

A horseshoer. -HH 47

**Farrier**

The foot as a whole on horses. The curved covering of horn over the foot. -HH 47

**Hoof**

Front toes turned out, heels turned in. Can be helped or corrected by trimming the outer half of the foot. - HH 49

**Splay foot**

Front toes turned in, heels turned out. Can be helped or corrected by trimming the inner half of the foot more than the outer half.  
-HH 49

**Pigeon Toe**

A vertical crack on the side of the hoof. Usually can be corrected if the hoof is kept moist and the toes shortened. - HH 49

**Quarter Crack**

Standing bent forward on the fetlocks, usually hind fetlocks. Can be helped or corrected by lowering the heels. Cocked ankles will not occur if foals are allowed to get ample exercise and are not overfed, and the foal's heels are kept trimmed so that there is plenty of frog pressure. -HH 49

**Cocked Ankles**

Close at heels. Can be spread apart if the heels are lowered and the frog allowed to carry more of the animal's weight. -HH 49

**Contracted Heels**

Results when a horse travels in a manner inconsistent with its natural way of going.  
-HH 50

**Lameness**

A serious ailment of the sensitive laminae possibly caused by overeating grain or lush pasture, too much water when the horse is hot, over-work or inflammation of the uterus following foaling. Occurs more often in the fore feet, but can affect all feet. Prompt treatment by a veterinarian may prevent permanent injury. Also known as laminitis. -  
HH 50

**Founder**

New bone growth on the long pastern bone, short pastern bone or coffin bone, occurring generally in the forefoot. -HH 50

**Ringbone**

A bruise of the sole at the angle of the wall and the bar of the hoof. The bruising is more common in the front feet. -HH 50

**Corns**

\_\_\_\_\_ in the wall of the hoof start at the bottom of the hoof and extend varying lengths up the hoof wall. They are identified by their location; toe, quarter or heel, and may be found in either the fore or hind feet -  
HH 50

**Cracks**

An actual infection of the sensitive portions of the hoof that gains access through cracks in the white line on the sole. The infection may break through at the coronary band begin draining. - HH 50

**Gravel**

An inflammation of the navicular bone of the forefoot. The cause may be disease or injury to the navicular bone, resulting in possible lameness. -HH 50

**Navicular Disease**

A disease of the frog of the horse's foot, caused by unsanitary conditions and bacteria. The infection is usually black and strong smelling. It is located in the frog in the commissure or sulcus. - HH 50

**Thrush**

True or False: Foot troubles and the necessity for shoeing are largely man-made. -HH 47

**True**

What are the three most important points in the care of a horse's feet? -HH 47

**Keep them clean, Prevent them from drying out, and trim them so they retain proper shape and length.**

When using a hoof pick, work from the \_\_\_\_ toward the \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 47

**Heel, Toe**

A disease of the foot characterized by a pungent odor. -HH 47

**Thrush**

When treating dry feet after the hoof has absorbed enough moisture, brush on a hoof dressing such as \_\_\_\_\_ oil. Before soaking with burlap, remove the oil. -HH 47

**Neat's Foot**

A healthy hoof grows \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ inch per month. -HH 47

**$\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Inch**

\_\_\_\_\_ are a scissor like tool used to trim the hoof. -HH 47

**Nippers**

The slope of the hoof is considered normal when the toe of the hoof and the \_\_\_\_\_ have the same angle. -HH 47

**Pastern**

Never \_\_\_\_\_ the outside wall of the hoof. -HH 47

**Rasp**

The thin, varnish like outer layer of the hoof that is provided by nature as a protective coating that prevents evaporation is the \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 47

**Periople**

What are the three main functions of the hoof? -HH 48

**Shock Absorption, Locomotion, and Circulation**

What part of the hoof strikes the ground first? -HH 48

**Heel and Frog**

There is a slight expansion of the softer tissue (plantar cushion and sensitive frog) which aids in \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 48

**Shock Absorption**

The \_\_\_\_\_ which is attached to the coffin bone and hoof, flexes the hoof for each step of locomotion. -HH 48

**Deep Flexor Tendon**

The \_\_\_\_ tendon is attached to the coffin bone and causes the extension of the hoof at each step. -HH 48

**Extensor Tendon**

The \_\_\_\_ acts as a sponge where blood pools when the pressure on the hoof decreases. -HH 48

**Plantar Cushion**

The foot and leg are engineered to minimize \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 48

**Shock and road concussion**

Shoes worn too long become thin and loose, bend dangerously and may shift, causing shoe-nail punctures or \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 48

**Corns**

Racing \_\_\_\_ are used on running horses to aid in gripping the track. -HH 49

**Plates**

True or False: Shoes may be used to help cure disease or defective hooves. -HH 48

**True**

True or False: Feet should be made to fit the shoe, not the shoe to fit the foot. -HH 49

**False**

Reshoe or reset at \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ week intervals. -HH 49

**4 - 6**

Front hoof to ground angle should be approximately \_\_\_\_ degrees. -HH 50

**45 Degrees**

Rear hoof to ground angle should be  
approximately \_\_\_ degrees. -H 50

**50 Degrees**