Name: _____

STUDY GUIDE

Use this guide to help you take notes.

Conformation: How well all the parts work together.

Balance: Everything is in proportion

Structurally Correct: Feet, legs, muscles, bones and other structures will be correctly placed and proper size.

Sound: Not lame or in unusual pain from poor structure, injury, or bad health.

Versatile: Having many uses or applications
Changing readily
Embracing a variety of subjects, fields, or skills.
Turning with ease from one thing to another.

AQHA American Quarter Horse Association
Quarter horse registry

Muscles: Produce movement by lengthening and shortening.

Pectoral Muscles: Used to pull horse forward located at the point of the shoulder and under the front legs.

Biceps: Help front legs extend at the joint.

Deltoids: Lets shoulder joint extend for walking.

Organs: Part of the body which perform a specific function to aid life systems.

Esophagus: Muscular tube from the stomach to the mouth. Start of the digestive system.

Lungs: Bring air into and out of the body.

Stomach: Incredibly small.

Intestine: 70 foot long tube where digestion continues.

Heart: Used to pump blood.

Skeleton: The internal structure made of bone and cartilage that protects and supports the soft organs, tissues, and other parts.

Nasal: Horse's nose structure.

Cervical Vertebrate: Supports the neck and protects the esophagus.

Ribs: Pull together the structure of the chest and protects the organs.

Femur: The largest bone in the body; supports the muscles which control the rear legs.

Feet: Are called hooves.