & Alcohol Violations	19
9. Veterinary Policy & Procedures	20
a. Penalties	21
b. Equine Inspections	21
c. Veterinarian List	21
d. Equine Testing	22
e. Sample Collection/Split Sample	22
f. Prohibited Substances	22
g. Permitted Medications	23
h. Furosemide (Lasix)	23
i. Bleeders List	24
j. Bicarbonate Testing	24
10. Veterinary & Horse Health Glossary	25
11. Equipment & Tack	29
a. Horseshoes	29
b. Bits	30
c. Racing Bridle	30
d. Blinkers	30
e. Shadow Roll	31
f. Figure Eight	31
g. Breast Plate	31
h. Martingale (rings)	31
i. Wraps	31
12. Speed Rating	31
13. Speed Index	32
14. Glossary	33
15. Diagrams	38

The following information is designed to assist applicants who are applying for a trainer license for the first time. When applying for their initial license the applicant will be required to pass a written exam to assure that he/she is qualified to be a trainer. As a licensed trainer you are expected to understand and follow all the rules of racing.

1. Licensing:

IDAPA 11.04.01.040.12 states *it shall be unlawful for any person to take part in or officiate in any way or to serve in any capacity at any licensed race meet without first having secured a license.*

IDAPA 11.04.01.040.21 states *any Racing Association, owner, trainer or other licensee licensed by the Commission who shall employ an exercise person, groom or other employee who is not licensed by the Commission shall be subject to suspension, fine or both. The extent of said suspension, fine or both, to be determined by the Board of Stewards.* It is the responsibility of the trainer to insure that every person in the trainer's employ is properly licensed by the ISRC before being allowed to work. In addition, if there are any changes of employees, the trainer must notify the ISRC office within forty-eight hours. If possible, when a trainer releases an employee, the trainer should retrieve the employee's license and return it to the commission office. If the person you hire states that he/she is licensed you need to actually see the license. **Do not just hire someone walking down the shed row without checking out his/her licensing status.** This could end up being very costly to you.

An Idaho State Racing Commission license is issued for the calendar year and expires December 31st. When a groom is no longer working for you, the ISRC will cancel their license for non-participation, however, if that person resumes working for another trainer his/her license can be reinstated.

a. Multiple Licenses. If you are performing the duties of another type of license other than a trainer you are required to be licensed for each position (such as exercise rider, pony rider, owner, vendor). **A trainer's license does not qualify you to perform the duties of these other licenses.** If you are getting a specific type of license for the first time you will need to meet the initial licensing requirements.

b. Authority to Search. IDAPA 11.04.070.22 states *Every Racing Association, the Commission, the Stewards or trained and qualified agents of the Idaho State Police, shall have the right to enter, search and inspect the buildings, stables, rooms and other places where horses which are eligible to race are kept, or where property and effects of the licensee are kept within the grounds of the Association, Any licensee accepting a license shall be deemed to have consented to such search and to the seizure of any non-approved or prohibited materials, chemicals, drugs or devises and anything apparently intended to be used in connection therewith.* If a licensee refuses to allow a search, the Board of Stewards shall revoke his/her license and refer the matter to the Commission.

c. **Criminal History.** IDAPA 11.04.01.040.28 lists several reasons and situations that could result in a license being denied, suspended or revoked. This rule states the various types of criminal history that would result in the employee not being able to be licensed in the racing industry. All new applicants must be fingerprinted and returning licensees will be fingerprinted every five years. It is very important that all applicants list criminal information and/or convictions and racing violations on his/her applications because this information will show up on the fingerprint reports and failure to list this information will result in disciplinary action.

d. **Temporary owner's license.** As a trainer, there may be a situation when you entered a horse to race and the owner is unable to get their license application to the ISRC. A trainer may submit an application for an owner's license on behalf of an owner provided all license fees are submitted with the application by the trainer. If you are doing this, you will need enough information on the owner so that a license application and fingerprint card can be sent to the owner. The owner has fourteen days from the date of the trainer's submission of a license application on behalf of an owner, to complete the license application process. If the owner fails to complete the application process within the fourteen days, the Board of Stewards may revoke the owner's license. When an owner's license is revoked or suspended, the owner will not be able to race in any jurisdiction that is reciprocal to our rules which is most of the states and Canada.

e. **Stable Names.** IDAPA 11.04.01.040.24 lists the requirements for registering a Stable Name. Stable Name Registration expires each year on December 31st.

2. Racing Officials:

a. **Stewards.** There is a three member Board of Stewards that oversees and enforce the rules of racing. The stewards' authority includes regulation of all racing officials, track management, licensed personnel, other persons responsible for the conduct of racing, and patrons, as necessary to insure compliance with these rules.

The stewards have the authority to fine, suspend, revoke, place on probation, exclude, and cancel any license based on the violation of the rules of racing. They also view all the live races and determine the official order of finish, including the disqualification of a horse or horses as a result of any event occurring during the running of the race, shall be final for purposes of distribution of the pari-mutuel wagering pool.

- **Stewards List.** During the running of a race, if a horse performs erratically or is distanced or eased, he may be put on the steward's list. If a horse is on the steward's list for performance, the stewards will determine the requirements for getting off the list. If a horse is on the list for poor performance, a workout in an acceptable time will be required to have the horse removed from the list. Prior to working the horse, you must contact the clockers and inform them that you are working to get off

the steward's list. The clockers will notify the stewards if the horse's work is acceptable. A horse may also be put on the steward's list if there are problems with the registration, ownership or identification of the horse. A horse cannot be entered if it is on the steward's list. If you have any questions regarding horses on the list you need to contact a steward.

b. Racing Secretary. The racing secretary shall be responsible for the programming of races during the race meeting, compiling and publishing condition books, assigning weights for handicap races, and shall receive all entries, subscriptions, declarations and scratches.

All registration papers must be turned in to the racing secretary and are kept in the trainers file. Prior to turning these papers into the race office it is advisable that the trainer checks the ownership of the horse to make sure all transfers have been noted and if the horse is running under a stable name, the stable name is shown on the papers. Once the papers have been turned into the race office, all changes must be made through the steward's office and may require notarized bill of sales. These papers should be on file prior to entering the horse to race, however, in certain situations the entry will be accepted with the stipulation that the papers will arrive prior to racing. When the papers are not on file, the trainer must have all the necessary information on the horse to complete the entry process through the database. The following information must be given to the racing secretary so that the information can be forwarded to the Jockey Club and/or recorded on the registration papers and failure to provide this information could result in disciplinary action being taken against the trainer by the Board of Stewards:

- **The alteration of the sex of a horse.** When a horse is gelded the race office must be informed so that the change is sent to The Jockey Club and entered into the registry. Unless this is done the official race program will not show the change and the public and any parties claiming the horse will have incorrect information.
- **When a posterior digital neurectomy (heel nerving) is performed** on that horse. The racing secretary shall maintain a list of nerved horses that are on the association grounds and shall make the list available for inspection by other licensees participating in the race meeting.
- **All fillies or mares** on association grounds that have been covered by a stallion. The list shall also contain the name of the stallion to which each filly or mare was bred and shall be made available for inspection by other licensees participating in the race meeting.

c. Horsemen's Bookkeeper. Every owner will have an account with the horsemen's bookkeeper. The name that an individual account is set up under should be the same name as the owner's ISRC license. Each group, syndicate or stable name must have an account set up in their specific name. Having these accounts set up properly is

very important when claims are being placed. If the account is in one name and the claim is filled out under a different name the claim will be voided.

All claim slips must originate with the horsemen's bookkeeper. The bookkeeper will put all the information regarding the account on the claim slip. If you are going to need access to your owners accounts you must have them make you an authorized agent. To become an authorized agent, your owner must fill out the proper paperwork with the ISRC.

d. Official Veterinarian. The ISRC veterinarians are ready to assist you with any questions or concerns regarding equine health and/or application of the medication rules. The following are some of the duties of the official veterinarians:

- **Veterinarian list.** The veterinarian may put a horse on this list for various reasons including lameness, soreness, injury or illness. If a horse is scratched from a race, pulls up sore in a race or workout, bleeds, it will usually be put on the vets list. If you have a horse that has been put on this list you will need to contact the veterinarian and determine what is required to get your horse off the list. You cannot enter a horse that is on the vet's list. If a workout is required, you will need to set up an appointment for the veterinarian to observe the workout at least a day in advance.
- **Pre Race Examinations.** The veterinarians will be in the barn area on race days to examine horses that are scheduled to race that day. You must have your horse available for the exam.
- **Test Barn/racetrack.** During the races, the veterinarian is in the test barn to draw the blood samples and oversee the test barn procedures and is in the paddock following the horses in the post parade and to the gate to oversee any problems that might arise. The veterinarian may scratch a horse when it is in the paddock, the post parade or at the starting gate if in his/her opinion it is unsound or sick.

e. Horse Identifier. The identifier checks all horses in the paddock to make sure their markings and tattoo number match their registration papers. If you have a horse that is unruly you need to contact the identifier in advance. If there is a discrepancy or the horse does not match, it will not be allowed to race. There have been occasions when a horse was tattooed but did not match its papers, the identifier is the final determination whether the horse's markings are correct and has the right to scratch the horse.

f. Paddock Judge. The paddock judge is in charge of the paddock and the saddling of the horses for each race. If your horse is unruly or out of control the horse may be put on the paddock list. You must contact the paddock judge to determine what the requirements are for getting the horse off the list. Contact either the paddock judge, stewards or race office to arrange for your horse to be schooled in the paddock. You cannot enter the horse until it is removed from the list.

g. Starter. The official starter and the assistant starters oversee the schooling of all horse in the starting gate. All first time starters must be approved from the starting gate before they will be allowed to race. **It is the responsibility of the trainer to contact the starter and determine if the horse has been approved.** If you enter a horse that has not been approved from the gate, the horse will be scratched and you will be referred to the stewards. The starter can also require any horse to return to the gate for schooling. If a horse acts up in the gate when loading for a race or is difficult to load, he may be put on the starters list. Any horse on the starters list must meet the requirements of the starter prior to being removed from their list. You cannot enter a horse that is on the starters list.

The starter must approve the change or use of blinkers, screens or goggles prior to the horse being entered.

h. Clerk of Scales. The clerk of scales is in charge of the jockey room and weighing the jockeys in and out for the races. If a jockey takes off his mounts, the clerk of scales will page the trainer to get a replacement jockey. If you know your rider is not going to be riding on the race card, you should contact the clerk of scales as soon as possible.

i. Clocker. The clockers are present during the training hours to time and record any official workouts. **It is the responsibility of the trainer to contact the clocker when they are working a horse.** You need to give the clocker the distance the horse is going to work, the name of the horse, and the point on the track the work will begin. It is also helpful if you give them the name of the trainer and the name of the rider on the horse and any information that might help in identifying the horse. There are workout requirements and the track can require additional workouts which are listed in the condition books. The trainer is responsible to make sure each horse has the required works prior to entering into a race. If the workout requirements are not met, the horse will be scratched and the trainer referred to the stewards.

j. Outrider. The outriders are responsible for assuring that everyone on horseback is following the track and safety rules. They are on the track during training hours to make sure everyone is wearing the proper safety equipment and adhering to the rules. The track rules are posted close to the entrance of the racetrack and in the barn area. Licensees that violate the rules will be referred to the stewards for disciplinary action. During the races they maintain order in the post parade and assist on the track as needed. When you are on horseback, the outriders are in charge and you must follow directions.

3. Trainers Responsibility:

As the trainer it is your responsibility to know and understand the rules and procedures for the running of your racing stable. **The trainer shall be responsible for and be the absolute insurer of the condition of the horses he enters regardless of the acts of third parties.** Violation of the rules will result in fines or disciplinary action taken

against you. If you have questions regarding the rules, the stewards are available to help you. IDAPA 11.04.01.280 defines many of the duties of the trainer so you need to study that chapter. Our rules are established to maintain the integrity of horse racing and to protect and inform the public so that they have the best information to use for determining their wagers. The following are some of the situations that you need to be especially aware of:

a. Financial responsibility: As a trainer you must demonstrate that you are financially responsible. Vendors, employees, etc. may file financial complaints against a licensee if they fail to pay the debts that have been incurred in conjunction with horse racing. Failure to act in a financially sound manner could result in the licensee's license being suspended.

b. Race day equipment: Many of the better's use the information in the daily racing form to guide them in his/her wagers. It is our responsibility to provide accurate information to the public. The daily racing form lists certain equipment and medication that each horse uses in each of its race. When there is a change in this information it needs to be declared at entry time so that a notation of the change can be shown in the official race program. The person who enters the horse is responsible to list proper medication and equipment changes at time of entry.

- **Blinkers.** Whether a horse wears blinkers or not will depend on its previous race. The equipment used in the previous race (as shown in the daily racing form) is what the horse must use unless a change has been made at time of entry. If you are making a blinker change, you must obtain the approval of the official starter prior to entering the horse. If you make the change on an entry and the race is not used or your horse is scratched, you must list blinker change on the entry the next time you enter the horse. There are occasions when a late change could be allowed, however, trainers should know that a fine may be imposed. **Remember – if you are making a blinker change it must be declared at time of entry and on the entry card.** Trainers should double-check the overnights to make sure the race office has shown the blinker change.
- **Front wraps.** Front wraps are also shown in the daily racing form and a change should be noted on the entry, however, we realize that there are situations that could cause a last minute change with the front wraps so when this happens you need to contact the stewards.

c. Registration Papers: You must turn the registration papers into the race office. Prior to turning in the papers, it is advisable for the trainer to check the papers against the actual horse to make sure they match. There have been many occasions where the trainer was sent the wrong horse or the wrong papers. Catching these mistakes before the horse is ready to run or entered into a race will save everyone a lot of embarrassment and possible penalties. The race office will have a file in your name with the registration papers of all your horses. The office will enter information from the papers into their database. **Once the papers have been turned into the race office, any changes in**

ownership, trainers or stable names must be made with the steward's office. A trainer change will require the signature of both trainers.

d. Saddling for the race: The trainer must have his/her horse in the paddock at the appointed time. Calls will be made over the public address system alerting the backstretch to the amount of time before you must take your horse to the paddock. When the call is made to bring your horse for the race you must take the horse directly to the paddock. All horses will be given head numbers that correspond to their official program number. **The head numbers are mandatory and must be attached and remain on the horses bridle.** The valets will remove the head numbers after the race when the horse returns to be unsaddled. If you have a problem horse you may want to get the head number ahead of time so that it can be placed on the bridle prior to bringing the horse to the paddock.

When the horse arrives in the paddock, the trainer must saddle his/her horse. IDAPA 11.04.01.280.05 states *a trainer shall attend horses in the paddock and shall be present to supervise saddling unless the permission of a Steward has been obtained to send another licensed trainer to substitute.*

You must know the proper procedure for saddling a horse for a race. The association provides valets to assist the trainers with the saddling of the horses. A valet will bring the jockeys tack with him from the jockey room. The following saddling equipment is used for racing:

- **Chamoise** or non-sliding material or breast plate. These are provided by the trainer and are used to help keep the saddle from slipping during the race.
- **Jockey saddle.** Each jockey has his own saddle. The saddles are various weights depending on the individual preference of each jockey.
- **Number cloth.** Each horse must wear a number cloth that corresponds with his/her official program number and color.
- **Pommel Pad.** Each jockey supplies the pommel pad that is a small thick or heavy cloth or crocheted piece that is placed under the pommel section of the jockey's saddle. This is used to give extra padding between the saddle and the horse's withers.
- **Under-girth.** This is an elastic girth that is attached to the jockey's saddle. The valet will have the girth on his side of the horse and stretch it under the horses belly and hand it to the trainer. The trainer stretches the girth and attaches it to the saddle.
- **Over-girth.** This is a longer elastic girth that is stretched over the top of the saddle and around the horse's girth area and connects back to itself. It is

important that the girths are placed and tightened properly or else the saddle can slip during the race.

e. Safety Equipment: The following are requirements for all licensees that are on horse back. As the trainer you are responsible for insuring that your employees (this includes all exercise riders or pony riders that are working with your horses) are using the proper safety equipment. IDAPA 11.04.01.280.08

- **Approved safety vest and helmet must be worn when on horseback. The safety vest and helmets must be securely fastened.** This means the vest must be zipped or secured and the chinstraps must be fastened, no exceptions.

f. Rules while on horseback: The association posts a list of barn rules in each barn. It is the responsibility of the trainer to know the rules and make sure his/her employees are following them. The Board of Stewards receive numerous complaints alleging trainers are switching riders in the main roadways and causing unsafe situations. The association does not want riders switching mounts on any main road that is traveled by horses going to or coming from the track.

As the trainer, if you give your exercise rider instructions that violate the track rules you may be held responsible. You need to know and understand the track rules. If you have a problem horse that needs special handling that violates one of the track rules, you must obtain prior permission from the outrider or starter and receive approval for the change in procedures. You must send the horse to the track late in the morning when the traffic is diminished.

No licensee shall use a personal communication device while on horseback on the racing surface, during live racing, except with permission of the Board of Stewards.

g. Fire Prevention:

1. Smoking in horse stalls, feed rooms and under the sheds is strictly prohibited.
2. No sleeping will be allowed in any of the feed rooms or stalls at any time.
3. Stalls occupied by horses will not be locked at any time, and also tack rooms will not be locked unless occupied.
4. There will be no open fires allowed anywhere in the stable area.
5. All electrical appliances used in the stable area must be in safe working condition and when in use kept a safe distance from walls, beds and other furnishings and should not be left unattended.
6. No flammable materials, such as cleaning fluids or solvents will be used in the stable area.
7. No hay or straw may be stored under the shed or outside of feed rooms at any time.
8. The alleyway in front of the stalls must be kept free of debris and open at all times to give easy access to each stall door in case of fire.

9. Pets will not be allowed to run at large in the stable area, but must be properly and suitably confined at all times.

Care should be taken to plan what to do in case of fire. Consider these questions:

1. What to do with the horses?
2. How to fight a fire?
3. Where is the alarm?
4. Where is the electrical master switch?
5. Do all horses have halters and lead ropes hanging on the stall door?

You have 30 seconds to get a horse from a stall after it ignites. The burning rate of loose straw is three times that of gasoline. The burning time of a 12' x 12' stall is approximately 90 seconds.

4. Claiming:

IDAPA 11.04.01.120 explains the claiming rules. Claiming races make up the majority of the races that are carded daily. When you enter a horse in a claiming race it is subject to be claimed. The following are some of the specific rules you need to know:

Any licensed owner or prospective owner may claim any horse. If you have an individual that does not currently own a racehorse, they must obtain an owners license. As a trainer you need to work with them to make sure they understand the claiming procedures. Since they are prospective owners, they will be given a claiming form that must be put into the claim envelope.

No owner or prospective owner shall claim more that one horse in any one race. When a training stable consists of horse owned by more than one person, not more than two claims may be entered on behalf of such training stable in any one race. An authorized agent may claim up to two horses, if each horse is claimed on behalf of a different owner, as long as the owners do not have a common interest. An authorized agent shall not make a claim on the same horse for different owners.

The following is the procedure to follow when placing a claim.

- Go to the horsemen's bookkeeper and make sure you have an account set up. **Make sure the account is in the name or stable name you are going to claim under.** If you are using a stable name you must have applied for a stable name with the commission prior to claiming. If you are going to claim for one of your owners, the owner must have filled out the application to make you an authorized agent for them. If this has not been done you may not sign for them on the claim form.
- A claim is invalid if the name of the horse is erroneously spelled or not specific on the claim form, or if the claim form is not signed by an owner or authorized person to claim is not accompanied by a certification from the Horsemen's Bookkeeper that the amount of the claim and all applicable taxes are on deposit.

The amount of the claim plus any taxes that are required must be in your account. Taxes are not charged when the horse can be used for breeding purposes, however, the sex of the horse as listed in the program can be incorrect and it is the responsibility of the claimant to know the correct sex. It is advisable to have enough money to cover taxes in case of error. The bookkeeper will show the total amount of money in your account on the claim form and the date. **The claim form is only good on the date issued.**

- You must fill in all the blanks on the claim form. If any blanks are left empty, the claim will be voided. The name or stable that the horse is being claimed under must match the name on the account shown by the bookkeeper. **Both the name of the claimant and their signature must be on the claim form.** Remember, if a person is signing as an authorized agent, the owner must have completed the authorized agent process.
- When the form is completed, put it in the envelope. If you are a prospective owner, the prospective owners claiming certificate must be in the envelope with the claim form. Seal the envelope and put the race number on the outside of the envelope.
- The race number and time stamp must be on the outside of the envelope. The claim form must be time stamped and deposited in the claim box **10 minutes before** post as shown on the infield tote board. This means that if the time on the tote board actually reads 11 minutes to post you are too late. **The infield tote board must read 11 minutes to post for you to get it in before 10 minutes.** If either of these are omitted the claim envelope is not even opened.
- When a claim is deposited it cannot be withdrawn. When the horse is declared a starter the horse becomes the property of the successful claimant. Should more than one claim be filed for the same horse, the claim of the horse shall be determined by lot under the director of one or more of the stewards, or their representative.
- A horse which has been claimed shall not be delivered by the original owner to the successful claimant until authorization is given by the stewards. A proper transfer of certificate of registration or eligibility certificate of registration shall be made by the Stewards or the delegated racing official indicating transfer of ownership to the successful claimant. No person shall willfully refuse to surrender any document of ownership or other document required by the Stewards for the purpose of avoiding or hindering the transfer of a successfully claimed horse to a successful claimant.
 - a. **Claimed horse goes to test barn:** If a claimed horse is required to go to the test barn, the original trainer or his/her representative and the new trainer or his/her representative must both go to the test barn with the horse. The original trainer is still the responsible party for the results of the test so he/she must oversee the testing process and

sign for the test. The horse belongs to the new trainer or owner so they are responsible for cooling the horse out.

b. Sale or transfer of claimed horse: If a horse is claimed it shall not be sold or transferred to anyone wholly or in part, except in a claiming race, for a period of 30 days from date of claim, nor shall it, unless reclaimed, remain in the same stable or under the control or management of its former owner or trainer for a like period.

c. Cancellation or void claim: After deposit of the claim the stewards or their authorized representative shall review the claim. Unless approved at such time, the claim shall be deemed void. A ruling deeming a claim to be void shall be final in all respects.

If within thirty days from the running of the race, in which a horse is claimed, the stewards find that a claim was made in violation of the rules of racing the stewards may disallow and cancel any such claim and order the return of the horse and the claim payment. In deciding whether to cancel a claim the stewards shall consider which party was at fault, the status of the horse at the time the claiming violation is discovered, and such other factors as appropriate. Should the stewards cancel a claim, they may order, as appropriate, payment for the care and maintenance of the horse involved. The stewards may refer to the commission for further action any case involving a violation of the rules of racing with respect to a claim regardless of whether the stewards deem it appropriate to order the cancellation of the claim.

5. Entries, Scratches, Starts:

The racing secretary publishes condition books during the race meet with proposed races he will card for each race day. IDAPA 11.04.01.110 outlines the rules for entries and subscriptions. The racing secretary shall list the entry rules, preference date system rules and various association rules in each condition book. You needed to review these rules and make sure you understand them. The following are some key issues each trainer should know:

a. Entry Dates: The racing secretary establishes a preference date system to determine which horses get into a race when there are more entries than allowed to race. The following is the some guidelines used:

- Horses will not be eligible to receive a date until foal certificate papers are on file with the race office.
- Before entering, maidens must be tattooed and approved from the starting gate.
- Horses on the veterinarian, steward's or starter's list cannot enter until removed from those lists.
- In all races, winners are preferred.

b. Eligibility: The trainer enters a horse by filling out an entry form in the race office. If there are changes in equipment (blinkers, front wraps) or medication you must declare this information at the time of entry and make sure it is on the entry form. When entering horses, owners and trainers are responsible to verify the eligibility of their horses and weight allowances. The following are some of the eligibility rules:

- Maidens are not permitted to exclude winners in non-maiden races, except where a winner is the second choice of a same ownership.
- Non-winners of a stated amount apply only to the purse money received from finishing first.
- Eligibility for starter races shall remain with the horse following a claim.
- Non-starters must be starting gate approved by the official starter before entry will be accepted.
- Horses penalized in a race shall not be entitled to any of the allowances in such race. Horses not entitled to the first allowance in a race are not entitled to the second and if not the second, then to no subsequent allowance unless specified elsewhere in the conditions of race.
- The clause “Maiden races, Claiming races...not considered” applies to both eligibility and allowances. In addition, the term “Maiden Races” refers to a win in any and all races restricted to maidens. These rules shall apply unless otherwise stated in the conditions of the race.
- In races where “state bred not considered,” state bred refers to those restricted to Idaho Bred Horses.

The following are some reasons a horse may **not be eligible**:

- The horse is on the stewards, starters, veterinarian or paddock list.
- The horse is not the correct age or sex as required by the condition of the race.
- The horse has not been approved from the starting gate.
- The horse is not tattooed.
- The horse does not meet the conditions of the race.
- A disqualified person owns the horse.
- The horse does not have the required workouts.
- Ineligible to race in Idaho due to reciprocal rules with another jurisdiction.

c. Weight Allowance: You need to check the weight allowances listed in the condition book to determine the weight your horse will carry and list this weight on the entry. Some weights can be waved and based on the weight of the jockey you plan to ride; you may want to waive some of the weight allowances. The owner, trainer, or authorized agent is responsible to declare any weight allowances, including apprentice

allowance, at time of entry. The weight declared at time of entry cannot be reduced after the posting of entries, except an error by the racing office may be corrected.

d. Registration Papers: Prior to entering the horse, the trainer should turn the registration papers on the horse into the race office so they have the required information on the horse. If for some reason the papers are delayed you must give the race office the name, age, sex, color, and the name of his/her sire and dam. The registration papers need to be turned into the race office as soon as possible. Error or omissions could result in the horse getting scratched.

e. Jockey named to ride: A jockey must be named at the time of entry. As a trainer you should secure the services of a jockey either from the jockey or his/her agent prior to entering. **If the jockey named on the entry at the time of the draw, does not accept the mount, the stewards may name a replacement jockey.** If you want to make a change, you need to contact the stewards before the deadline for making any changes.

f. Non-recognized race meets: If you are entering a horse that has been participating at a non-recognized race meet you must give the race office the performance records of the horse.

g. Coupled/multiple entries: Two or more horses owned or leased in whole or in part by the same owner must be joined as a coupled entry (hard entry) and single betting interest when entered in the same race. Common ownership entries may be uncoupled in stake races, with approval of the Board of Stewards.

A coupled entry may not exclude a single entry, except in a race where the conditions are specific as to preference. **At the time of making a same ownership entry, the trainer, owner, or authorized agent must select which horse shall run in the event the coupled entry is not allowed.**

When a trainer enters two horses in the same race that have different owners the horses will race uncoupled and is referred to as a “soft entry”. In this type of entry each horse stands on its own entry date. If either horse has a date the trainer may express a preference. You must inform the race office when you are entering more than one horse in a race.

There are situations when an owner has their horses with more than one trainer. When this happens the trainers need to have some type of communication either with the owner or other trainer so that both trainers do not enter the owner’s horses in the same race. If this happens and it has not been declared at entry so that the horses can be coupled, the horses will be scratched.

A trainer, owner, or authorized agent may not enter and start more than two horses of the same or separate ownership in a purse race or overnight event, except under the following conditions:

- a. Stakes races;
 - b. Races in which there are fees required to nominate or enter;
 - c. Allowance/optional claiming, or maiden special weight races. In these races a trainer may not enter more than three horses. The third entry may not exclude a single entry, or be allowed if there are less than seven entries received prior to the entry of the trainer's third horse.
- h. Preference in race:** Preference will be given to starters as provided in the conditions for each race by the Racing Secretary or by the breeders association sponsoring the sweepstakes.
- i. Overnights:** After close of entries, the races will be drawn and the horses will receive their post positions from the random draw of the numbers. Shortly after all the races have been drawn, the race office will publish the "overnight" which lists the horses in each race, their riders, and weight and equipment changes. The trainer should review this for accuracy and inform the race office of any errors.
- j. Also Eligible:** If the number of entries for a race exceeds the number of horses permitted to start, the racing secretary may create and post an also-eligible list. If any horse is scratched from a race for which an also-eligible list was created, a replacement horse shall be drawn from the also-eligible list into the race in order of preference. Any owner or trainer of a horse on the also-eligible list who does not wish to start the horse in such race shall so notify the racing secretary prior to scratch time for the race, thereby forfeiting any preference to which the horse may have been entitled.
- k. In Today:** Horses drawn into a race except sweepstakes will be considered "in-today" horses until the race has been run. In-today horses must be noted at time of entry.
- l. Scratches:** If a horse is entered into a race the trainer will be allowed to scratch the horse from the race prior to the scratch time designated in writing to the racing secretary.
- m. Enter to Run:** If the association is using the "enter to run" method, there is no designated scratch time. The only way a horse can be scratched is upon receipt of a veterinarian's certificate of unfitness, change of track conditions since time of entry or other causes acceptable to the Board of Stewards. These scratches may result in a penalty being assessed.

In order for the veterinarian to perform the pre race examinations and for any horse that is on race day medication to be properly medicated the horse must be on the association grounds in advance except with the prior approval of the official veterinarian as follows:

- A first time starter must be present on the grounds two hours prior to the first post time or five hours prior to the post for the race the horse is entered for racing, whichever is earlier.

- A horse that has previously started must be present on the grounds five hours prior to the post time for the race the horse is entered for racing.

6. Jockeys, Weights & Equipment:

a. Jockey's Weight: There are two types of jockey's, the journeyman jockey and the apprentice jockey. Each jockey must report his/her weight to the clerk of scales at least one hour before post time for the first race each race day. The weight reported must include his clothing, boots, saddle with girth, saddle pad and lead pad, if necessary. It does not include the safety helmet, safety vest, whip, bit or reins, blinkers, goggles and saddlecloth. The weight of the safety equipment is not included in the weight the horse will carry for the race.

Whips shall be considered standard equipment in all horse races. If you have a horse that you do not want the rider to carry a whip, you must declare it at the time of entry. In all races in which a jockey will not ride with a whip, an announcement of that fact shall be made over the public address system.

If a jockey reports an overweight exceeding two pounds, the owner or trainer has the option to replace the jockey without being assessed a double-jock mount fee.

No horse shall carry more than seven pounds overweight, except that horses running in the fair circuit race meets may be granted additional overweight with the permission of the stewards. If the rider of your horse weighs more than seven pounds more than the weight your horse is scheduled to carry, you must get a replacement rider.

b. Weighing Out: The clerk of scales will "weigh out" every jockey for a specified horse not more than thirty minutes before the time fixed for each race.

c. Weighing In: After a race has been run and after the jockey has pulled up the horse, the jockey shall ride promptly to the designated unsaddling area and dismount. The jockey shall proceed to the clerk of scales to be weighed in. If a jockey is prevented from riding his/her mount to the designated unsaddling area because of an accident or of illness to either jockey or the horse, the jockey may walk or be carried to the scales, or the stewards may excuse the jockey from weighing.

Except by permission of the stewards, upon arrival at the designated unsaddling area after a race, every jockey must unsaddle the horse he/she has ridden. No person shall touch the jockey or the horse except by the horse's bridle, or cover the horse in any manner until the jockey has removed the equipment to be weighed.

No person shall assist a jockey in removing from his/her horse the equipment that is to be included in the jockey weight, except by permission of the stewards.

Each jockey shall carry over to the scales all pieces of equipment with which he/she weighed out.

It is a violation of these rules for a jockey to weigh in more than two pounds under the assigned weight. Either the jockey or the trainer, or both may be held responsible for this violation.

The clerk of the scales shall weigh in all jockeys after each race, and after weighing, shall notify the stewards if the weights are correct. The stewards may then declare the race official.

d. Quick Official: When using the “quick official” jockeys shall claim foul immediately following the running of the race, while they are pulling up their horse. One of the outriders is placed on the track in a location that the jockeys can notify them if he/she wishes to place an objection. The objection is then relayed to the stewards. Owners and trainers must claim foul directly to the stewards via telephone. With the “quick official” it is important that owners and trainers notify the stewards very quickly if they wish to place an objection.

The stewards may post an inquiry on the running of a race; however, if a trainer felt his/her horse was interfered with he/she should lodge an objection also. The stewards could be looking at several incidents in the race and you should inform them of your concerns also.

e. Apprentice Jockey: When a jockey begins riding he/she is an apprentice jockey until after one year from the date of the fifth winning mount or until the 40th winner, whichever comes first. In no event may a weight allowance be claimed for more than two years from the date of the fifth winning mount, unless an extension has been granted.

7. Post to Finish:

a. Post Parade: The horses will leave the paddock at the designated time and all horses shall parade and, under penalty of disqualification, shall carry their weight from the paddock to the starting gate, such parade to pass the steward’s stand. After passing the stand once, each horse will be allowed to break formation and canter, warm up or go as they please to the post.

b. Head Numbers: In a race, each horse shall carry a conspicuous saddlecloth number and a head number, corresponding to his number on the official program. The head numbers are placed on the horses when they arrive in the paddock. If you have a horse that might cause a problem putting the head number on you need to contact the paddock judge or identifier and make arrangements to put the number on the horse in your barn.

c. Starting Gate: When the horses reach the starting gate, the starter will dispatch the horses. If there is a malfunction of the gate or a horse is not dispatched

fairly with the other horses the stewards may declare such a horse a non-starter and all wagers on the horse will be refunded.

c. Inquiry/Objection: If during the running of the races the stewards determine that there was an incident in the race that might have affected other horses they will lodge an inquiry. They will review all the films of the race and talk to all the jockeys involved and make their decision. When the stewards feel there was interference in a race an “inquiry” is lodged. When a jockey, owner or trainer puts in the claim of foul it is called an “objection”.

When the stewards determine that a horse shall be disqualified, they may place the offending horse behind such horses as in their judgment it interfered with, or they may place it last.

No claim of foul will be accepted after the race has been declared official. The steward’s decision in an inquiry is final.

8. Drug & Alcohol Violations:

IDAPA 11.04.01.041 through 053 clearly defines the rules regarding alcohol and drug violations. No licensee or applicant, while acting in an official capacity or participating directly in horse racing, shall commit any of the following violations:

- Be under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and/or drugs, have any alcohol concentration within their body while participating in any horse race held that day;
- Illegal controlled substance while on the grounds of any licensed race meet;
- Engage in the illegal sale or distribution of alcohol;
- Engage in the illegal sale or distribution of a controlled substance;
- Possess an illegal controlled substance;
- Posses on the grounds of any licensed race meet any equipment, products or materials of any kind which are used or intended for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, or concealing an illegal controlled substance, or equipment, products or materials of any kind, which are used or intended for use in injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body an illegal controlled substance;
- Refuse to submit to blood, breath and/or urine testing, when notified that such testing is conducted pursuant to the conditions of IDAPA 11.04.01.042.04;

- Failure to provide a blood, breath and/or urine sample when directed or intentional contamination of the sample by any person tested for the purpose of preventing accurate analysis of the sample, or other actions with intent to subvert the test, shall be considered a refusal to submit to a test.

A steward of the racing commission, investigator or the commission, may require any licensee, employee or applicant to provide breath, blood and/or urine samples for the purpose of drug or alcohol analysis under any of the following circumstances;

- When a steward or commission investigator finds that there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the applicant, employee or licensee has used or is under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.
- When an applicant, employee or licensee has a documented history of an unexplained positive test that indicates illegal drug usage or has similar drug-related violations within five years of conviction;
- Any person that is riding a horse on the grounds of a licensed racing association while participating in any horse race held that day.

For licensees, employees or applicants who are subject to field screening urine test under the provisions of this chapter, and whose test shows the presence of a controlled substance or alcohol, the field screening test results shall be confirmed by a laboratory acceptable to the commission.

Penalties for violations of these rules are listed in IDAPA 11.04.01.050 and are outlined below:

- First Positive Test. Suspension of seven days and has begun recommended rehabilitation program.
- Second Violation. Suspended for ninety consecutive days and is in certified drug rehabilitation program.
- Third Violation. Suspension and referred to commission for revocation of license.

Refusal to submit to a drug or alcohol test results in immediate suspension or can be suspended for ninety calendar days and subject to random testing for one year.

9. Veterinary Policy & Procedures:

As a trainer you must have a good understanding of the veterinary policies and the medication rules. Violations of these rules could result in fines, suspensions and your owner losing the purse. IDAPA 11.04.0.070 and 071 outlines the rules regarding the

administration of medications and you need to review this chapter in its entirety. The ISRC veterinarians are available to assist you with any questions or concerns regarding equine health and/or application of the medication rules.

As the trainer you are responsible for the condition of your horse. The trainer is also responsible for the presence of any prohibited drug, medication, or other prohibited substance, including permitted medication in excess of the maximum allowable concentration, in horses in his/her care. A trainer shall prevent the administration of any drug or medication or other prohibited substance that may cause a violation of these rules.

A trainer whose horse has been claimed remains responsible for violation of any rules regarding that horse's participation in the race in which the horse was claimed.

a. Penalties: Penalties for all medication violations are outlined in IDAPA 11.04.01.070 and 071 and in the Association of Racing Commissioners International Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances.

Penalties for violations of the permitted medications are assessed when more than one permitted medication is found in the sample or the testing showed an amount over the permitted level. These penalties range from warnings to a fine of \$2,500 and a suspension of the trainers license.

No person on association grounds, excluding licensed veterinarians, shall have in or upon association grounds, or in that person's property or effects or vehicle in that person's care, custody or control, a drug, medication, chemical, foreign substance or other substance that is prohibited in a horse on a race day unless any drug or medication which is used or kept on association grounds and which, by federal or state law, requires a prescription must have been validly prescribed by a duly licensed veterinarian.

No person shall possess a hypodermic needle, syringe or injectable of any kind on the association premises, unless otherwise approved by the stewards.

b. Equine Inspections: All horses at locations under the jurisdiction of the commission shall be subject to inspections at the discretion of the stewards or an official veterinarian. The trainer will make his/her horse available for inspection by the official veterinarian.

c. Veterinarian List: An official veterinarian shall maintain a list of all horses which are determined to be unfit to compete in a race due to illness, physical distress, unsoundness, infirmity or other medical condition.

Horses placed on the veterinarian's list will remain on the list for a minimum of ten days. For purposes of counting days, the first day on the veterinarian's list is the day the horse is placed on the veterinarian's list.

A horse can be removed from the veterinarian's list after the tenth day. **Horses that were placed on the list due to soreness, lameness, or certain injuries will be required to work to be removed from the list.** These horses will not be allowed to work until the eleventh day. You need to contact the official veterinarian at least twenty-four hours in advance and schedule a time to work the horse. The horse must work a distance and in a time comparable for the track condition that day as determined by the official veterinarian. **An official veterinarian following the workout will take a blood test and medications levels may not exceed permitted post-race levels.**

d. Equine Testing: All winning horses and stakes placed horses will be tested. Other horses regardless of finish may be selected at random by the stewards, official veterinarian or the commission to be tested. Trainers should ensure that grooms are prepared to go to the test barn anytime a horse is raced, and **includes bringing your own halter.**

When directed by the stewards or an official veterinarian, you must take your horse to the test barn for testing. Access to the test barn is restricted. All persons who enter the test barn must be currently licensed by the commission and have a reason for being in the test barn. No horse will have more than three representatives in the test barn at one time.

e. Sample Collection/Split Sample: Sample collection shall be done in accordance with guidelines and instructions provided by official veterinarians. Samples will be split, provided that a sufficient quantity is obtained. An official veterinarian shall determine a minimum sample requirement for the primary testing laboratory.

Split samples (urine and/or blood) shall be made available for independent analysis by a laboratory approved by the ISRC, as long as there is sufficient quantity. These samples shall be handled in such a manner that chains of custody requirements are met. A trainer or owner of a horse having been notified that a written report from a primary laboratory states that a substance has been found in a specimen obtained pursuant to these rules may request that a split sample corresponding to the portion of the specimen tested by the primary laboratory be sent to another laboratory approved by the commission. **The request must be made in writing and delivered to the stewards not later than forty-eight hours after the trainer of the horse receives written notice of the findings of the primary laboratory. The split sample shall be shipped within seventy-two hours of the delivery of the request for testing to the stewards.**

The owner or trainer requesting the testing of a split sample shall be responsible for costs of shipping and testing. The owner or trainer has the right to choose the laboratory for the split testing; however, it must be a laboratory that is approved by the commission.

f. Prohibited Substances: A finding by the commission approved laboratory of a prohibited drug, chemical or other substance in a test specimen of a horse is prima facie evidence that the prohibited drug, chemical or other substance was administered to the horse and, in the case of post-race test, was present in the horse's body while it was participating in a race. The following substances are prohibited:

- Drugs or medications for which no acceptable threshold concentration has been established;
- Therapeutic medications in excess of established threshold concentrations;
- Substances present in the horse in excess of concentrations at which such substances could occur naturally; and
- Substances foreign to a horse at concentrations that cause interference with testing procedures.

Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, a person may not administer or cause to be administered to a horse by any means, a prohibited drug, medication, chemical or other substance, including any restricted pursuant to this chapter during the twenty-four hour period before post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

g. Permitted Medications: IDAPA 11.04.01.070. Trainers using permitted medication in the care of their horses are subject to all rules governing such medications. **The use of one of the three approved non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) shall be permitted under the following conditions:**

The drug shall not exceed the following permitted serum or plasma threshold concentrations, which are consistent with administration by a single intravenous injection at least twenty-four hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered:

- Phenylbutazone – 5 micrograms per milliliter;
- Flunixin (Banamine) – 1 microgram per milliliter;
- Naproxen – 5 micrograms per milliliter;

No NSAID, including the approved NSAIDs listed in this rule may be administered within the twenty-four hours before post time for the race in which the horse is entered. The presence of more than one of the three approved NSAIDs, with the exception of Phenylbutazone in a concentration below 1 microgram per milliliter of serum or plasma or any unapproved NSAID in the post-race serum or plasma sample is not permitted. The use of all but one of the approved NSAIDs shall be discontinued at least forty-eight hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

Any horse to which a NSAID has been administered shall be subject to having a blood and/or urine sample(s) taken at the direction of an official veterinarian to determine the quantitative NSAID level(s) and/or the presence of other drugs which may be present in the blood or urine sample(s).

h. Furosemide (Lasix): Furosemide may be administered intravenously to a horse that is entered to compete in a race. The use of furosemide shall be permitted under the following circumstances:

- The ISRC official veterinarian must receive notification in writing by the trainer and licensed veterinarian, prior to entering the horse that the horse will race on furosemide.
- A horse approved to race on furosemide will be placed on the official furosemide list.
- Furosemide shall be administered on the grounds of the association, by a single intravenous injection.
- The furosemide dosage administered shall not exceed 500 mg nor be less than 150 mg.
- **The trainer of the treated horse is responsible to make sure that the form indicating that the horse received furosemide is delivered to the official veterinarian or his/her designee no later than one hour prior to post time for the race for which the horse is scheduled to run.**
- Failure to administer furosemide in accordance with these rules may result in the horse being scratched from the race by the stewards.
- Test results must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma or urine sample.
- **A horse placed on the official furosemide list must remain on the list unless the licensed trainer submits a written request to remove the horse.** The request must be submitted to the ISRC veterinarian no later than time of entry. After removal from the list the horse may not be placed back on the list for 60 calendar days, unless it is determined to be in the best welfare of the horse.
- A horse, which has been placed on a furosemide or bleeder list in another jurisdiction, may be placed on the furosemide list in this jurisdiction.

i. Bleeders List: The official veterinarian shall maintain a bleeder list of all horses, which have demonstrated external evidence of exercise, **induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EOPH)** from one or both nostrils during or after a race or workout as observed by the official veterinarian.

Any horse will be prohibited from racing that has bled endoscopically or externally from one or both nostrils as a direct result of EIPH during or after a race or workout for the following recovery periods:

First incident – 14 days
 Second incident – 30 days;
 Third incident – 1 year

j. Bicarbonate Testing: IDAPA 11.04.01.071. No bicarbonate-containing substance or alkalinizing substance that effectively alters the serum or plasma pH or concentration of bicarbonates or total carbon dioxide in a horse shall be administered to a horse within twenty-four hours of post time of the race in which the horse is entered.

The official veterinarian, the board of stewards or the commission may at their discretion and at any time order the collection of test samples from any horses with in the horse's

stall or within the test barn to determine the serum or plasma pH or concentration of bicarbonate, total carbon dioxide, or electrolytes.

10. Veterinary & Horse Health Glossary:

The following are definitions of some of the injuries and physical conditions that can affect the soundness and well being of the racehorse. Also included are some diagrams showing various parts of the horse and the location of the most common unsoundness problems.

Azoturia: Also referred to as Equine Rhabdomyelosis or tying up, is a condition that affects the muscles of horses, ranging from stiffness and mild cramps to the horse becoming unable to stand and will pass discolored urine.

Blister: A chemical ointment or liquid which, when applied to a limb, causes an acute inflammation. This is used to treat chronic conditions such as osselet, ringbone, bowed tendon, etc.

Blood spavin: Swelling of the large vein that passes over the bog spavin.

Blood worms: Bloodworms are recognized to be one of the most dangerous of all internal parasites that are found in a horse. The adult's live in the large intestine and the larvae migrate in the arteries causing a thickening of the blood vessels and sometimes a local stoppage of blood flow.

Bog spavin: A chronic distention of the joint capsule of the hock that causes a swelling of the front-inside aspect of the hock joint.

Bone spavin: A bony enlargement on the lower portion of the inside of the hock joint. It usually is associated with lameness in the affected leg.

Bots: Internal parasites that, in the larval form, live in the stomach of the horse and can interfere with digestion. The small yellow eggs are laid on the legs and face of the horse during autumn. Adults look like bees and are seen during the fall, darting at the horse and laying their eggs.

Bowed tendon: A traumatic injury to the flexor tendons behind the cannon bone as a result of severe strain in which there is tearing and stretching on tendon fibers. This gives a bowed appearance to the tendons externally.

Bucked shin: A painful swelling on the front surface of the cannon bone caused by injury to the membrane (periosteum) that attaches to the cannon bone.

Calf kneed: A confirmation fault of the forelegs where the knee is seen to bend backwards when viewed from the side.

Canker: A chronic, moist deterioration of the frog of the hoof. Most frequently seen in horses that stand in bedding soaked with urine and feces or mud, and whose feet do not receive regular attention.

Capped hock: A swelling found at the point of the hock and caused by a bruise. It usually stems from kicking in horse vans or in stalls.

Colic: A term used to describe any abdominal pain in the horse. Most often such pain is associated with digestive upsets.

Cow hocks: A confirmation fault where the hocks are very close together while the rest of the rear legs are widely separated and toed out.

Cracked heels: A weeping, moist dermatitis found on the back of the pastern just above the quarters.

Cribbing: An incurable vice or habit largely learned by imitation. The horse closes its teeth on a surface (manger, gate, part of the stall partition, etc.) extends its neck and swallows a deep draft of air with a grunting sound.

Curb: Hard swelling on the back surface or rear cannon about four inches below the point of hock.

Digital neurectomy (heel-nerved): An operation on the digital nerve between the fetlock and the foot. Horses that have had their nerves removed can run at most racetracks.

Fistula of withers: Inflamed swelling of the withers.

Founder (laminitis): Inflammation of the laminae or the inner part of the foot.

Heat exhaustion: A condition caused by overexertion in hot, humid weather. The animal so affected stoops, sweating, becomes listless, runs a high fever and is a very sick horse. Salt and electrolytes in a horse's ration will usually prevent this condition during hot months.

Heaves (emphysema): A lung disease in which air is trapped in the lungs and cannot be sufficiently expelled. It is manifested by coughing and shortness of breath.

Knee spavin: A bony growth at the back of a horse's knee on the inner side.

Navicular disease: A frequently painful, progressive inflammation and degeneration of the navicular bone of the foot.

Neurectomy: An operation in which the sensory nerve is severed with the idea of permanently eliminating pain that arises from that area.

Nerve: To remove a nerve, usually in a horse's leg, to deaden pain. Nerving horses is forbidden in some jurisdictions.

Osslets: A swelling in the front part of the fetlock joint that causes arthritis and may progress to degenerative joint disease. The lining of the joint becomes swollen and inflamed and creates extra fluid that can cause pain. The swelling may be soft (referred to as a green osselet) or hard due to calcification or bony growth.

Over reaching: When the rear toe strikes the quarter of the front foot on the same side as the horse is in motion. Another name for "grabbing his quarters," this usually happens when a horse stumbles upon breaking away from the starting gate.

Poll evil: A swollen infection found on the top of the head between the ears. It is usually caused by a bruise.

Popped knee: A knee with a distended joint capsule that protrudes between the row of carpal bones. The swelling is soft and contains an excess of synovial (joint) fluid and is caused by inflammation within the joint.

Proud flesh: An overgrowth of granulation tissue in a wound that protrudes above the skin as a tumor-like mass.

Quarter crack: This is a crack found in the wall of the hoof in the area of the quarter. It often runs from the bottom of the wall up to the coronet.

Quittor: An infection involving the cartilage of the coffin bone that drains through cracks at the level of the coronary band.

Ridgling (rig): A lay term used to describe either a monorchid or cryptorchid.
Monorchid: a male horse of any age that has only one testicle in this scrotum.
Cryptorchid: a male horse of any age that has no testes in his scrotum but was never gelded.

Ring bone: A bony enlargement seen in front and on both sides of the pastern. If it is under the top of the hoof, it is called a low ringbone. If it is found halfway up the pastern, it is called a high ringbone.

Roarer: A horse with paralyzed vocal cords. The condition causes a fluttering noise when the horse inhales and a grunt when the horse makes a quick move. It interferes with the horse's ability to race, especially in distance races.

Round worms (ascarids): Long, white, round worms that live in the intestines of the horse.

Scalping: The toe of the front hoof hits the pastern of the rear foot on the same side when the horse is in motion.

Sesamoiditis: The sesamoids are two pyramid-shaped bones found at the rear of the fetlock joint and act as a pulley for the flexor tendons. When they become arthritic and coated with mineral deposits, the condition is known as sesamoiditis.

Shoe boil: A large, soft, tender swelling at the point of the elbow usually caused by bruising from the hoof when the horse is lying down.

Side bone: An ossification of the lateral cartilage located just above the quarters of the hoof. It is generally considered a disease of old horses.

Strangles: Disease primarily of young horses caused by a streptococcus organism and manifested by a fever and upper respiratory tract infection. Later it causes abscesses in many areas of the body but chiefly under the jaw and around the throat.

String halt: A condition found in one or both hind legs where the leg is snapped upward prior to moving forward when the horse is walked or jogged.

Suspensory ligament strain: The suspensory ligament is a broad ligament that lies behind the cannon bone and splits into two branches of a few inches above the fetlock joint. It attaches to the outside of the sesamoids and ends in front of the pastern as a part of the extensor tendon. It supports the fetlock joint. When strained, the suspensory ligament becomes thickened and inflamed.

Sweeny: Atrophy (wasting away) of the shoulder muscles due to paralysis of the nerve supply.

Thoroughpin: Puffy swelling which appears on the upper part of the hock and in front of the large tendon.

Thrush: A degenerative condition of the frog.

Tying up: Severe muscle spasms, analogous to a Charlie-horse in man, that chiefly affect the large muscles of the hind legs following a period of vigorous exercise.

Wind puff: A puffy swelling occurring on either side of the tendons above the fetlock or knee.

Wobbler: A disease of young horses caused by damage to the spinal cord in the neck.

11. Equipment & Tack:

There are a variety of different types of equipment that is used on the racehorse. As a trainer you will often have horses that require added or special types of bits, horseshoes, blinkers, wraps, etc. In this study guide we will only refer to some of the more common types of tack and equipment.

a. Horseshoes: Racehorses wear aluminum racing plates when actually racing. Often when a trainer is breaking or starting a young horse out he will use lightweight steel training plate. There are far too many different types of plates to list in this study guide. As a trainer you work with a farrier (blacksmith, plater) to determine the needs of each horse. The following are the more common used racing plates.

- **Regular Toe** is the most popular style front plate used.
- The **Wedge** raises and protects the heel with a solid tapered design. It allows the hoof to roll over faster and reduces tendon and muscle strain. Also used in horses with low heels.
- **Queens Plate** is for tracks that do not allow inserts, calks or toe grabs that protrude above the plate. These are usually used on turf courses.
- **World Racing Plate**, for front hooves is designed from observing the natural hoof wear of horses in the wild. It provides easier break over, reduced leg fatigue and reduced chance of bucked shins.
- **Front Jar Calk** shoe is used on extremely wet, muddy or sloppy racetracks. Jar Calks can add stability and traction for the racehorse. These shoes are usually removed when the track condition improves. On off track conditions you must declare the use of this shoe.
- **Hind outside sticker** is used for control of side slipping on turns especially on deep or muddy racetracks.
- **Hind Block** shoes are used to lift the heels and prevent excessive heel grab or running down.
- **Hind shoes with side clips** will help the nails hold the shoe in place. Help to keep the shoe from twisting or sliding back. Recommended for wall kickers and large hooves.

b. Bits: There are many different types of bits that are used on the racehorse. Trainers will use the bit that they feel the horse will respond to the best or may change based on the running style or temperament of the horse. The following are some of the more common used bits.

- D – Bit (Snaffle) - One of the most common bits used on racehorses. There are several variations of this bit.
- Ring Bit – Used when more control is needed primarily from side to side such as when a horse is either getting in or out.
- Rubber D Bit - Used when a horse has a very sensitive or sore mouth.
- Sliding Leather Bit – Used when more control is needed when a horse is getting in or out. When the bit slides through the leather tube, and extends further out on either side, a higher degree of leverage is attained.

c. Racing Bridle: Bridles are usually either leather or nylon. Racing bridles are equipped with special reins that are longer and have a section covered with rubber that allow for the jockeys or exercise riders to grip the reins better. Bridles consist of the headstall, brow band, chinstrap, and reins. Often a noseband (caveson) is also used with the racing bridle. The noseband is tightened around the horse's nose and aids in keeping their mouth closed.

A new advancement has been made recently to aid the riders when the reins break. A key feature to the new **safety rein** is a snap hook attached to a second reserve rein. The reserve rein or line is anchored inside the original rein or line and emerges from the original rein or line at the buckle where the snap hooks attaches to the bit. The snap hook and reserve rein extend beyond the end of the loop from the original rein or line at the bit and in the event that the reins break, the reserve rein is designed to assist the rider maintain control of the horse.

d. Blinkers: Many horses race in blinkers. These are hoods that fit over the horse's ears with openings for their ears and eyes. The eye openings have cups placed to the outside in various sizes. The most common type of cups is full cups, 3/7 cups, 1/2 cups, and French cups. Blinkers are placed on horses to limit their vision behind them or to the sides. Often trainers cut slits into the cups of the blinkers to allow the horse to have some vision and see other horses coming up along side of them. If you have a horse that tends to get out or bolt on the turns you may want to use some type of extended blinker cup. The following are some of the reasons a trainer might use blinkers on a horse:

- Horse looks around too much and has problems concentrating on racing.
- Horse shies when the rider moves around while mounted or uses his whip.
- When a horse is getting in or out.
- Shies or is intimidated by other horses.

e. Shadow Roll: A large fur cover that is placed over the nose band and adjusted so that it is located on the bridge of the nose or higher. This causes the horse to look further down the track and not notice or shy from shadows or lights on the track.

f. Figure Eight: A leather noseband that goes around the horse's nose and mouth like the shape of a figure eight. It is adjustable and when tightened helps to keep the horse's mouth shut but also holds the bit higher in the horse's mouth.

g. Breast Plate: Leather strap that attaches to the girth on one side and goes across the horse's chest and attaches to the girth on the other side to help keep the saddle from sliding back on the horse.

h. Martingale (rings): A type of harness of leather straps that connects the horse's girth to the bridle reins that is designed to keep the horse from throwing up his head. Helps the riders to maintain control over the speed that the horse travels during training.

i. Wraps: There are various types of wraps used on the racehorse. There are standing bandages that are used when applying a variety of ointments, braces, and etc. to the legs. These are used while the horse is in the stalls. Again if you walk through the barn area you will see various types of these bandages and it is usually a personal preference. The biggest issue with putting on any type of bandage is that it is put on properly so that there is no pressure put on the horse's tendon. There have been many racehorses whose career ended due to improper bandaging. Many trainers use polo bandages when the horse goes to the track for training. Again you must apply these bandages properly. When a horse is in a race many of them require different types of bandages for protection while they are racing. The most common problem is when a horse "runs down". This affects the back of the fetlock causing the hair and skin to be scraped off leaving a sore or blister. Trainers usually apply run down bandages when this happens. These are usually low bandages just covering the ankle area. Usually these are applied using vet wrap, elastoplasts or ace bandages. Again it is a personal preference. Often the trainers apply high front or hind bandages for support. When you are going to use high front wraps, you need to declare it at the time of entry or if you decide to add them after entry time, you need to inform the stewards of the change as soon as possible. These are considered part of the horse's equipment and are listed in the daily racing form; therefore, any changes need to be reported to the public.

12. Speed Rating:

Horses starting for the first time at tracks eligible for recognition or when a new distance is being run will receive a speed rating based on the average of the three fastest times at the track for that distance. The distance must be run at least three times before a track record will be established or a speed rating given for that distance at that track.

The speed rating is a comparison of the horse's final time with the track record established prior to the opening of the race meet. The track record is given a rating of 100; one point is deducted for each fifth of a second by which the horses fail to equal the

track record, and one point is added for each fifth of a second the horses have beaten the track record. (One length is equal to approximately one-fifth of a second and fractions of one-half or more are figured as one full length.)

A register of merit may be earned by running a 98 or higher speed rating based on the above.

13. Speed Index:

Horses starting at tracks eligible for recognition may receive a speed index based on the American Quarter Horse General Speed Index chart or the speed index for that track.

A speed index point varies according to the distance of the race as follows:

- a. .04 (four one-hundredths of a second) equals one speed index point at 400, 440, 550, 660, 770, 870 yards.
- b. .035 (three and one-half hundredths of a second) equals one speed index point at 350 yards.
- c. .03 (three one-hundredths of a second) equals one speed index point at 300 and 330 yards.
- d. .02 (two one-hundredths of a second) equals one speed index point at 220 and 250 yards.

The times listed below shall be used to compile speed index ratings at tracks where the average times are slower than the minimum standard time.

A register of merit may be earned by running an 80 or higher speed index at an approved quarter horse distance.

DISTANCE/MINIMUM STANDARD TIME SHART

The times listed below shall be used to compile speed index ratings at tracks where the average times are slower than the Minimum Standard Time.

DISTANCE	MINIMUM STANDARD TIME (for 100 Speed Index Rating)
220 yards	11.95
250 yards	13.35
300 yards	15.55
330 yards	16.95
350 yards	17.85
400 yards	20.15
440 yards	22.05
550 yards	27.70
660 yards	34.60
770 yards	40.36
870 yards	45.60

CONVERSION CHART

FURLONG	MILE	YARDS	METERS
		1	.9144
½ Fur	1/16	110	100.584
1 Fur	1/8	220	201.168
2 Fur	1/4	440	402.336
3 Fur	3/8	660	603.504
4 Fur	1/2	880	804.672
5 Fur	5/8	1100	1005.840
6 Fur	3/4	1320	1207.008
7 Fur	7/8	1540	1408.176
8 Fur	1 Mile	1760	1609.344

14. Glossary:

Added money. Money added to the purse of a race by the association, or other fund, in the amount paid by owners for nominations, entry, and starting fees.

Allowance race. An overnight race for which there is no claiming price established.

Also eligible. A number of eligible horses, properly entered, which were not drawn for inclusion in a race, but which become eligible according to preference or lot of an entry is scratched prior to the scratch time deadline; or in a trial race, the next preferred contestant that is eligible to participate when an entry is scratched, pursuant to the written conditions of the race.

Apprentice jockey. A jockey who has not won a certain number of races within a specific period of time who is granted an extra weight allowance as provided in IDAPA 11.04.01.300.27.

Apprentice allowance. A weight allowance given to an apprentice jockey of five pounds.

Authorized agent. A person appointed by a written document signed by the owner with authority to act for the owner.

Association grounds. All real property utilized by the association in the conduct of its race meeting, including the race track, grandstand, concession stands, offices, barns, stable area, and parking lots and any other areas under the jurisdiction of the commission.

Bar shoe. A special shoe with a solid bar that runs across the rear of the shoe for extra protection.

Bit. The metal mouthpiece on a bridle used to guide and control a horse.

Breakage. The remaining cents after pari-mutuel payoffs are rounded down to a dime or nickel.

Breeder. For thoroughbred, the breeder is the owner of the horse's dam at the time of foaling. For quarter horses, appaloosa, Arabians and paint horses, the breeder is the owner of the dam at the time of service.

Claiming. The act of buying a horse out of a race for a specific price.

Claim box. A box in a specified location where a claim must be deposited to be valid.

Claiming race. Races in which horses are entered subject to being claimed for a specific price.

Clerk of scales. An official who weighs the jockeys prior to and after each race.

Clocker. A racing official that times horses when horses are performing a workout.

Colors. Racing silks with owners' distinct designs and color worn by jockeys while racing.

Colt. Male horse under the age of five.

Condition book. A book issued by the racing secretary with specific eligibility conditions for scheduled races.

Coupled entry. Two or more horses running as a single betting interest for pari-mutuel wagering purposes.

Daily double. Type of wager calling for the selection of the winner of two consecutive races.

Dead heat. Two or more horses in an exact tie at the finish line.

Derby Race: This is a classic race exclusively for 3-year-olds named and patterned after England's Epsom Derby, founded in 1780 by the 12th Earl of Derby.

Eligible. A horse that is qualified to start in a race as established by the racing secretary's conditions.

Engagement. A commitment given by a jockey or his/her agent to accept a mount in a specified race.

Entry. A horse eligible for and entered in a race; or two or more horses that are entered to run in a race with common ownership.

Equipment. Tack carried or used on a racehorse including whips, blinkers, tongue straps, muzzle, nosebands, bits, shadow rolls, martingales, breast plates, bandages, boots and plates.

Exercise rider. A person licensed by the commission to ride horses for the purpose of exercising.

Filly. A female horse age four or under.

Front leg wraps. Bandages that extend at least four inches up the horse's front legs for support.

Furlong. One-eighth of a mile, two hundred twenty yards, or six hundred sixty feet.

Futurity race: A race for young horses usually 2-year-olds, in which nominating and starting fees are paid a considerable time before the running of the race often before the entered horse is born.

Gelding. A male horse that has been castrated.

Handicap. A race in which the racing secretary designates the weight to be carried for each horse.

Idaho bred. A horse that was foaled in the state of Idaho.

Inquiry. A review of a race conducted by the board of stewards to determine if a racing violation was committed.

Maiden. A horse, which at the time of starting in a race, has never won a race on the flat in any country, at a track that is covered by a recognized racing publication showing the complete results of the race. A maiden who has been disqualified after finishing first is still considered a maiden.

Minus pool. A mutual pool caused when one horse is heavily bet and after all mandatory deductions there is not enough money in the pool to pay the legally prescribed minimum on each winning wager.

Nerved or heel nerved. A horse upon which a digital neurectomy has been performed.

Nomination. The naming of a horse to a certain race or series of races generally accompanied by payment of a prescribed fee.

Objection. When a claim of foul is lodged by a jockey, owner, or trainer following the running of the race.

Official. When the board of stewards has determined that the order of finish of a race is correct for the mutual payouts. An individual designated to perform functions to regulate a race meet.

Optional claiming race. A race offered in which horses may be entered either for a claiming price or under specific allowance conditions.

Overnight race. A contest for which entries close at a time set by the racing secretary.

Overweight. Extra weight carried by the jockey that is greater than the listed weight in the official program.

Poles. Markers positioned around the track indicating the distance to the finish line.

Post parade. Horses passing in front of the steward's stand and public prior to warming up for the race.

Post position. Position assigned to the horse to break from the starting gate determined by lot at the time of the draw of the race.

Post time. The scheduled time for the horses to arrive at the starting gate for a race.

Racing plates. Shoes designed for racehorses, usually made of aluminum.

Racing secretary. Official who drafts conditions of each race and accepts entries and conducts the post position draw of the races.

Scale of weights. Fixed assignments to be carried by horses according to age, sex, distance, and time of year.

Scratch. Withdrawing an entered horse from the race after the closing of entries.

Scratch time. The established deadline for the withdrawal of entries from a scheduled performance.

Sex allowance. Weight allowance given to fillies and mares when competing against males.

Simulcast. Broadcasting a live race from another racing association for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering on that race, or sending a broadcast of a live race to another racing association for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering on that race.

Stakes race. A race for which nominations close more than seventy-two hours in advance of its running and for which owners or nominators contribute money toward its purse, or a race for which horses are invited by an association to run for a guaranteed purse.

Starter. A horse is a “starter” for a race when the stall doors of the starting gate open in front of it at the time the starter dispatches the horses; or the official responsible for dispatching the horses from the starting gate.

Starter’s list. A list, maintained by the official starter, of horses that have been unruly when loading in the starting gate. Horses on the starter’s list are ineligible to enter.

Starter race. An allowance or handicap race restricted to horses that have started for a specific claiming price or less.

Stewards’ list. A list, maintained by the stewards, of horses that are ineligible to enter for various reasons, e.g., poor performance, ownership disputes, etc.

Test barn. The enclosure to which selected horses are taken for post race testing.

Tongue-tie. Bandage or other apparatus used to tie a horse’s tongue to prevent the horse from rolling it back and restricting its airway.

Veterinarian’s list. A list of horses ineligible to enter due to sickness, lameness, or other conditions as determined by an official veterinarian.

Weigh-in. The clerk of scales weighing of a jockey immediately following a race.

Weigh-out. The clerk of scales weighing of a jockey prior to a race.

Weight allowance. A reduction in weight to be carried by a horse as established by the conditions for each race.

Weight for age: A stakes or overnight race in which all horses carry weight according to the scale of weights without penalties or allowances.

Workout. An official workout of a horse as required in IDAPA 11.04.01.110.07 to make a horse eligible to run in a race.

15. Diagrams:

EQUIPMENT

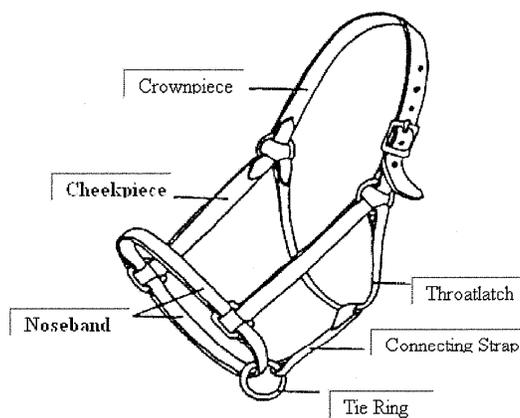
Halters and Leads

Halters and Leads are available in several materials and at various prices.

Rope halters are inexpensive and come in many sizes. They are difficult to keep clean, may rot and mildew and sometimes shrink when wet. If they shrink, they may cause pain or choking. A similar type is made of nylon rope, which is easily cleaned and not affected by dampness. The size adjustment may slip, so check the fit periodically.

Nylon web halters are made like leather halters but are cheaper, last longer and are easy to clean. Matching leads come with (or without) a short length of chain. A flat nylon lead, even when tied with a quick release knot, may be very difficult to untie and the edges may cut bare hands.

Leather halters have many adjustments for proper fit. They require more care and must be inspected and cleaned regularly. Leather leads usually have a length of chain. For proper use, refer to the 4-H Colt and Horse Training Manual (4-H 1303).



Halters are constructed in many sizes according to age, type or weight of the horse. The noseband of the halter should be about two inches below the bony point of the cheek. If it is too high it may rub against the cheek and irritate it. If the noseband is too low it may restrict breathing or the halter may slip off. The noseband should not be so loose that it fails to give good control. Never leave a halter on a loose horse as it may catch on something. If the horse catches a foot in a halter it could die in a short period of time.

Halter ropes should be at least ½ inch in diameter and 6 to 10 feet long with a heavy-duty snap. Nylon ropes are stronger than cotton or manila. A lunge line allows the horse to be exercised or trained in a circle without a rider while the handler stands in the center. The rope or nylon line should be about 40 feet long.

Measuring Height

Mark a 6-foot stick in inches, with every 4 inches being a "hand." Stand the horse square on level ground with the head lowered. Hold the stick vertically beside the horse's shoulder. Place another short stick horizontally across the withers to the vertical stick. Read the mark under the horizontal stick. If it is 62 inches the horse is 15-2 hands (15 hands and 2 inches).

The Head and Neck

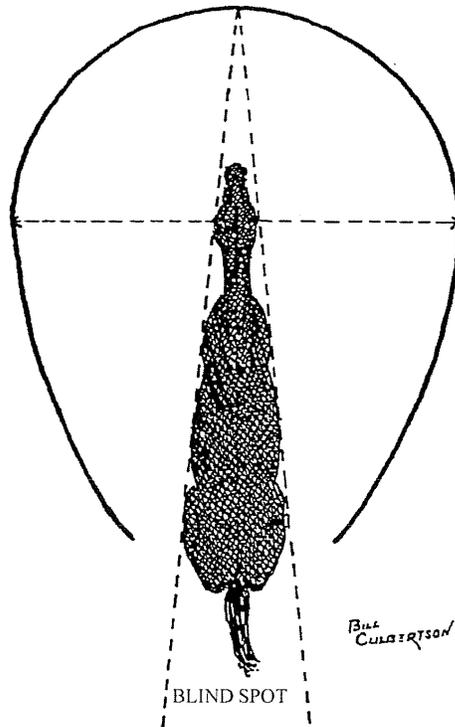
The head and neck serve the same purpose on the horse as on other animal species. So far as behavior is concerned the most important feature of this portion of the horse's physical make-up is the eye.

The eyes of the horse are rather large and are set wide apart on the sides of the head. This gives the horse monocular vision or the ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time. The horse can also see anything behind it that is not narrower than its body. The horse does not have binocular vision except when interested or excited enough to lift its head and point its ears forward. In such case, the object must be some distance away and not closer than four feet. Likewise, the horse cannot see directly downward and, therefore, can't see what it's eating. Neither can a high-headed horse see the ground in front of it.

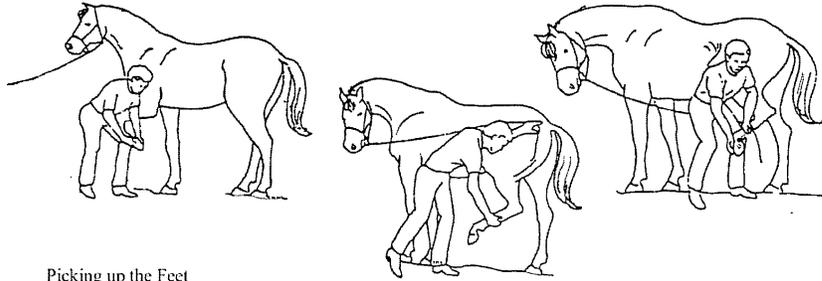
The horse, because of its abilities to make a quick getaway, has no need for acute vision, as does man. However, its ability to see objects on either side at once, and to the rear, is a prime feature of its ability to survive.

It is believed that horses do not all have perfect eyesight. No doubt poor eyesight may have an effect on the behavior of certain horses. Shying at unfamiliar objects may be the result of faulty vision.

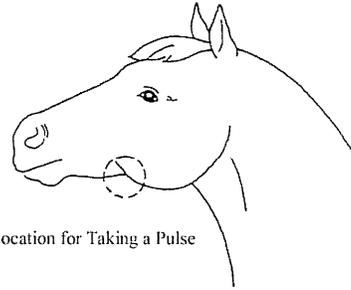
By reason of being ever alert to danger, the horse, through its eyesight, is very sensitive to quick movements. Any training procedure involving quick motions such as roping or polo must, therefore, be started slowly and speeded up only after the horse has become familiar with the motion.



Range Of Vision Of The Horse



Picking up the Feet



One Location for Taking a Pulse

A HORSES AGE

*To tell the age of any horse
Inspect the lower jaw of course.*

*Two middle nippers you'll behold
Before the colt is two weeks old.*



2 Weeks



6 Weeks



8 Months

*Before six weeks two more will come:
Twelve months the corners cut the gum.*

*At two the middle nippers drop;
At three the second pair can't stop.*



3 YR



4 YR



5 YR

*At four years old the side pair shows;
At five a full new mouth he grows.*

*The side two pairs at seven years,
And eight will find the corners clear.*



6 YR



7 YR



8 YR

*The middle nipper, upper jaw,
At nine the black spots will withdraw.*

*At ten years old the sides are light;
Eleven years finds the corners white.*



9 YR



10 YR



11 YR

*As time goes on the horsemen know,
The oval teeth three-sided grow.*

*They longer get, project before,
'Til twenty when we know no more!*

~Author Unknown~



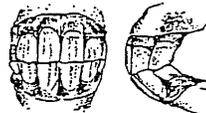
15 YR



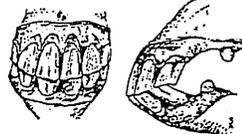
21 YR



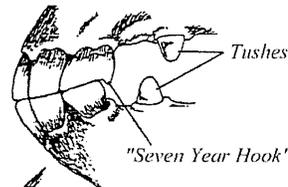
30 YR



Young Horse

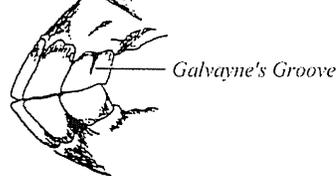


Old Horse



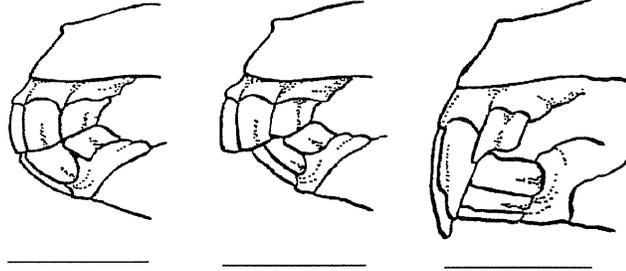
Tushes

"Seven Year Hook"



Galvayne's Groove

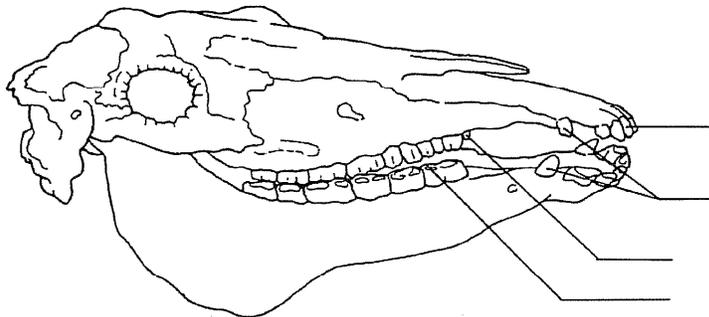
The Equine Mouth



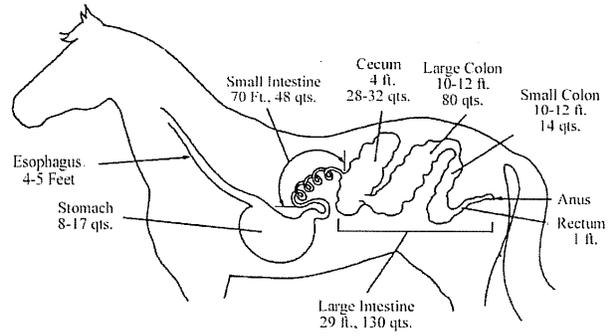
Match the description with the correct structure.

- A. Over-Bite Mouth
- B. Parrot Mouth
- C. Normal Mouth

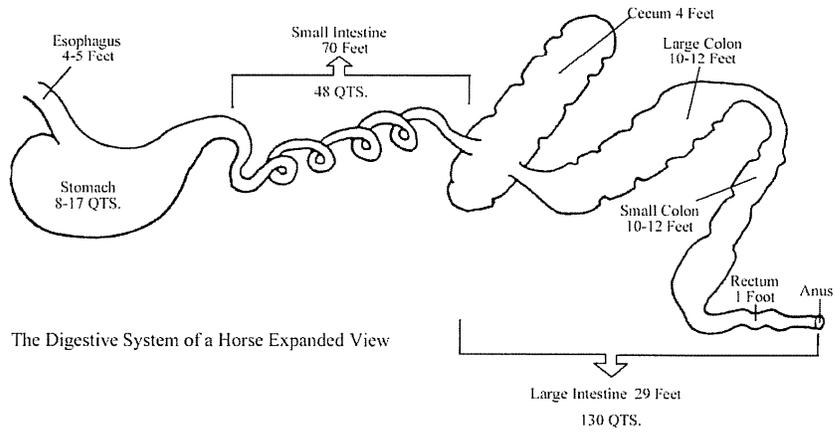
- 1. Bridle Tooth or Tush
- 2. Wolf Tooth
- 3. Incisors
- 4. Molars



Equine Digestive System

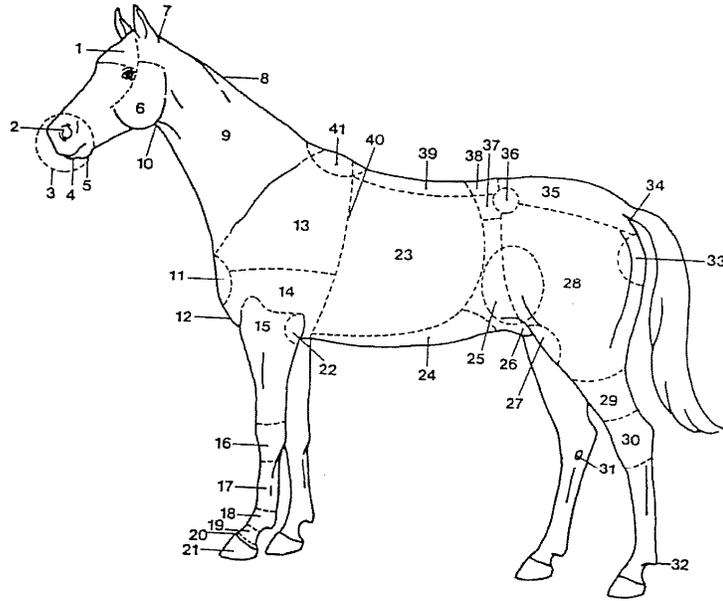


The Digestive System of a Horse



The Digestive System of a Horse Expanded View

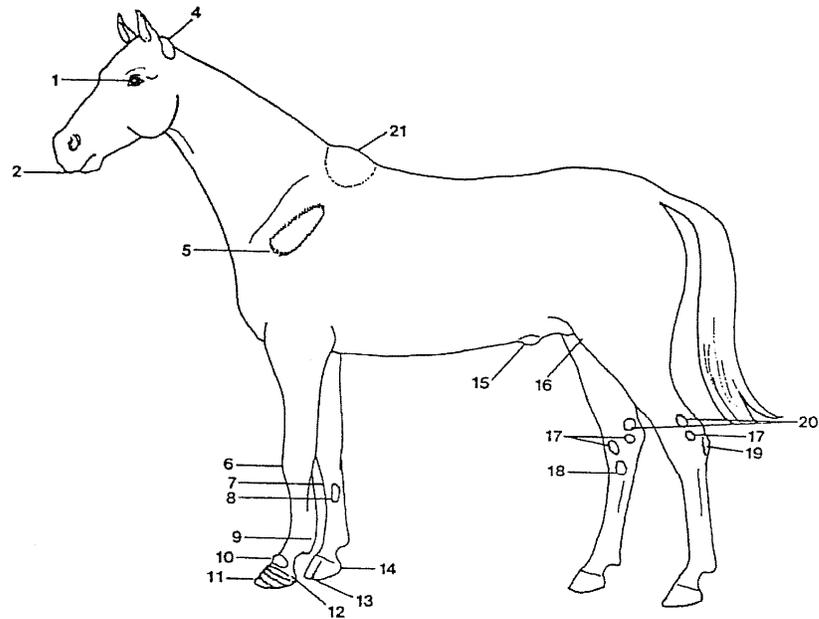
Parts of the horse



Parts of the horse

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. Forehead | 11. Point of Shoulder | 21. Hoof | 31. Chestnut |
| 2. Nostril | 12. Chest | 22. Elbow | 32. Ergot |
| 3. Muzzle | 13. Shoulder | 23. Barrel | 33. Point of Buttock |
| 4. Lower Lip | 14. Upper Arm | 24. Belly | 34. Dock |
| 5. Chin | 15. Forearm | 25. Flank | 35. Croup or Rump |
| 6. Cheek, Jaw | 16. Knee | 26. Sheath | 36. Point of Hip |
| 7. Poll | 17. Cannon | 27. Stifle | 37. Coupling |
| 8. Crest | 18. Fetlock Joint | 28. Haunch | 38. Loin |
| 9. Neck | 19. Pastern | 29. Gaskin | 39. Back |
| 10. Throatlatch | 20. Coronet | 30. Hock | 40. Heart Girth |
| | | | 41. Withers |

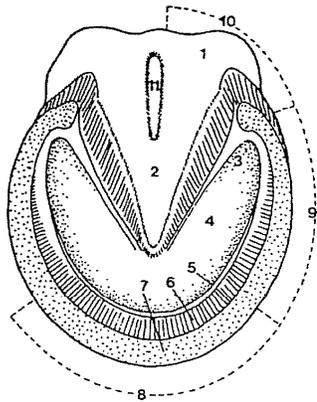
Unsoundness in the Horse



Unsoundness in the Horse

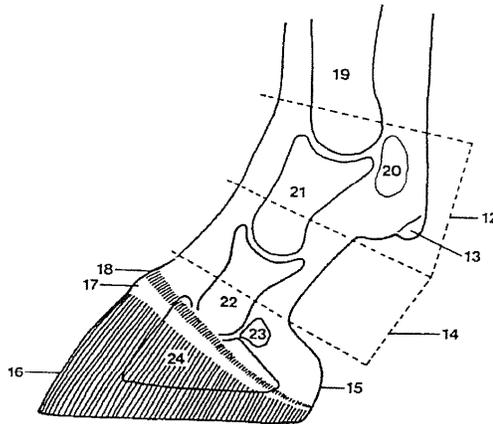
- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Blindness | 8. Splint | 15. Hernia |
| 2. Parrot Mouth | 9. Bowed Tendon | 16. Stifle |
| 3. Undershot Jaw (not shown) | 10. Ring Bone | 17. Bog Spavin |
| 4. Poll Evil | 11. Founder | 18. Bone Spavin |
| 5. Sweeney | 12. Sidebone | 19. Curb |
| 6. Bucked Knee | 13. Quarter Crack | 20. Thoroughpin |
| 7. Calf Knee | 14. Contracted Heel | 21. Fistula of Withers |

The Equine Foot

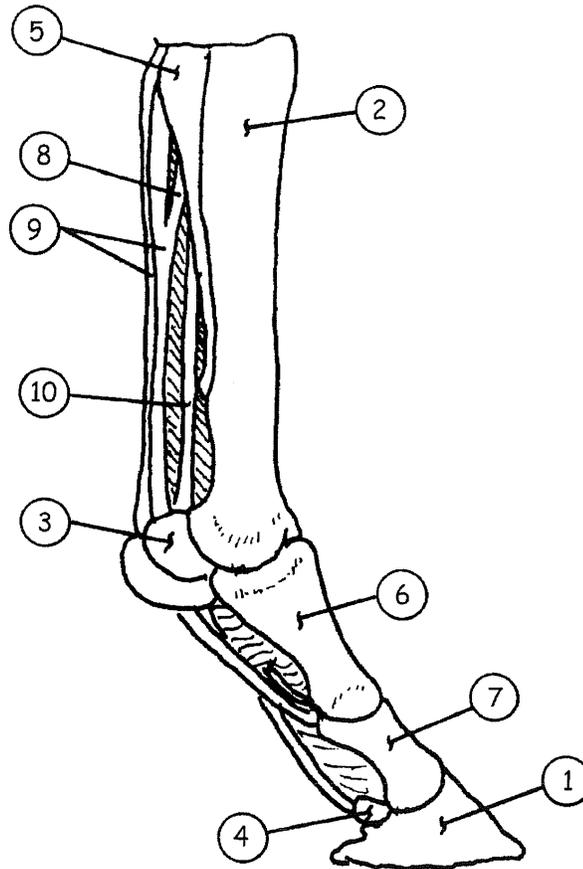


- Parts of the Hoof
1. Bulb of Heel
 2. Frog
 3. Bars
 4. Sole
 5. White Line
 6. Laminae of Wall
 7. Wall
 8. Toe
 9. Quarter
 10. Heel
 11. Cleft

- Parts of the Lower Leg
12. Fetlock
 13. Ergot
 14. Pastern
 15. Heel
 16. Wall
 17. Periople
 18. Coronet
 19. Cannon Bone
 20. Proximal Sesamoid
 21. First Phalanx
 22. Second Phalanx
 23. Navicular
 24. Coffin Bone

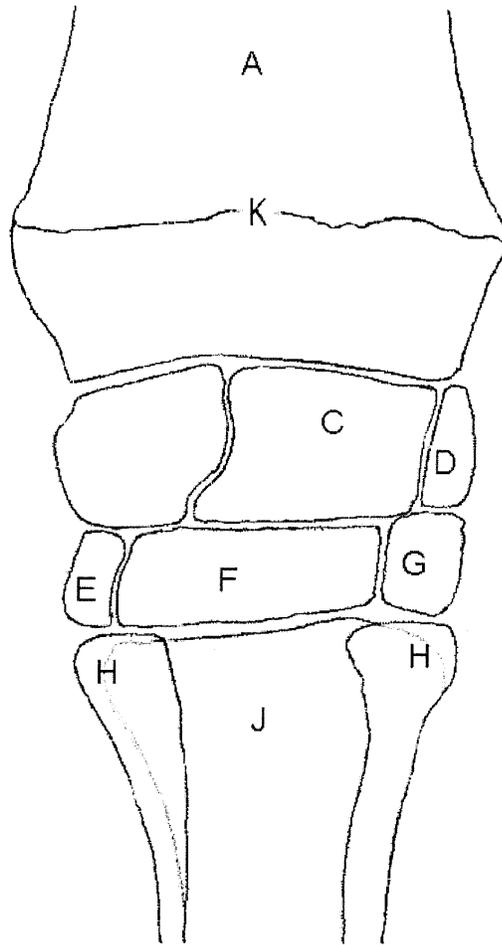


The Equine Distal Forelimb Structures



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Coffin Bone | 6. First Phalanx (Long Pastern Bone) |
| 2. Cannon Bone | 7. Second Phalanx (Short Pastern Bone) |
| 3. Sesamoid Bone | 8. Check Ligament |
| 4. Distal Sesamoid bone | 9. Back Tendons (Superficial and Deep) |
| 5. Small Metacarpal Bone
(Splint Bone) | 10. Suspensory Ligament |

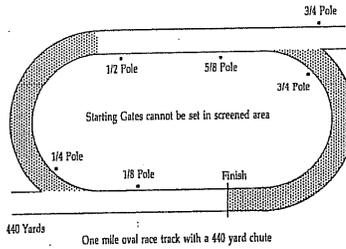
Bones of the Horse Carpus (Knee)



- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Radius | F. Third Carpal Bone |
| B. Radial Carpal Bone | G. Fourth Carpal Bone |
| C. Intermediate Carpal Bone | H. Splint Bones |
| D. Ulnar Carpal Bone | J. Cannon Bone |

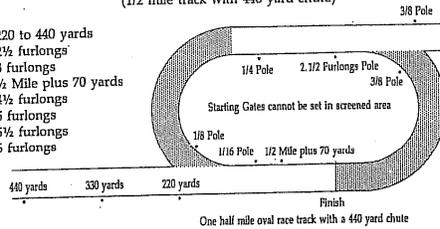
STANDARD DISTANCES
(one mile track)

- 220 to 440 yards
- 4 furlongs
- 4½ furlongs
- 5 furlongs
- 5½ furlongs
- 6 furlongs



STANDARD DISTANCES
(1/2 mile track with 440 yard chute)

- 220 to 440 yards
- 2½ furlongs
- 3 furlongs
- ½ Mile plus 70 yards
- 4½ furlongs
- 5 furlongs
- 5½ furlongs
- 6 furlongs



TRACK CONDITIONS

- FAST (F) — Footing at its best, dry and even.
- GOOD (GD) — Rated between fast and slow.
- SLOW (SL) — Damp and clinging, between heavy and good.
- HEAVY (HY) — A drying track, between muddy and slow.
- MUDDY (M) — Soft and wet.
- SLOPPY (SY) — Condition immediately after a rain, usually has firm footing beneath its surface.