

The crown piece is split allowing one ear to pass through the crown piece to hold the headstall in place. - HH 27

**Split ear**

A small loop is added to the crown piece to go around the ear. -HH 27

**Slip ear**

A brow band added to the headstall to keep the crown piece from sliding down the horse's neck and to add a little color.- HH 27

**Conventional**

The part of hackamore that fits over and around the nose. - HH 27

**Bosal**

A piece of equipment placed in the horse's mouth used to apply pressure for communication, part of bridle. - HH 27

**Bit**

A combination of bridle, harness pad, and crupper. Used to teach horse to flex at the poll. - HH 27

**Bitting rig**

The back of a saddle. - HH 27

**Cantle**

A noseband on a bridle. A stiff noseband on a halter used with a long strag in training. - HH 27

**Cavesson**

A western saddle with cinch hung from center. - HH 27

**Center fire**

A wide cord girth used in western saddles.  
-HH 27

**Cinch or Cincha**

Saddle pad cut to fit shape of the saddle; has  
a large colorful roll around the edge. - HH  
27

**Corona**

A metal type of chain strap attached to a  
curb bit to apply pressure on the underside  
of the lower jaw. - HH 27

**Curb chains**

The wide pieces of leather along the stirrup  
leathers on a saddle. - HH 27

**Fenders**

A special knot on hackamore. - HH 27

**Fiadore**

The front part of a western saddle fitting  
over the withers. -HH 27

**Fork**

The measure of the circumference of a  
horse's body back of the withers. A leather,  
canvas, or corded piece around the body of  
the horse to the hold saddle on. - HH 27

**Girth**

A bitless bridle of various designs used in  
breaking and training. (From Spanish word “  
Jaquima”) - HH 27

**Hackamore**

The leather bridle straps exclusive of bit and  
reins. - HH 27

**Headstall**

Straps fastened to the front legs of a horse to prevent it from straying from camp. Or in harness racing, leather or plastic semicircular loops are connected by straps and placed on the gaskin and forearm, connecting the front and rear legs of the same side of pacing horses to assist in maintaining the pacing gate. - HH 27

### **Hobbles**

A bridle similar to a basic English bridle, but with a Pelham bit and curb chain. HH 28

### **Pelham Bridle**

Operate by putting pressure on one or more parts of the horse's head. -HH 28

### **Bits**

What are the seven pressure points of the head? - HH 29

**Corners of mouth, bars, tongue, roof of mouth, curb groove, nose, poll**

A ring of rope, rawhide, or metal on a lasso through which the loop slides. -HH 29

### **Honda**

Spanish bridle; a hackamore. -HH 29

### **Jaquima**

The leather flaps on the side of a saddle, or the term for the horse's rider in a race. - HH 29

### **Jockey**

Close fitting riding breeches, or ankle high shoes worn with breeches. - HH 29

### **Jodhpurs**

From Spanish, la reata, meaning “The rope”, a rope often of rawhide, with running noose, used for catching cattle. -HH 29

**Lariat**

A strap or rope attached to the halter for leading. -HH 29

**Lead strap**

A strap running from the girth between front legs to the bridle.. -HH 29

**Martingale**

A hackamore lead rope. - HH 29

**Mecate**

An oil made from suet, feet, and bones of cattle, used for softening leather. -HH 29

**Neat’s-foot**

A chin chain of flat, large links. -HH 29

**Polochain**

The part of the mouthpiece of a bit curving up over the tongue. - HH 29

**Port**

Spanish for lasso. -HH 29

**Reata**

The toothed wheels on spurs. -HH 29

**Rowels**

That portion of the bit from the mouthpiece down. -HH 29

**Shank**

A term to describe the shape of the fork on a western saddle. -HH 29

**Slick**

A widely used type of bit. -HH 29	<b>Snaffle</b>
A snaffle with small metal pieces dangling from the center used in training young horses to the bit. - HH 29	<b>Snaffle-key bit</b>
A broad strap about the girth, to hold the blanket in place. -HH 29	<b>Surcingle</b>
Stirrup cover -HH 29	<b>Tapadera</b>
The wooden or metal frame of a saddle. -HH 29	<b>Tree</b>
An emergency bridle made of rope. - HH 29	<b>War bridle</b>
The mildest form of Snaffle bits. - HH 30	<b>Bar mouthpiece</b>
Often referred to as a snaffle, but it is actually a jointed curb and not a snaffle. - HH 30	<b>Tom Thumb bit</b>
A curb with a fixed mouthpiece, combined with a loose ring snaffle or bridoon as a full bridle. -HH 31	<b>Weymouth bit</b>

A curb with a fixed or loose mouthpiece. Commonly used on driving horses. Used with a single set of reins that may be attached closer to the rings for less leverage or lower on the shank for more leverage.

-HH 31

### **Liverpool**

Determined by the width and height of the parts and overall size of the tree. -HH 31

### **Saddle size**

The basic structural unit of the saddle. - HH 31

### **The Tree**

Developed for ranch work and have a horn, which was originally used to tie and hold roped calves or cows in need of medical attention. Today, they are used for pleasure, show, trail riding, ranch-type work and arena events. - HH 31

### **Western Saddle**

Generally used and developed for a horse with more front-end action and higher headset. - HH 31

### **Cut Back Saddle**

Developed to accommodate the forward seat riding style. The seat places the rider's weight over the withers of the horse. - HH 31

### **Hunt or Forward Seat Saddle**

An elongated version of the forward seat saddle, allowing the rider to sit deeper. - HH 31

### **Dressage Saddle**

Used to stabilize and prevent a saddle from slipping backward. - HH 34

**Breastplate or Breast collar**

A leather strap fastened to the rear of the saddle and looping under the base of the tail of the horse used to stabilize and prevent saddle from slipping forward. - HH 34

**Crupper**

A headstall for leading a tying a horse; may be made of leather, nylon, or other materials. - HH 34

**Halter**

Used to help control the height of the horse's head. - HH 34

**Martingale**

Support and protect the splint bone during work. - HH 34

**Splint boots**

Protect the back of the rear fetlocks from abrasion during sliding movements. - HH 34

**Skid boots**

Protect the back of the front coronary band from injury due to overreaching, or the hind feet stepping on the front feet. - HH 34

**Bell or overreach boots**

For forward seat saddles. The pressure from a fall disengages a heavy rubber band (which forms the outside frame of the stirrup) releasing the rider's foot. - HH 34

**Safety Stirrup**

The three basic parts of a bridle are: -HH 27

**Headstall, Bit(s) and Reins**

What is the most popular type of western rein? -HH 27

**Split Reins**

What is the function of the cavesson? -HH 27

**To keep the horse's mouth closed**

Full bridles combine two separate bits into one bridle. What are they? -HH 27

**Curb (Weymouth) and Snaffle (Bridoon)**

When there are two sets of reins the wider set controls the \_\_\_\_\_ bit and the narrower set controls the \_\_\_\_\_ bit. -HH 28

**Snaffle, Curb**

The Pelham Bridle is used for what four types of riding? -HH 28

**Polo, Hunt, Dressage, and Pleasure Riding**

A hackamore works by pressure exerted in what three places? -HH 28

**Underside of the jaw, bridge of the nose, and the poll.**

The \_\_\_\_\_ is made of braided rawhide, usually with a rawhide core. -HH 28

**Bosal**

True or False: The bosal is braided to create a thicker portion underneath the jaw and a thinner portion over the nose. -HH 28

**False**

The \_\_\_\_\_ the bosal the more severe its action. -HH 28

**Stiffer**

A \_\_\_ has a shorter noseband than the bosal,  
and the noseband is attached to  
long-shanked cheek pieces like those on a  
curb bit. -HH 28

**Mechanical Hackamore**

Where is the primary pressure point of a  
mechanical hackamore? -HH 28

**The underside of the horses jaw**

How many pressure points do bits affect?  
-HH 29

**Seven**

True or False: All the pressure points  
affected by the bit are in the horse's mouth.  
-HH 29

**False**

Bits rest on the part of the mouth called the  
\_\_\_\_\_ which is between the molars and  
incisor teeth. -HH 29

**Bars**

What are the four main parts of a bit? -HH  
29

**Mouthpiece, Shanks, Cheek, Rings or  
Slots**

\_\_\_\_\_ of the bit is determined by how much  
discomfort is produced at each pressure  
point. -HH 29

**Severity**

What are the four factors that affect severity  
of a bit? -HH 29

**Diameter of the mouthpiece, Type of  
mouthpiece, Amount of leverage  
produced, Horse's head position**

The \_\_\_\_ bit can encourage the horse to raise its head. -HH 29

**Snaffle**

Snaffle bits are \_\_\_\_ action bits. -HH 29

**Direct**

What are the three pressure points affected by the snaffle bit? -HH 29

**Corners of the mouth, bars, tongue**

True or False: In snaffle bits, the wider the diameter, the more discomfort it will cause. -HH 30

**False**

True or False: More pressure points are affected when the horses flexes at the poll. -HH 30

**True**

\_\_\_\_ bits operate on a lever principle. -HH 30

**Curb**

The mullen mouth emphasizes pressure on the \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 30

**Tongue**

True or False: The high port is always more severe. -HH 30

**False**

The \_\_\_\_ the shank the more leverage the rider has. -HH 30

**Longer**

\_\_ is the most sophisticated curb and is used on highly trained western horses. -HH 30

**Spade**

A horse should respond to the curb bit by \_\_\_\_\_ at the poll. -HH 30

**Flexing**

To remove oxidation or rust spots from a bit, wipe it with \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 31

**Steel Wool**

Saddle selection should focus on what 4 things? -HH 31

- 1. Saddle must fit the horse**
- 2. Saddle must not interfere with the ability of a horse to perform**
- 3. Saddle must be appropriate for the riding style and activities associated with the riding style**
- 4. Saddle should fit the rider**

When a \_\_\_\_\_ mouthpiece is attached to curb shanks and a curb strap, it creates a considerably more severe bit than a simple D-ring or eggbutt snaffle. -HH 30

**Jointed**

Stirrups that are \_\_\_\_\_ throw the rider into the pommel or fork. -HH 32

**Set Back**

What rigging is used for roping? -HH 32

**Full Double**

What two riggings are used for reining, cutting, and pleasure? -HH 32

**Seven-Eighths and Three-Fourths Double**

What rigging is used on pack and bucking saddles? -HH 32

**Center Fire**

What rigging is used for pleasure and trail?  
-HH 32

**In-Skirt**

What saddle has flaps that are cut more forward and may include padded knee rolls to help the rider when riding on the flat or going over jumps? -HH 33

**Hunt or Forward Seat Saddle**

Width of the withers should be measures \_\_\_\_\_ below the top of the withers to correspond to the fork width of the saddle.  
-HH 33

**2 Inches**

The seat of the western saddle is measured from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 33

**Base of the horn to the front center edge of the cantle**

The seat of the English saddle is measured from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 33

**Head nail to the center of the cantle**

Saddle blankets serve at least 4 purposes.  
What are they? -HH 33

**To protect the horse's back  
To absorb sweat and moisture  
To protect the saddle  
To help saddles fit better**

True or False: In general, the english saddle blanket or pad extends further beyond the edges of a saddle than does a blanket or pad for an english saddle. -HH 34

**False**

Saddle pads are not necessary for \_\_\_\_\_. -HH 34

**English Saddles**