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HORSE NAME _____ DATE _____

1 TACKING UP & MOUNTING

Turning to the back of the stall when approached with tack

Notes: _____

Fidgeting

Notes: _____

Picking up a forelimb or hindlimb

Notes: _____

Kicking out with a hindlimb

Notes: _____

Ears back

Notes: _____

Mouth opening

Notes: _____

Attempting to bite

Notes: _____

Turning head toward girth region

Notes: _____

Unwilling to approach a mounting block

Notes: _____

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- Moving off before being asked to do so

Notes: _____

- "Dipping" the back when first mounted and taking short steps

Notes: _____

2 ATTITUDE

- Avoiding the camber (slope) of a road

Notes: _____

- Less willing on a hard surface compared with a soft surface

Notes: _____

- Obvious change in willingness when ridden on a long or loose rein compared to riding with a contact

Notes: _____

- Unwillingness to sustain canter with rider in a 3-point position (sitting) but better in 2-point position

Notes: _____

- Episodic bolting/running away

Notes: _____

- Lack of rideability (dullness) - lack of willingness to respond to the aids

Notes: _____

3 STRESS INDICATORS

- Passing of droppings, frequently during session or when difficulty of work increase

Notes: _____

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- Obvious changes in behavior when ridden on a long or loose rein compared to riding with a contact (e.g., neck position erratic)

Notes: _____

- Abnormal respiratory noises

Notes: _____

- Grunting during transitions or in rhythm with the canter

Notes: _____

- Teeth grinding, chattering/clattering

Notes: _____

- Yanking the bit downward (“rooting”)

Notes: _____

- Excessive sweating or high respiratory rate in relation to exercise intensity, fitness and environmental temperature/humidity

Notes: _____

- Delayed respiratory/heart rate recovery times after exercise compared to previously

Notes: _____

- Abnormal stance after ridden exercise (e.g., standing with the hindlimbs camped out, or shifting weight between the hindlimbs)

Notes: _____

- Lack of rideability (hypersensitivity) - excessive tension so that application of the rider's aids elicits an undesirable reaction

Notes: _____

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4 PERFORMANCE & GAIT CHANGES

- Alteration of gait quality or performance on a hard surface compared with a soft surface

Notes: _____

- Struggling to maintain rhythm or impulsion on soft ground

Notes: _____

- Change in rhythm or outline on 10m diameter circles in rising trot compared with larger circles, especially when performed to the left and right consecutively as figures of eight

Notes: _____

- 'Jumping' into trot from walk

Notes: _____

- In transitions from canter to trot, stepping short on one or both hindlimbs or skipping behind

Notes: _____

- Horse has become hypersensitive to familiar cues

Notes: _____

- Horse has become less responsive to familiar cues

Notes: _____

- Reduced range of motion through the back, stiffness and reduced swing of the tail

Notes: _____

- Able to perform medium walk, working trot and working canter, but performance declines in movements requiring collection

Notes: _____

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Lack of hindlimb impulsion, on forehand

Notes: _____

Alteration in rhythm and/or outline in sitting trot compared to rising trot

Notes: _____

Obvious changes in gait quality when ridden on a long or loose rein compared to riding with a contact

Notes: _____

Difference in ease of turning to the left or right

Notes: _____

Difficulty performing lateral movements in one direction

Notes: _____

Unilateral hindlimb toe drag

Notes: _____

Refusal to take a contact, no rein tension

Notes: _____

Hanging on both reins

Notes: _____

Leaning on one rein more than the other

Notes: _____

Attempting to stretch the neck down without being prompted

Notes: _____

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CANTER DYSFUNCTION

Irregular canter rhythm (sequence of footfalls)

- Hind legs landing in close succession

Notes: _____

- Hind legs landing together

Notes: _____

- 4-beat canter (diagonal pair landing separately)

Notes: _____

- No suspension phase

Notes: _____

Uneven proportion of weight on each limb *and/or* unequal proportion of time that a limb (or limbs) are on the ground in canter stride, resulting in:

- Abnormal lifting of the forehand

Notes: _____

- Croup high and on the forehand (when viewed from behind the cantle may not be visible)

Notes: _____

- Hind legs landing in close proximity in canter stride

Notes: _____

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Hind legs landing too far apart in canter stride

Notes: _____

Difficulties with flying changes

Notes: _____

Canter is mechanically different on one lead compared to the other

Notes: _____

5 EFFECT ON RIDER

Horse feels different in rising trot when rider is sitting on one diagonal compared to the other

Notes: _____

Bumpy or jarring canter

Notes: _____

Noticeable difference in feel of the canter on one lead compared to the other

Notes: _____

Crookedness in rider position related to that specific horse

Notes: _____

Back or joint pain related to riding that specific horse

Notes: _____

Difficulty keeping the saddle from slipping to one side. Usually worse on circles than straight lines and in canter more than trot. May be more noticeable in one direction, or to the outside in either direction. Often blamed on saddle fit or rider crookedness.

Notes: _____

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Uneven rein tension

Notes: _____

Horse feels less rideable, less responsive or overly responsive to aids

Notes: _____

6 JUMPING SPECIFIC ISSUES

Approach To The Jump

Rushing

Notes: _____

Above the bit, hollow, throwing head up

Notes: _____

Crooked, deviating to one side of fence

Notes: _____

Stopping, running out

Notes: _____

Backing off, "chipping in" a short stride

Notes: _____

Poor take-off in deep footing

Notes: _____

Lack of hindlimb power

Notes: _____

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Changing leading hindlimb on approach

Notes: _____

Head tilt/uneven rein tension

Notes: _____

Airborn Phase

Asymmetric hindlimb push-off

Notes: _____

Hitting fence

Notes: _____

Falling

Notes: _____

Lack of bascule/jumping flat

Notes: _____

Landing

Grunting

Notes: _____

Pecking

Notes: _____

Ears back

Notes: _____

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Tilting head

Notes: _____

Landing with incorrect forelimb leading

Notes: _____

Landing with forelimbs close together

Notes: _____

Canter disunited (landing on one lead in front and the other in back)

Notes: _____

Persistently landing on one canter lead

Notes: _____

Immediately changing lead after landing

Notes: _____

Landing with hindlimbs close together

Notes: _____

Bucking

Notes: _____

Throwing head up

Notes: _____

Running away

Notes: _____

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Difficulty turning

Notes: _____

Jumping Performance

Reluctance to jump downhill

Notes: _____

Differences on approach or landing in one direction vs. the other

Notes: _____

Difficulty making distances in combination fences

Notes: _____

Difficulty turning in one or both directions

Notes: _____