

Declaration of Mount Instructions

(Pages indicated for reference are located within the 4-H Horse Reference Manual)

Color: Indicate main body color. Tobiano or Overo is not a color, it is a Paint pattern. You need to include the color of the pattern – chestnut and white, black and white, etc. (Pg. 62 & 63)

Under **Sex**, female horses are identified with the terms filly (if under 4 years of age, or until bred) or mare (if over 4 years of age, or younger if bred) and male horses use the terms gelding (if castrated) or stallion (if not castrated). Since stallions are not allowed in 4-H, the male would have to be a gelding. (Pg. 60)

Age of a horse is as of January 1st, of the show year. A horse is another year older on January 1st, regardless of the actual birthdate.

Project – the **specific project(s) that you have been registered in** with the 4-H Branch in Edmonton (as specified on the club registration form) and that you are using this project horse for. These projects include: (Pg. ii – v)

Horsemanship Levels 4-7
Ranch Horse
Jumping

Rodeo
Young Horse

Reining
Dressage
Cattle Events (Cutting, Working Cow Horse, Team Penning)

Markings and/or Brands – (pgs. 64 and 65).

Face markings. Any white spot on the forehead is considered a **star**. Any white marking on the nose is considered a **snip**. A white line between the forehead and the nose is a **stripe** if narrow or a **blaze** if wide. If the blaze extends out past the eyes and down to the upper lip and around the nostrils, it is a **bald face**. If the markings don't exactly fit any of these descriptions, add what you need to explain what it is. A blaze might extend down over the upper lip to the bottom lip, but wouldn't be considered a bald face unless it goes out past the eyes.

Leg markings: If the white goes all the way to just below the hock or knee, it is a **stocking**. If it goes only half way, it is a **half stocking**. Since there is no name for white that goes just over the fetlock, it could be called a **sock** or a **fetlock**. White below the fetlock down to the hoof would be called a **pastern**. Add more detail where required.

Note all **white marks** on solid colored horses (ie. White spot on right shoulder or on left hip, etc.)

Owners of paint or pinto horses do not have to describe all of the white markings. However, you could note if the horse has white legs or white leg markings and white face markings on a solid head.

If the horse has a **brand**, note what the brand is and where it is located.

Pictures –

The required pictures need to be taken from four different positions – the left side, right side, front and rear. **Each of these pictures needs to include the full body of the horse, including all four feet and should be taken close up so that the entire horse fills the picture, being sure not to cut off any of the feet, head or body.**

The left side view should show the horse's head from the side in order to see where the white markings, if any, extend onto the side of the head or to the lower lip. Also, all four legs and feet need to be included so that any markings on the inside of the right legs can be identified along with the markings on the outside of the left legs, and vice versa for **the right side view**.

The front view needs to show the face markings from the front (make sure the forelock isn't hiding the forehead markings), along with the markings on the front of all four legs. So you need to be able to see the front of the back legs, as well as the front of the front legs.

The back view is basically to see the back of all four legs so you need to include the back of the front legs along with the back of the back legs. This view also must include the total horse in the picture. If you only include the horse's legs in a picture, there is no way of telling which horse the legs belong to. Also, when taking the back view, make sure the horse's tail does not interfere with the view of the back of the front legs (braid it and/or tie it up or have someone hold it out of the way).

Another important point to consider when taking the pictures is the **lighting**. Make sure it is bright enough to show the markings and the horse's color. If the sun is out, it should be behind you and not making shadows on the horse. Once again, a reminder to take pictures as **close up** as you can.

Leaders please ensure that the forms are properly filled out and that the pictures are acceptable before signing so that we don't have to send them back to be redone. Thank you.