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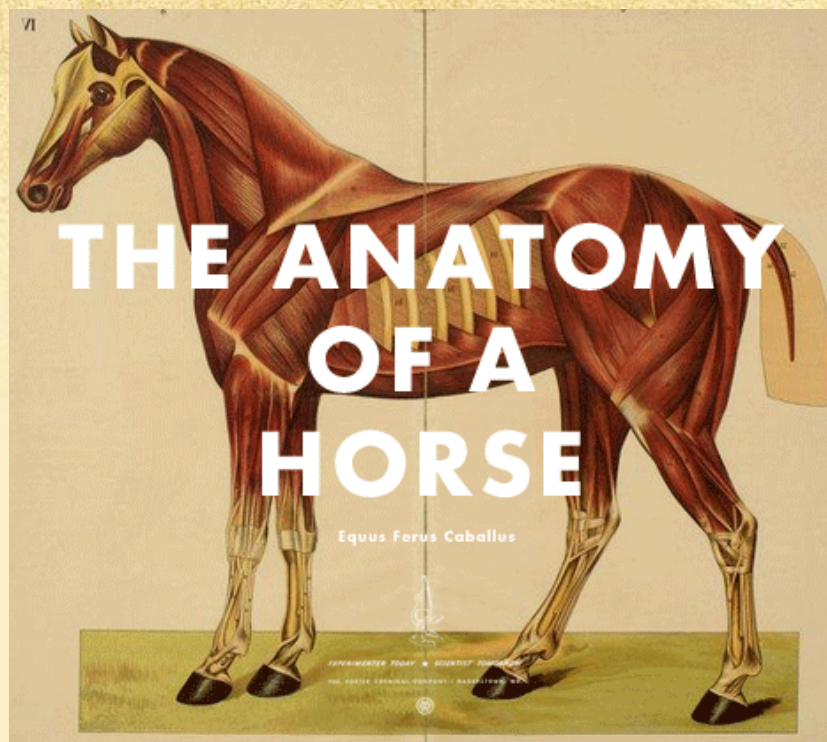


Horse's love it when their owner's understand them.

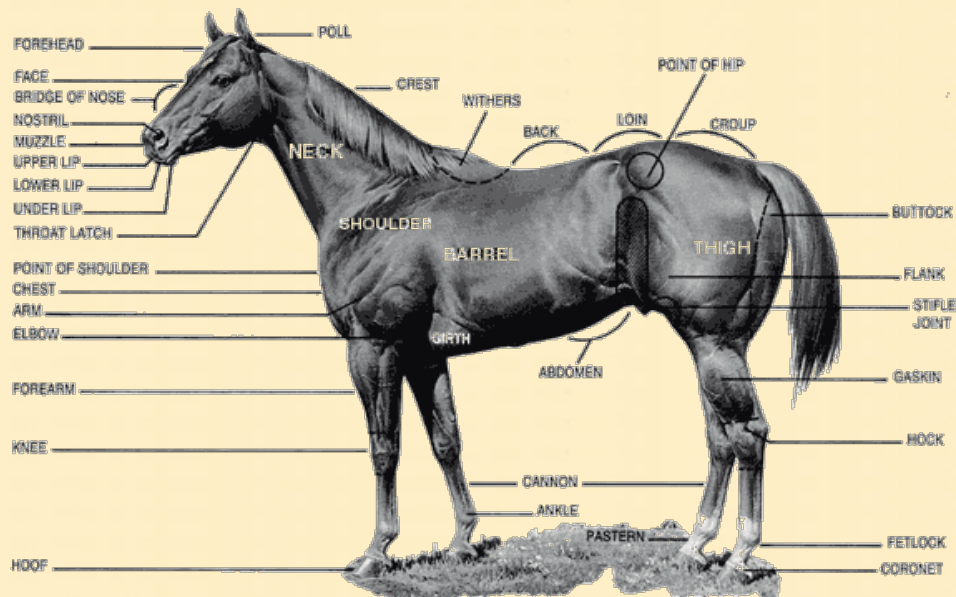
Horsemanship is about the horse teaching you about yourself.

### The Amazing Horse:

This page is mostly photos, graphs and charts about the horse. Some photos appear to be close to the same, but all explain some things differently. I hope it improves your understanding of the physical horse. Click the 100% button at the bottom right of this screen to enlarge pictures.



## External Features



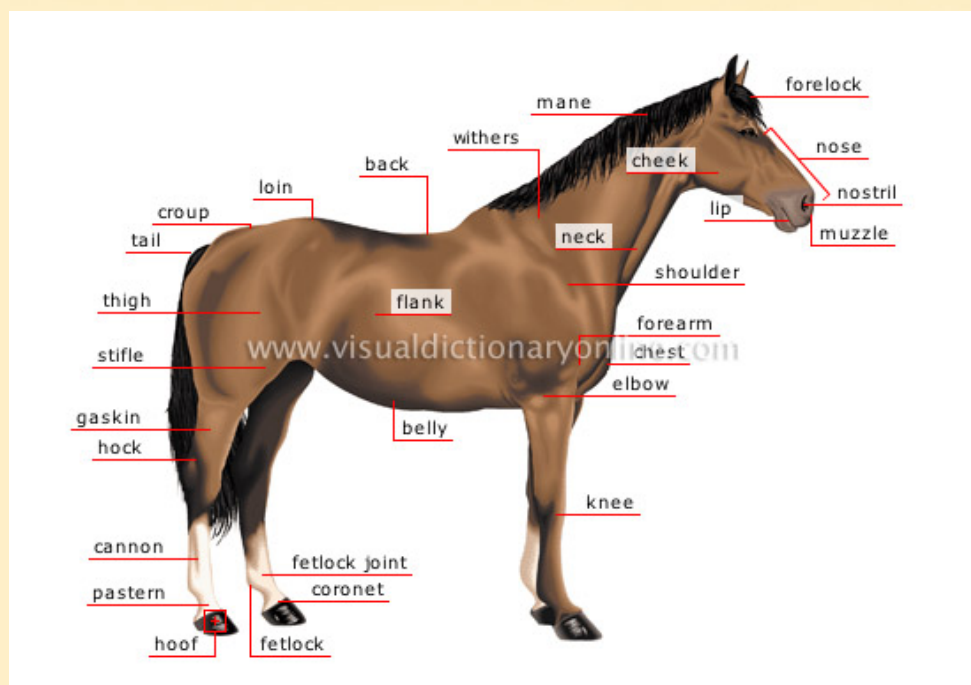
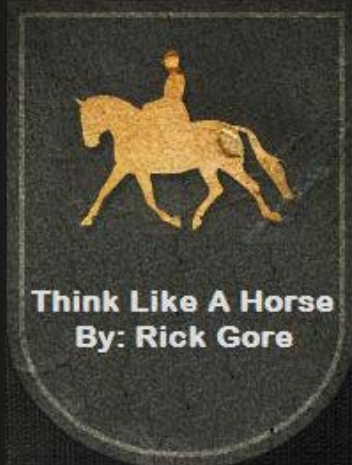
[Click here to view full size](#)

Another link to Parts of a horse:[Click Here](#)

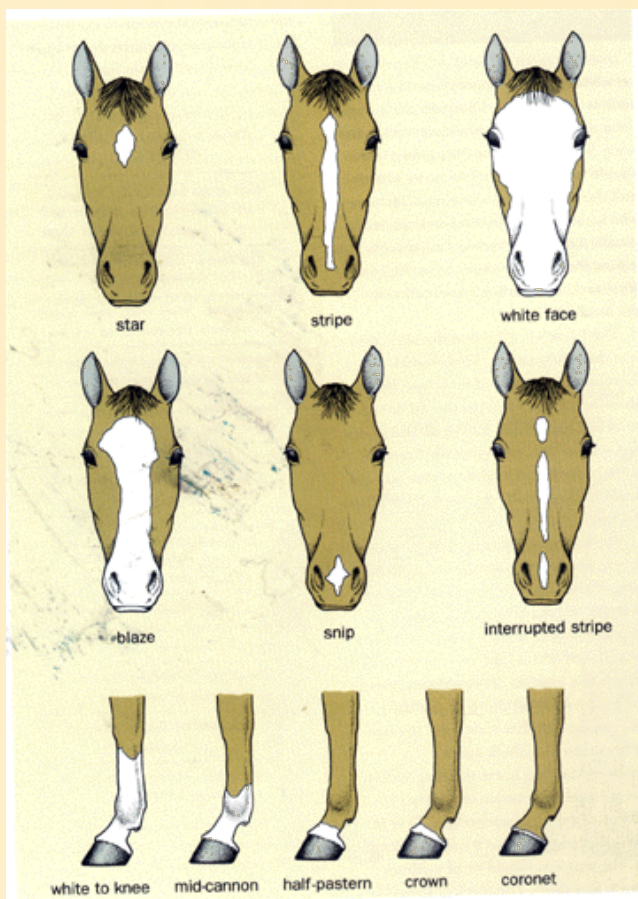
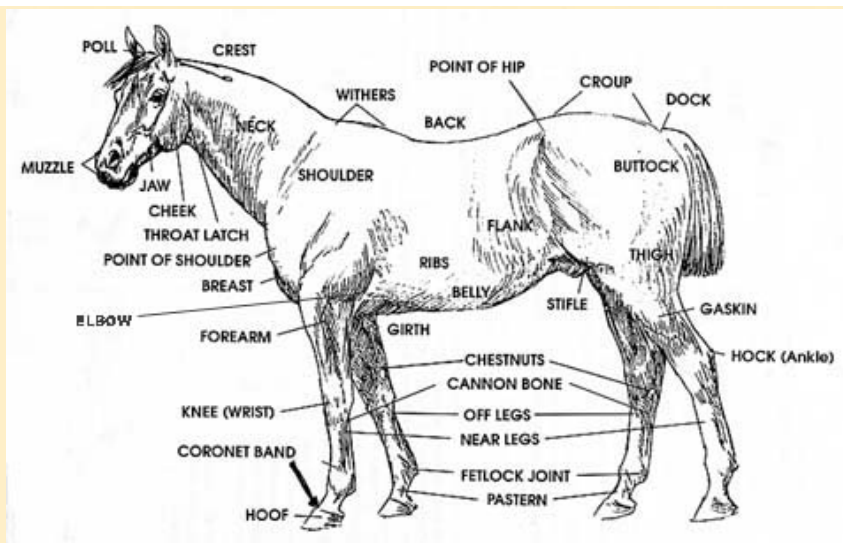
\*Photos Rick and Horses

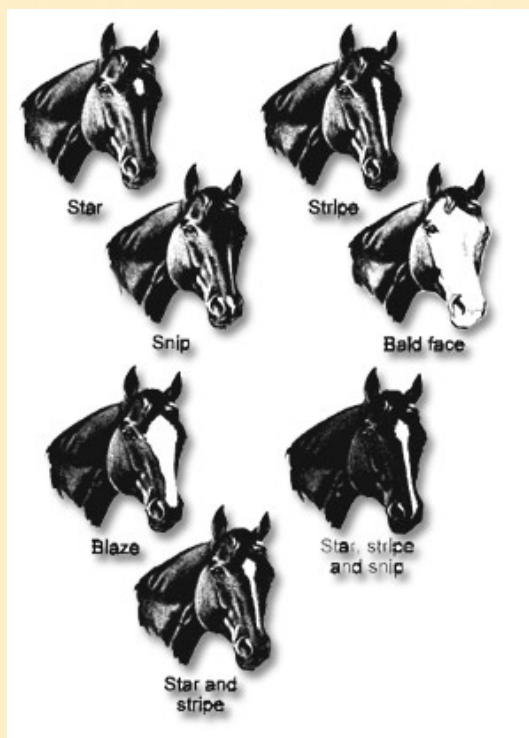
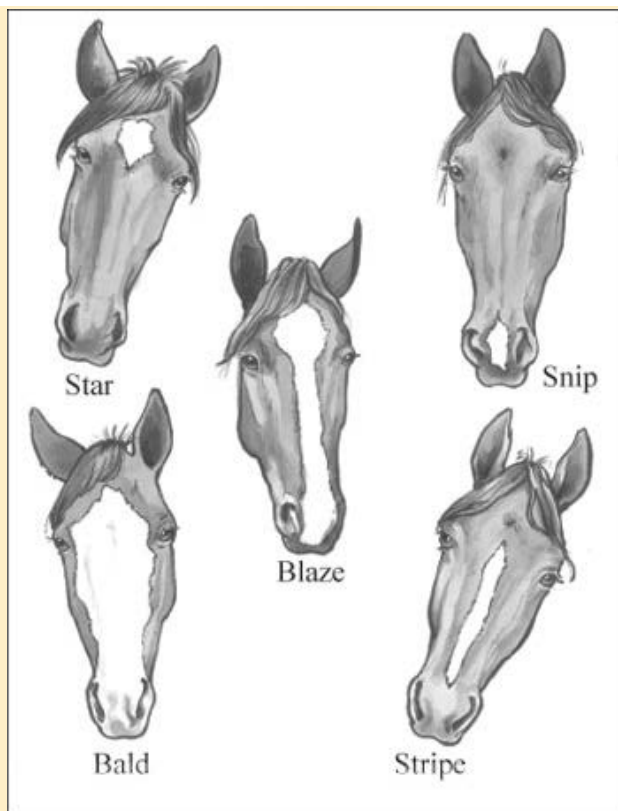
\*Clinics on Request\*

\*Contact Rick

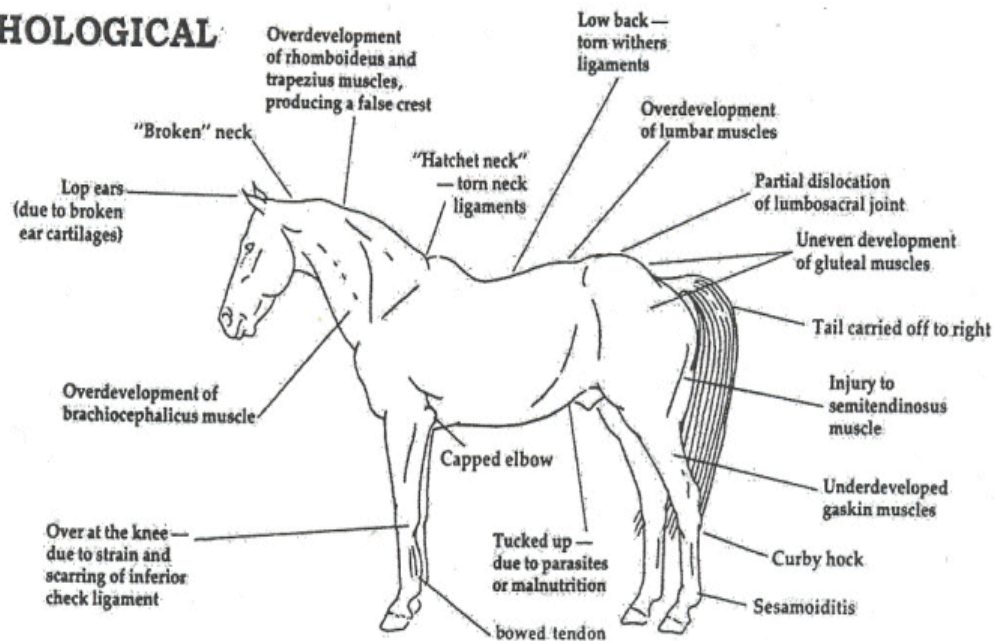


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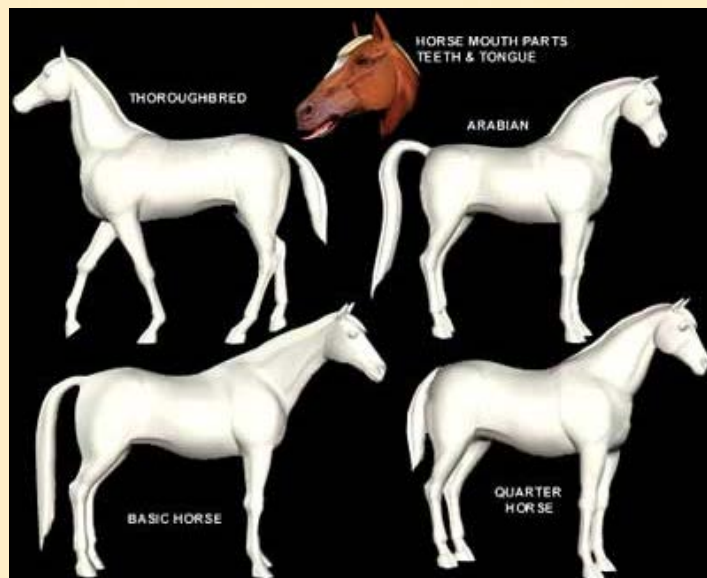




## PATHOLOGICAL

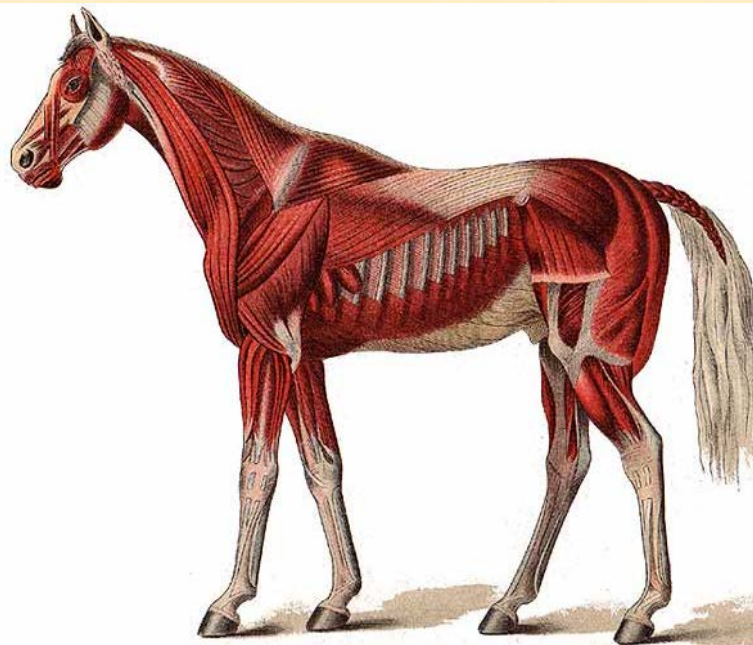


Note: This horse is predisposed to none of these pathologies, but every one of them can be induced in the course of training, showing or riding across country — by "overdoing it," "doing it wrong" or just plain bad luck.



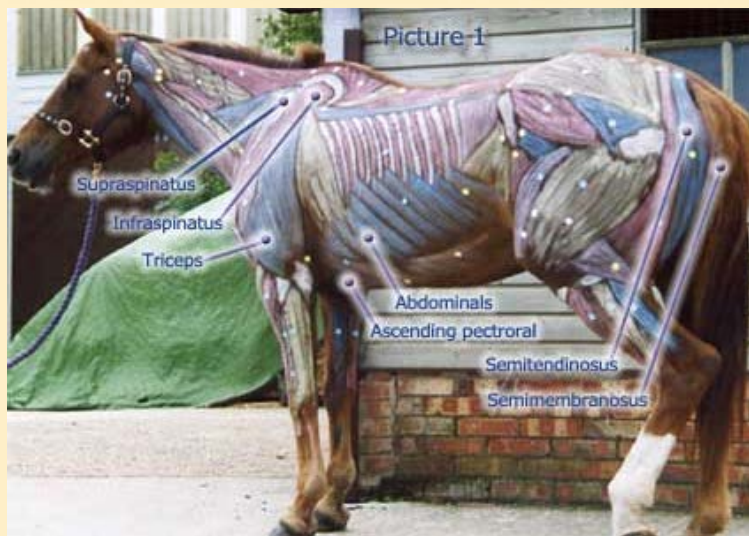
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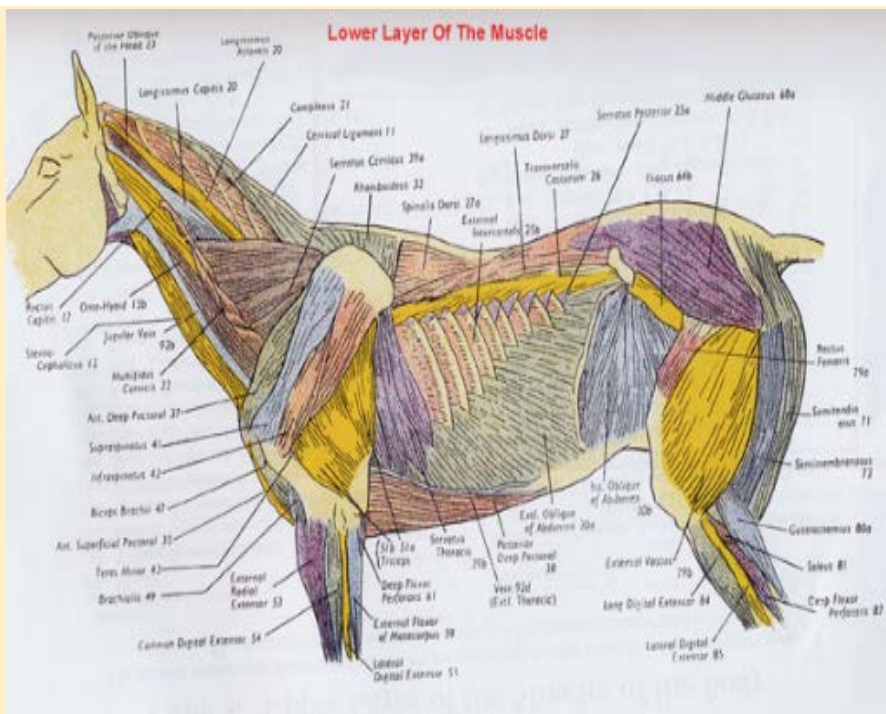
**[Horse Muscle Anatomy:](#)**



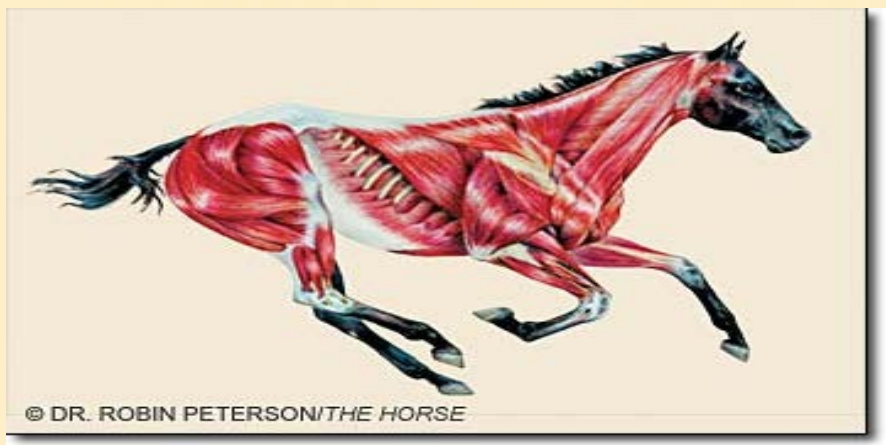
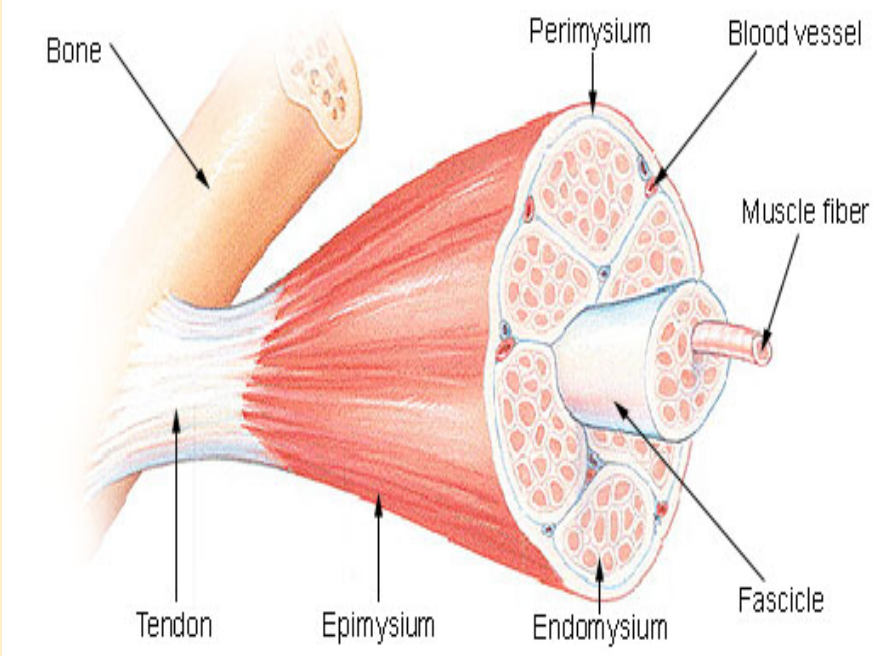
SUPERFICIAL LAYER OF MUSCLES.

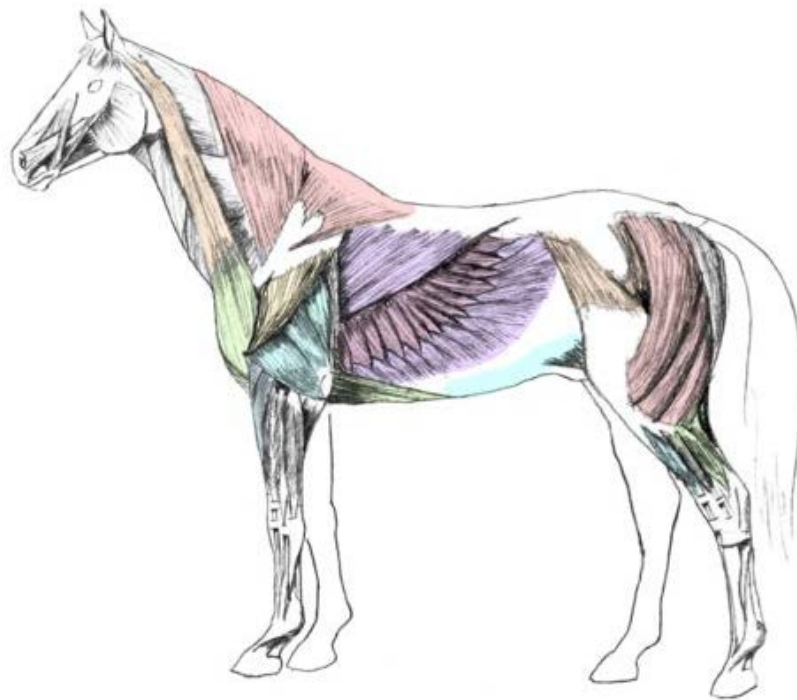
(c)www.horse-diseases.com





### Structure of a Skeletal Muscle





from "Horse Anatomy: a coloring atlas"  
R. Kainer and T. McCracken

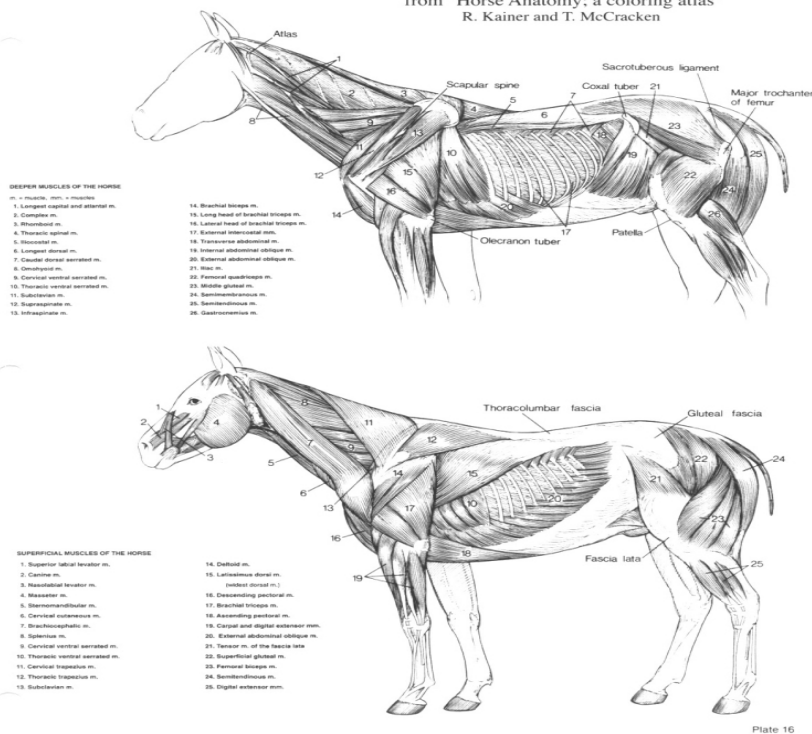
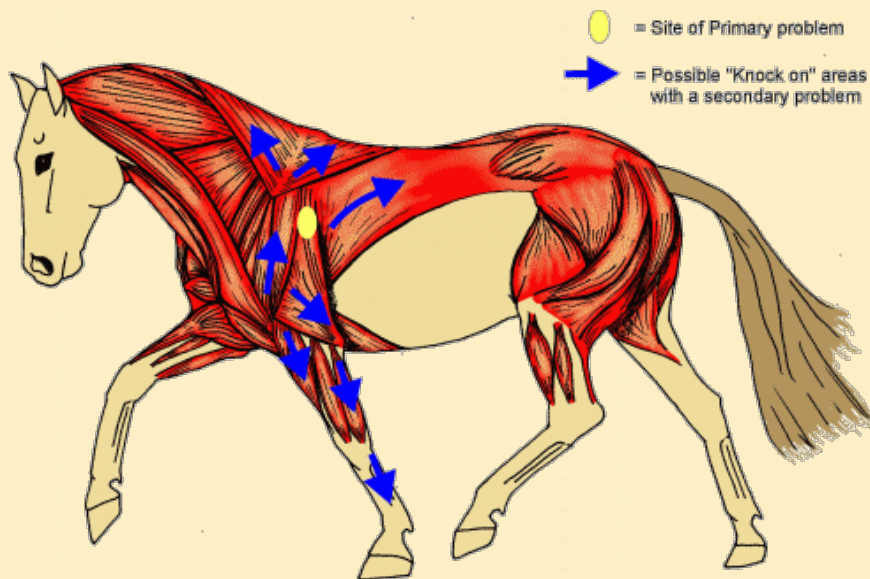
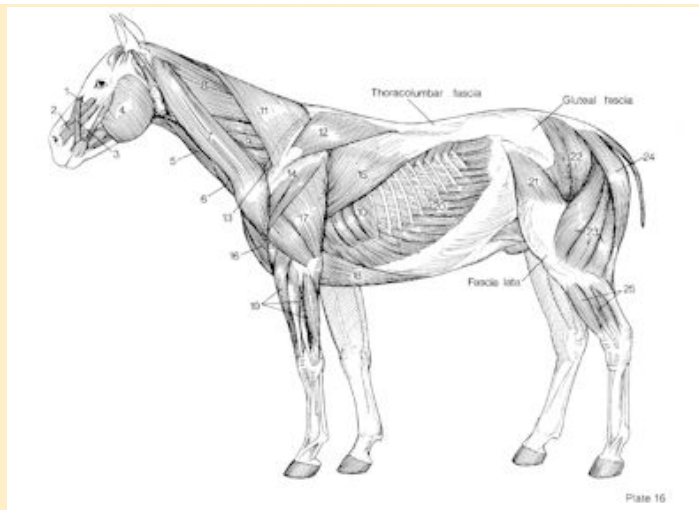


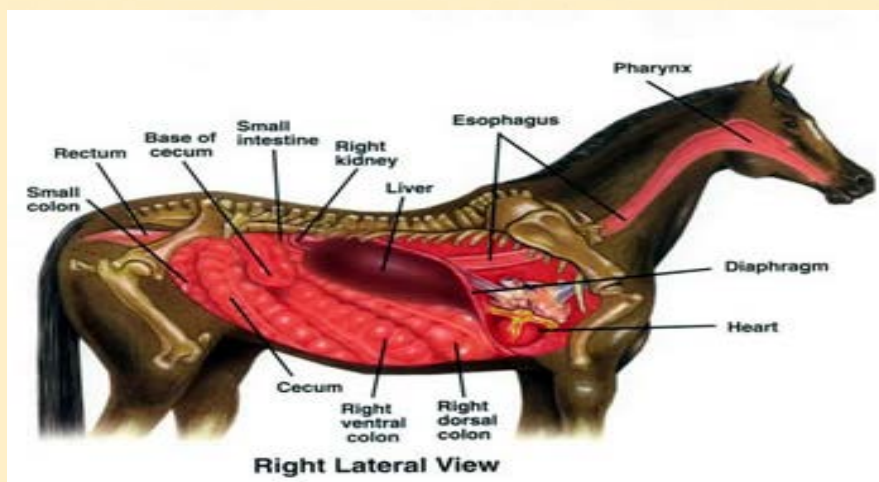
Plate 16

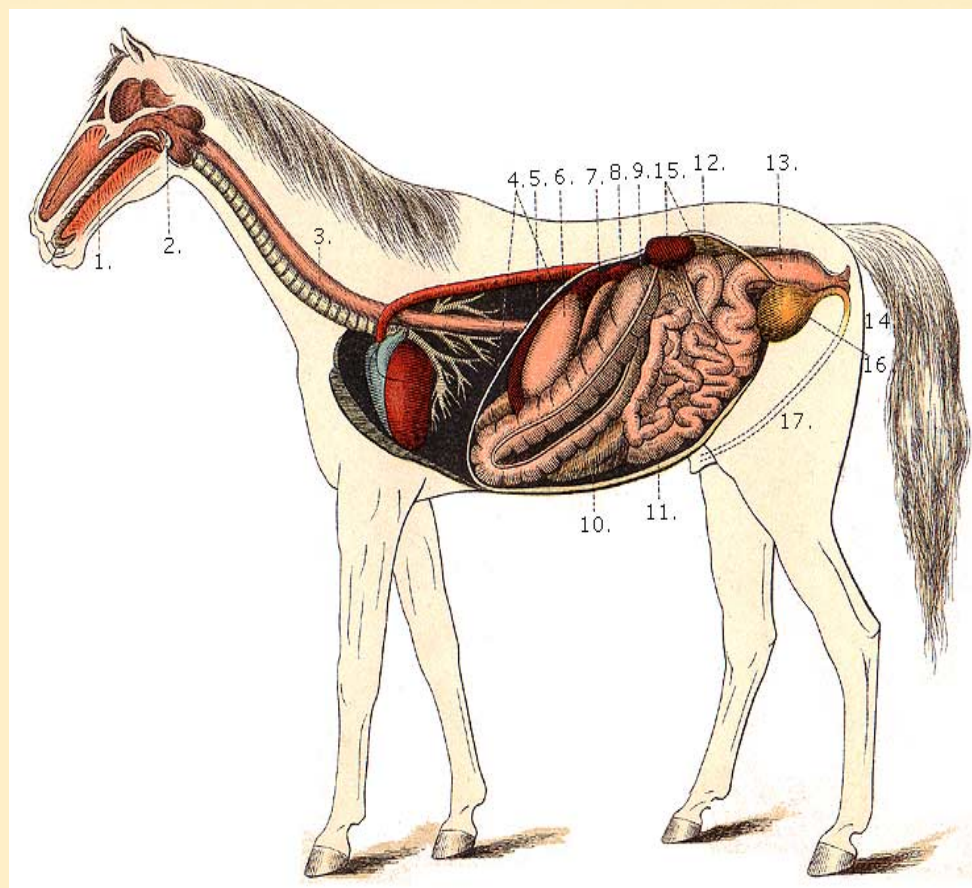
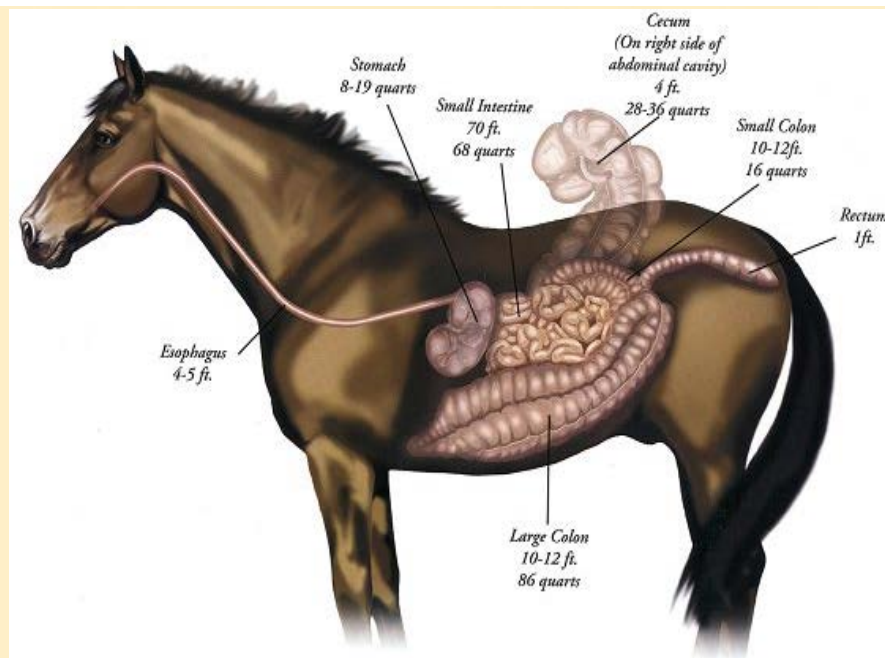


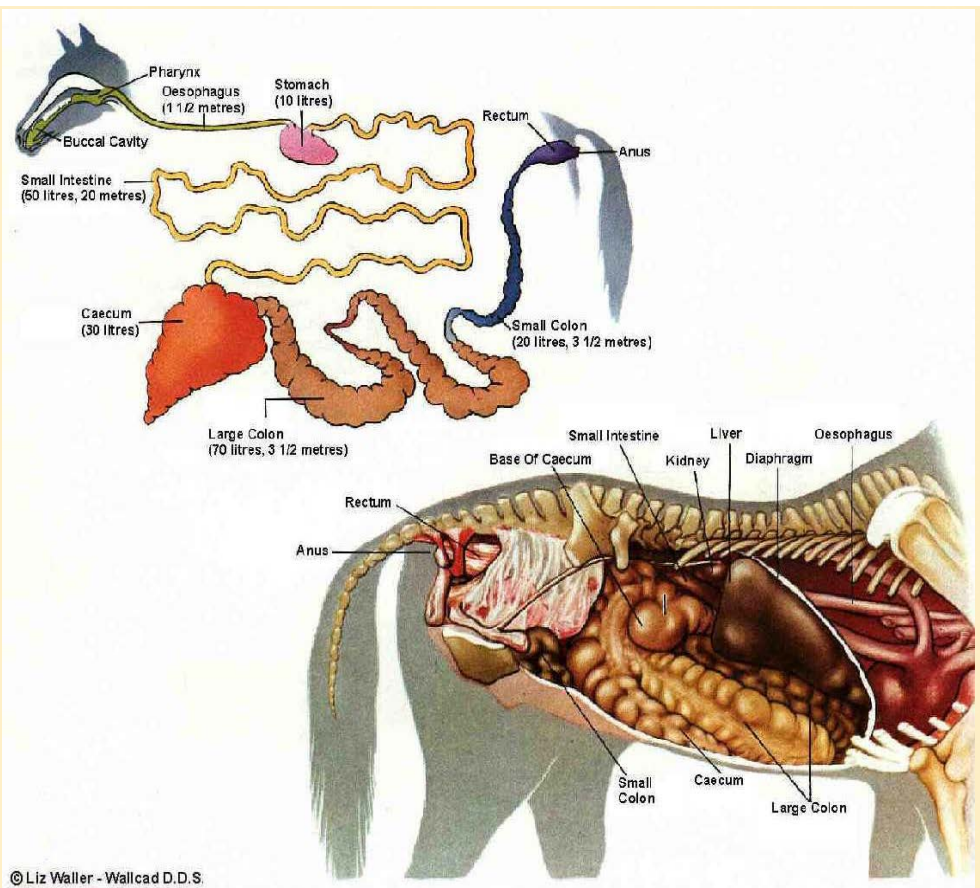


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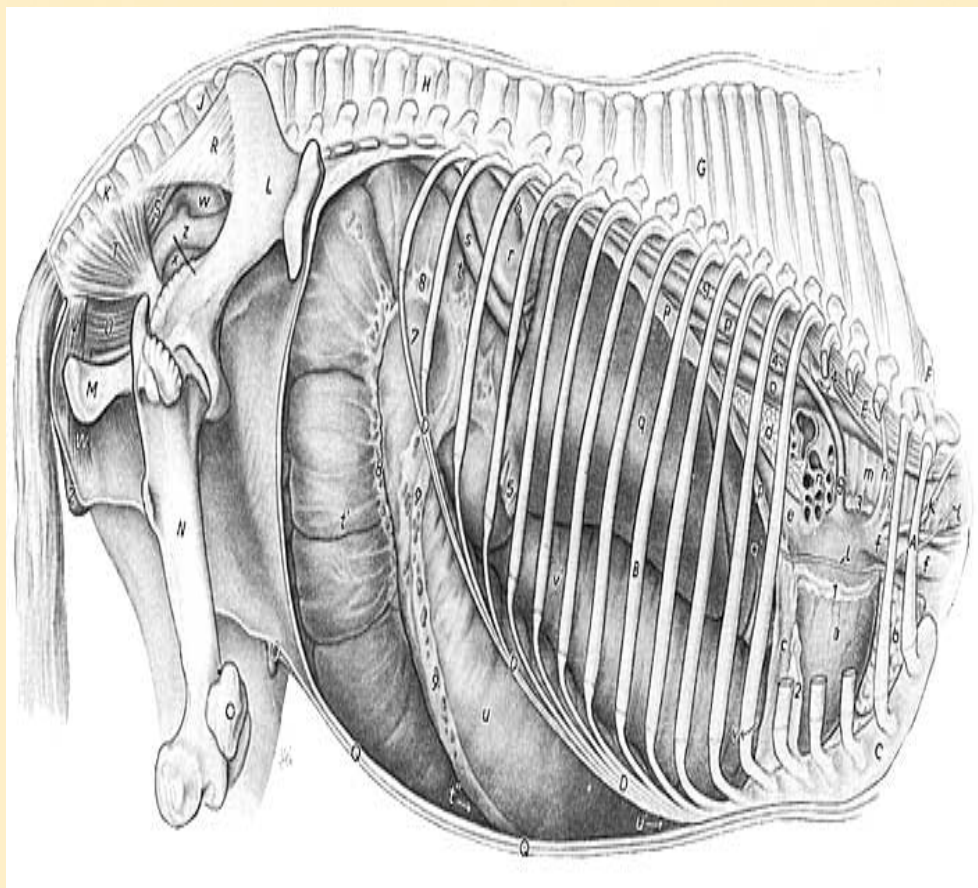
### Horse Digestive System:

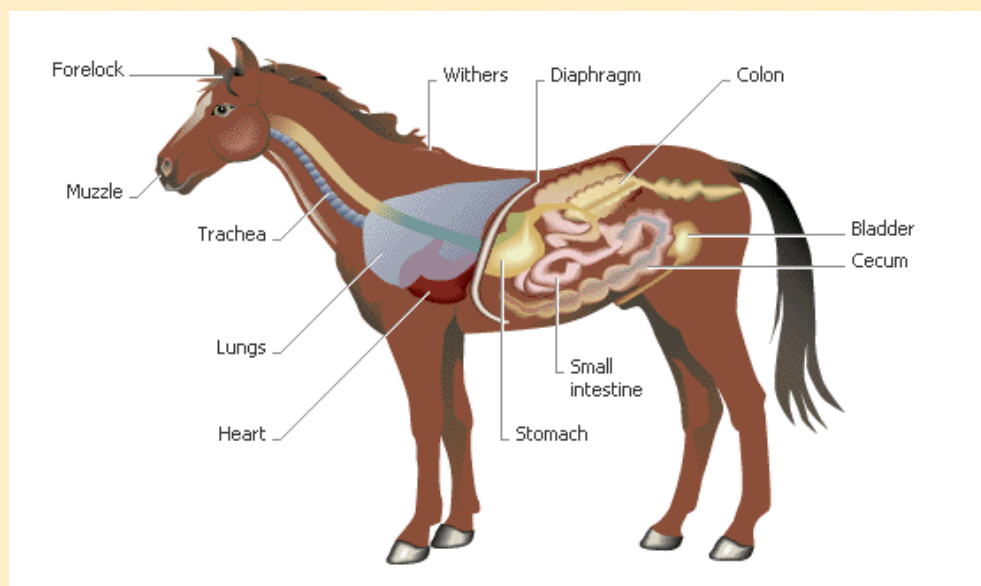
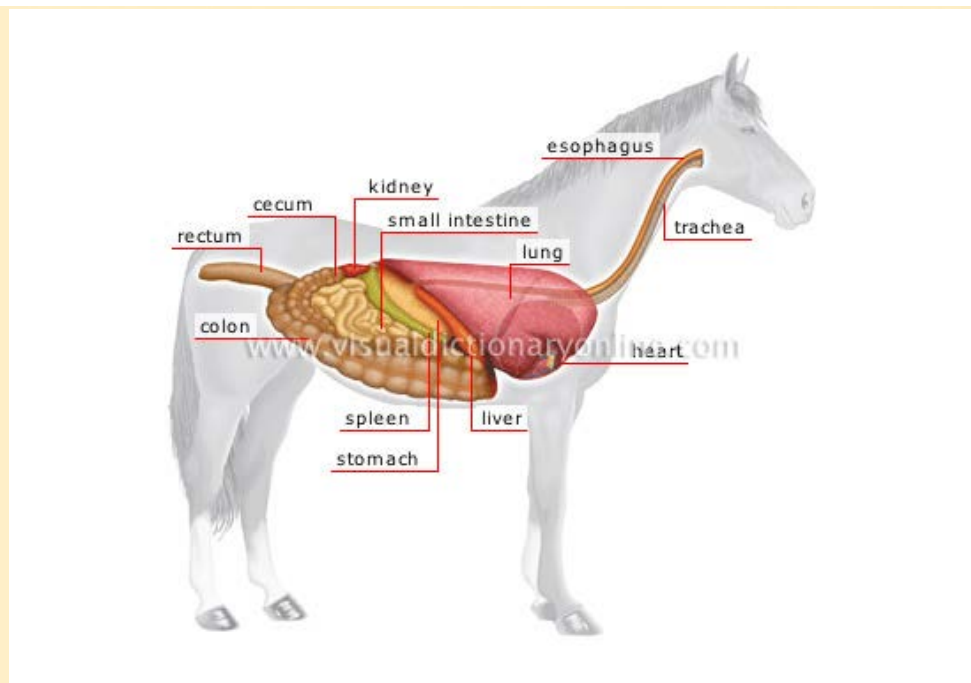




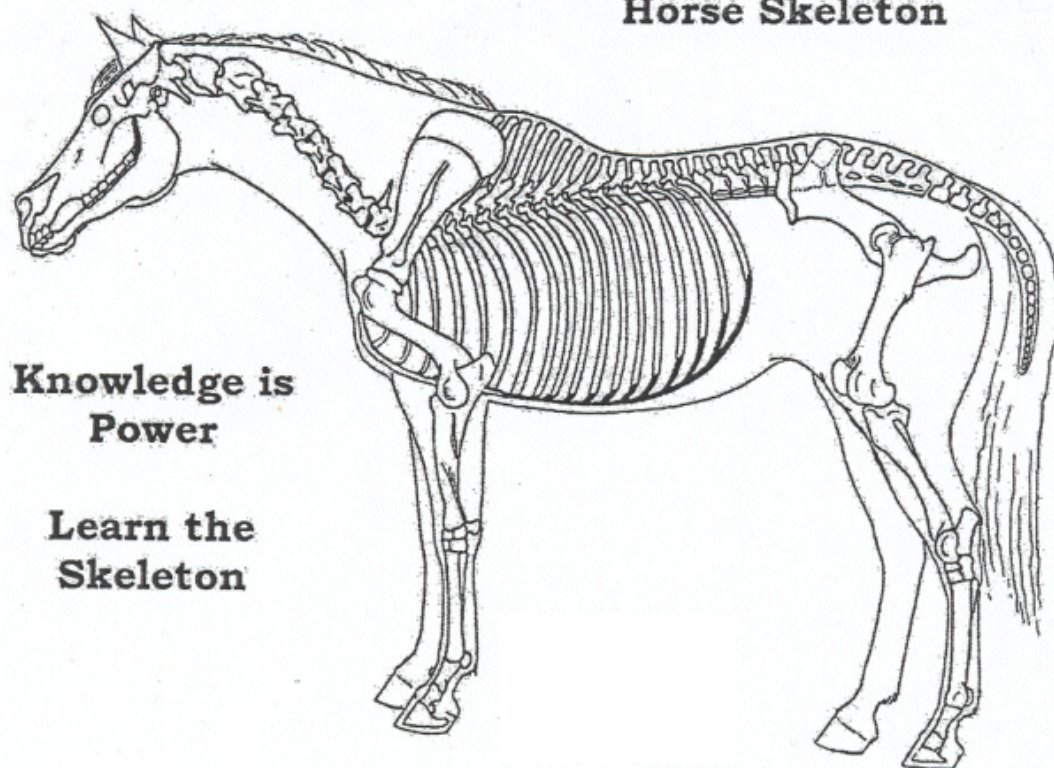


© Liz Waller - Wallcad D.D.S.



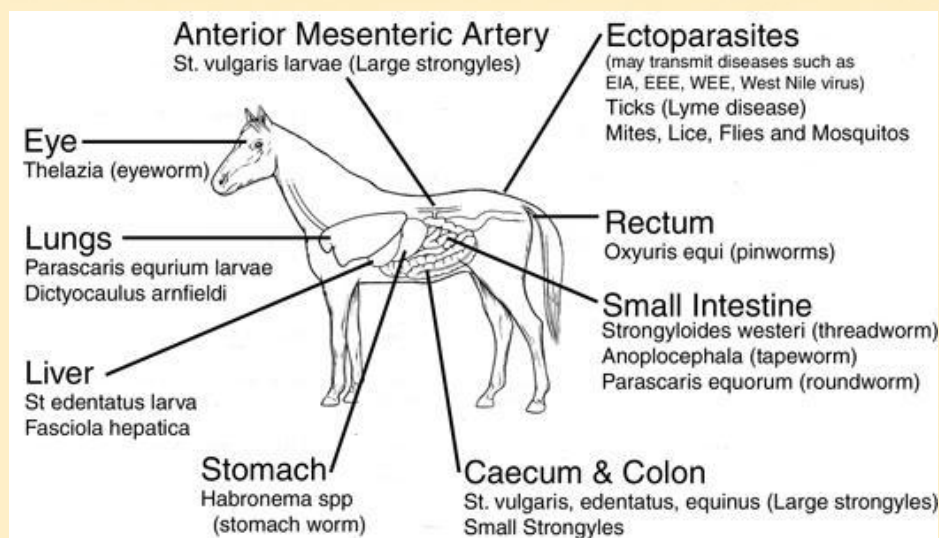
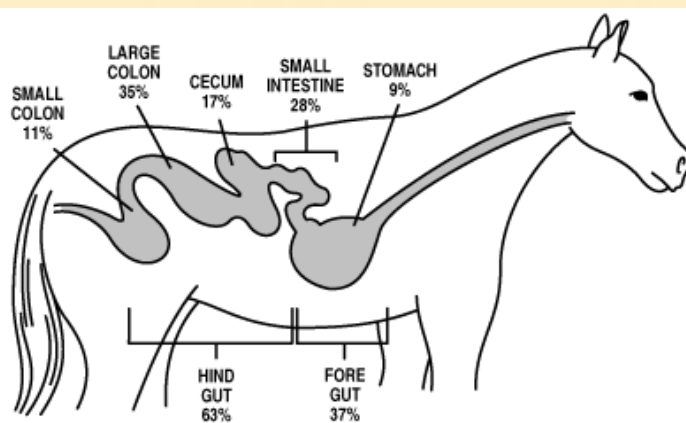


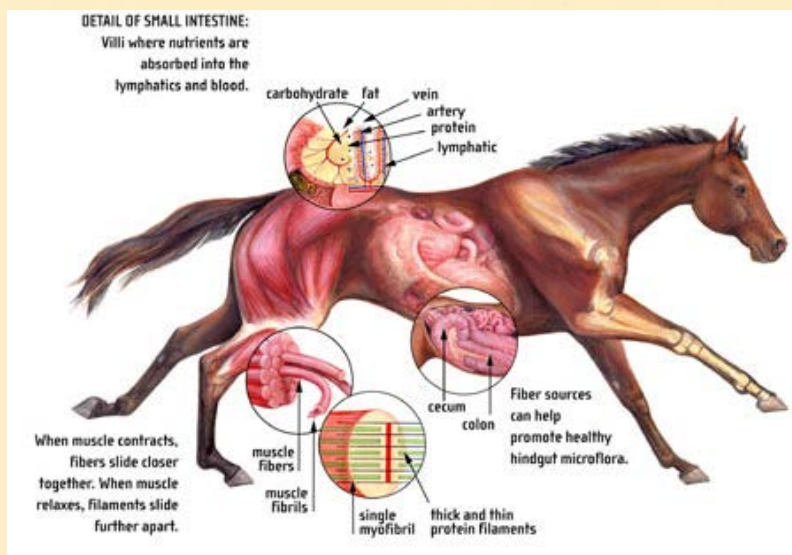
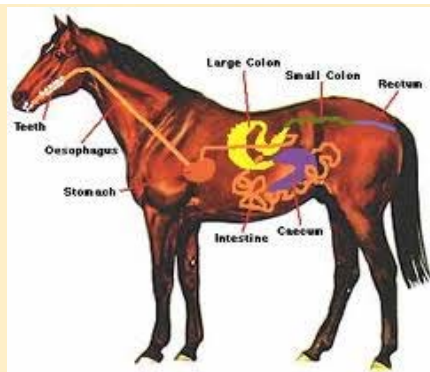
# Horse Skeleton



**Knowledge is  
Power**

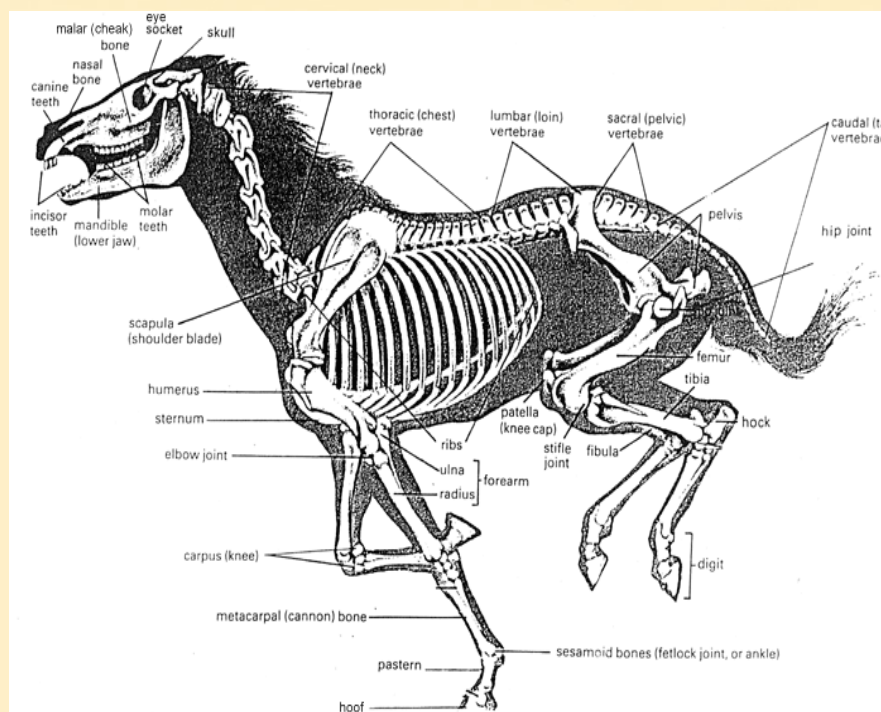
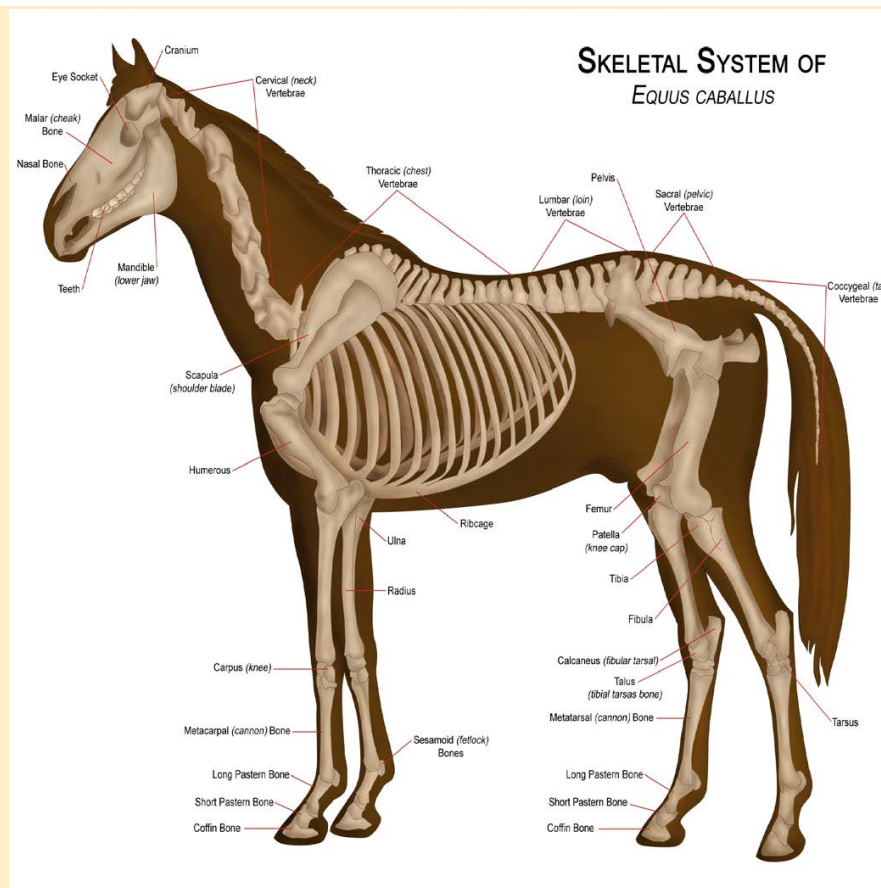
**Learn the  
Skeleton**

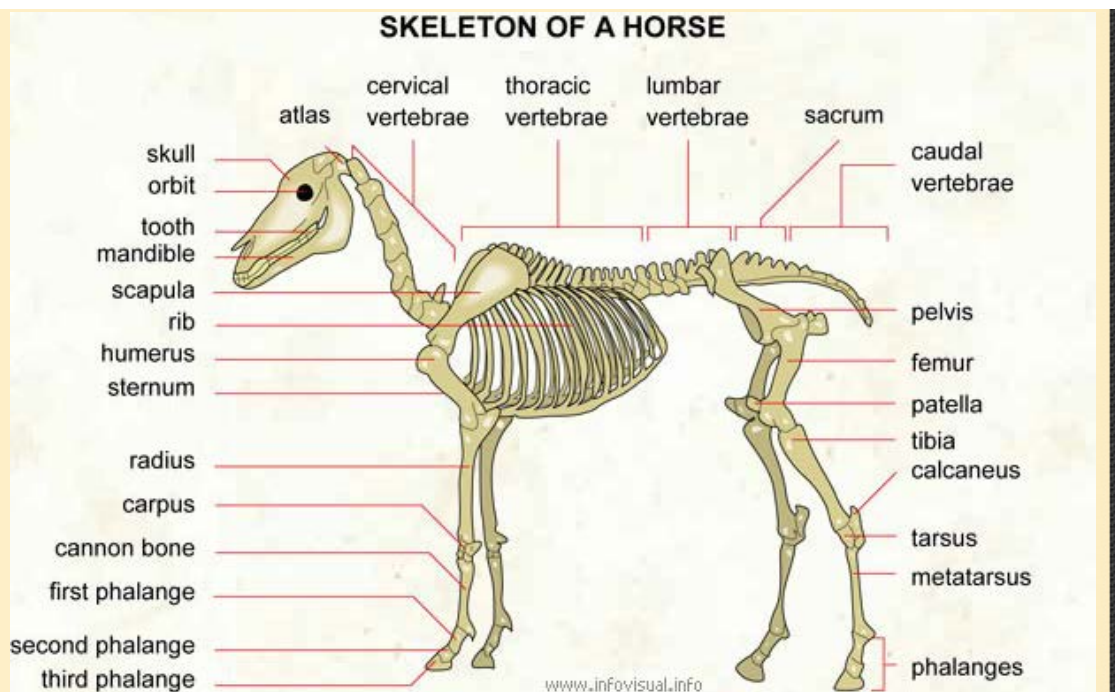




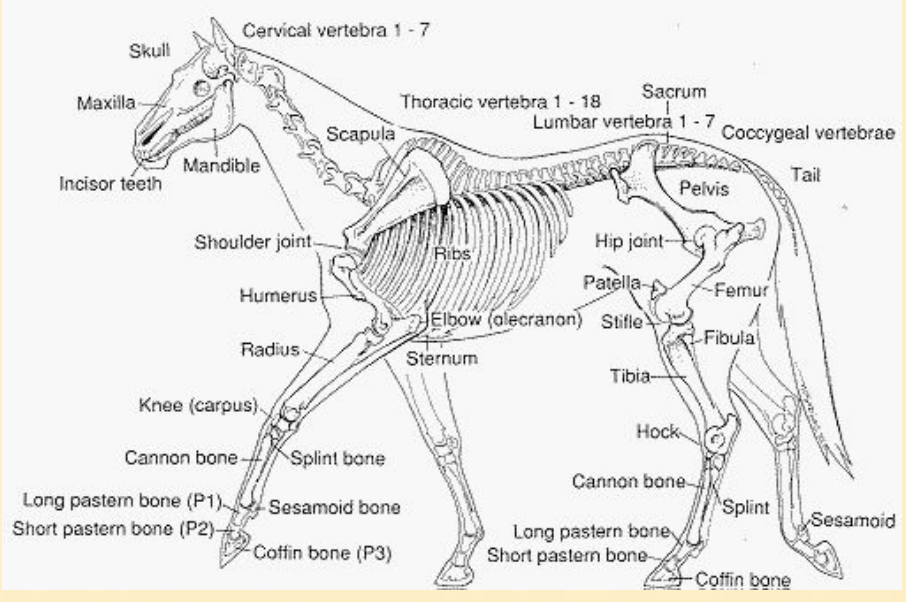
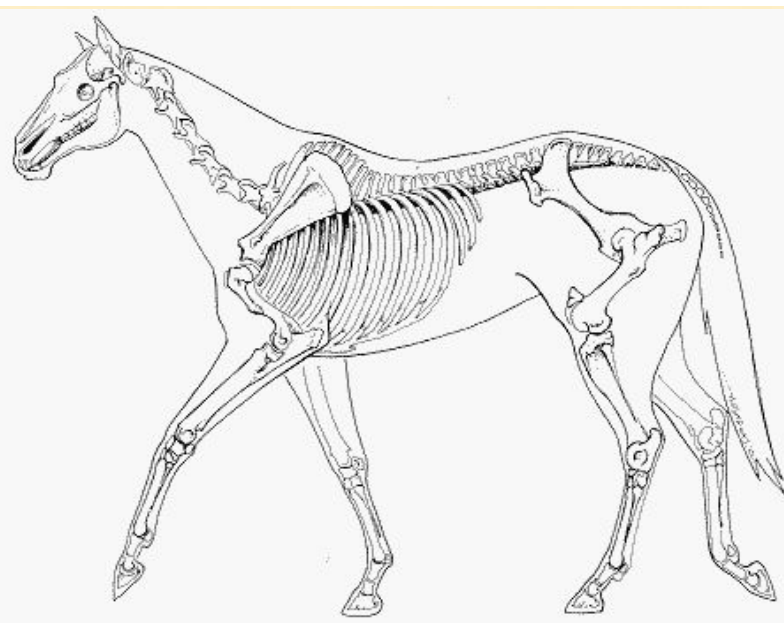
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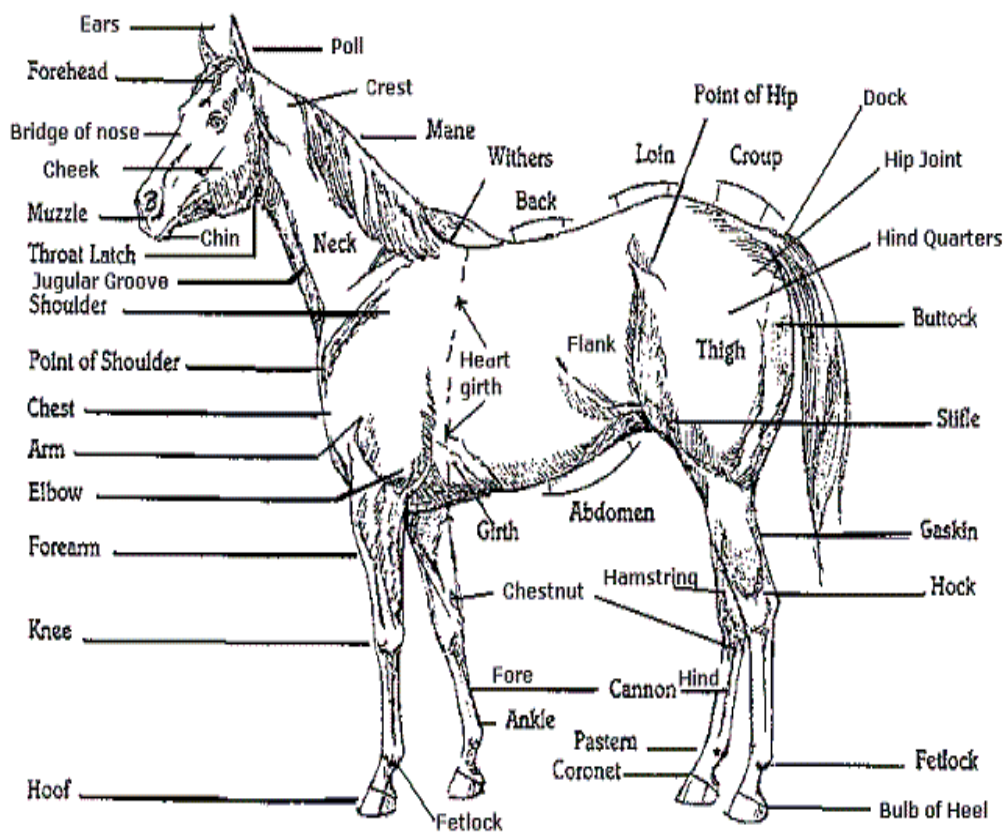
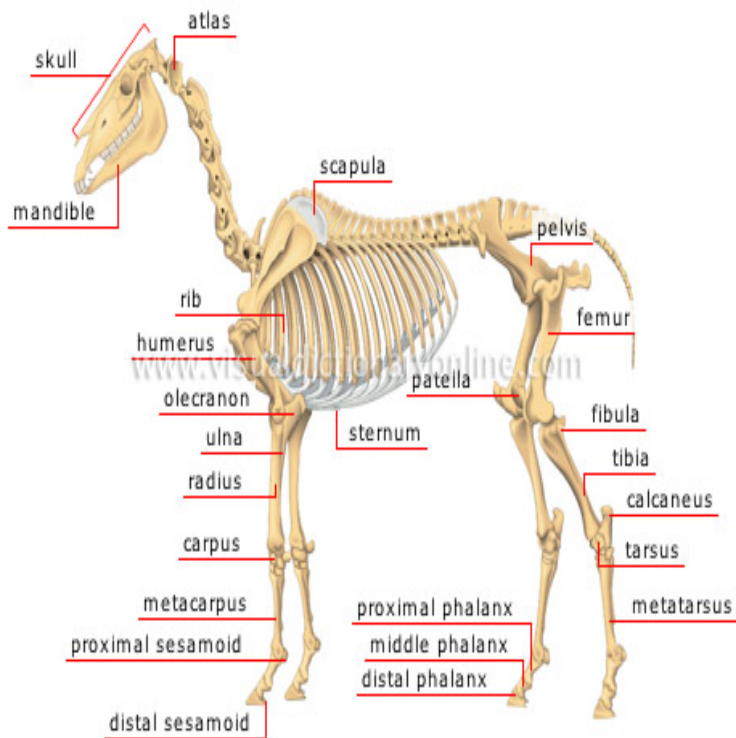
### Horse Skeletal System:

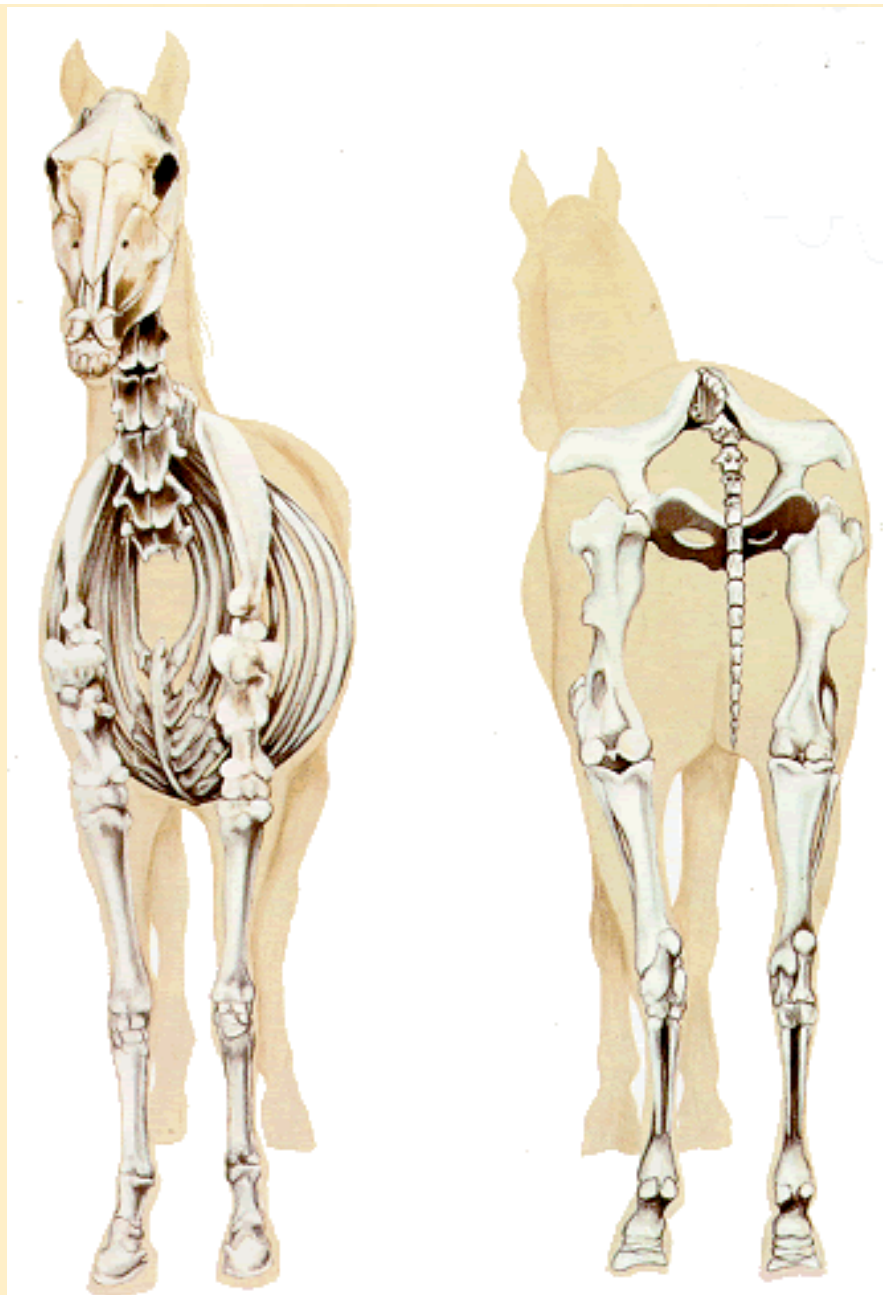




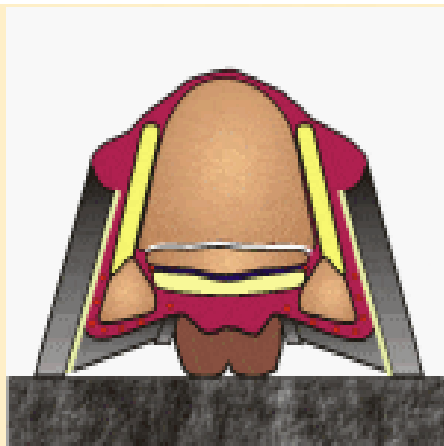




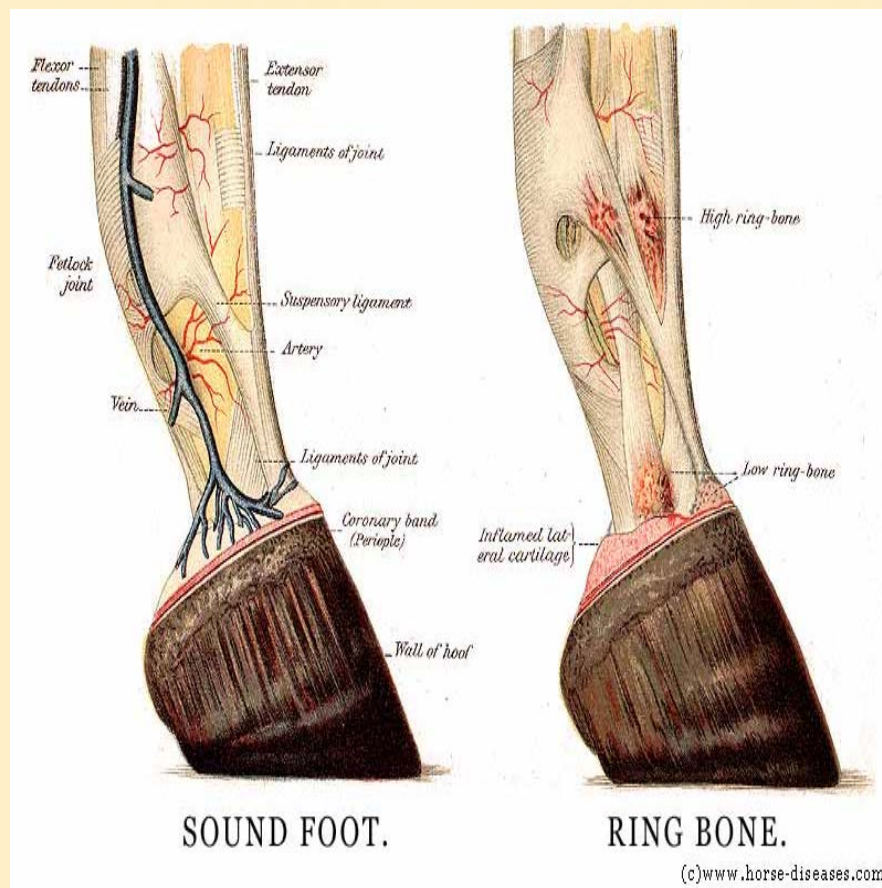


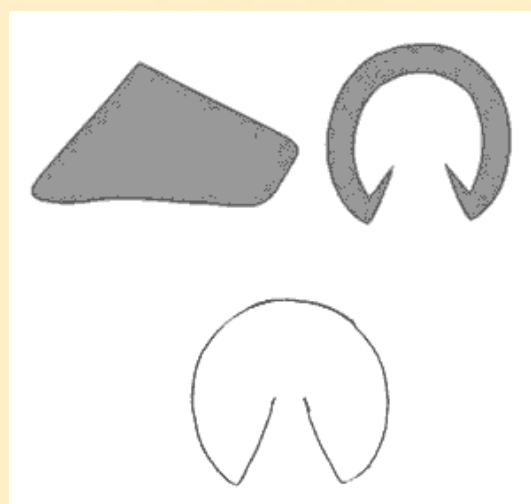
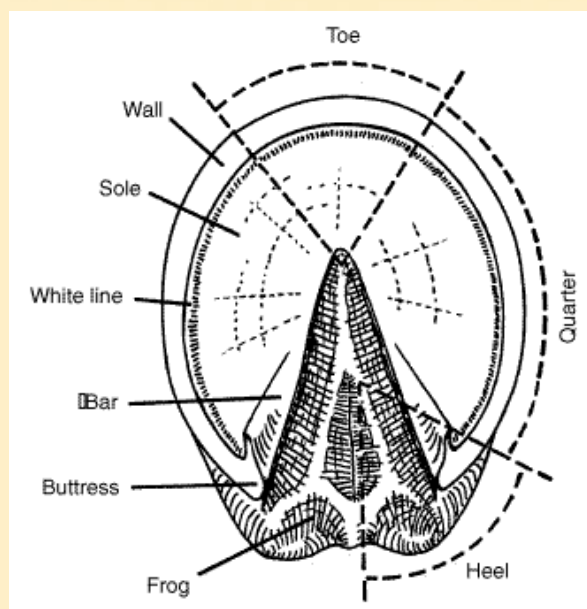
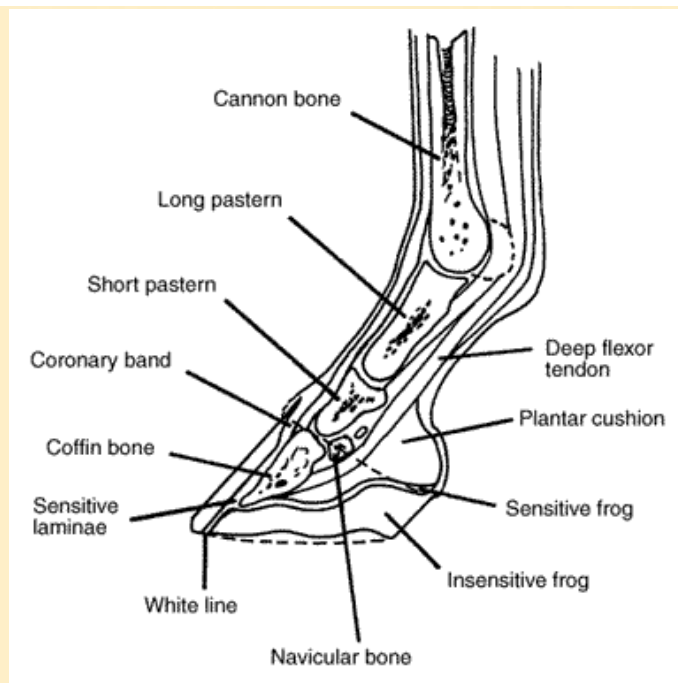


**Hoof Parts:**



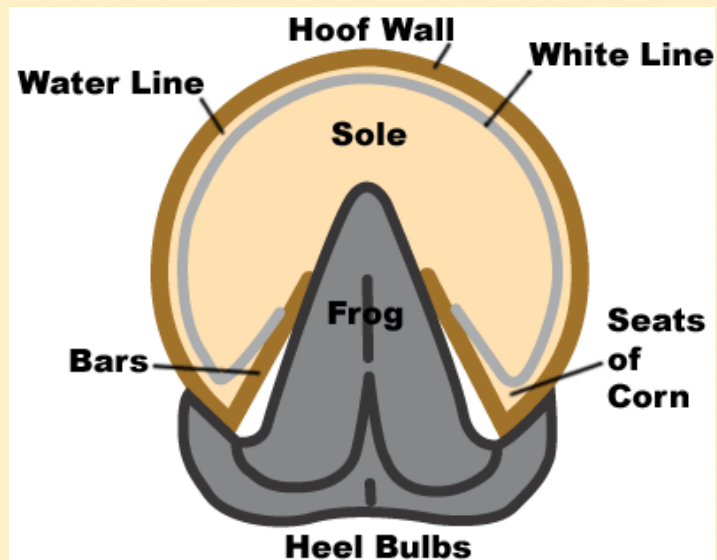
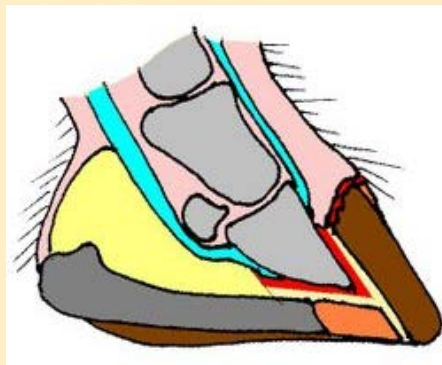
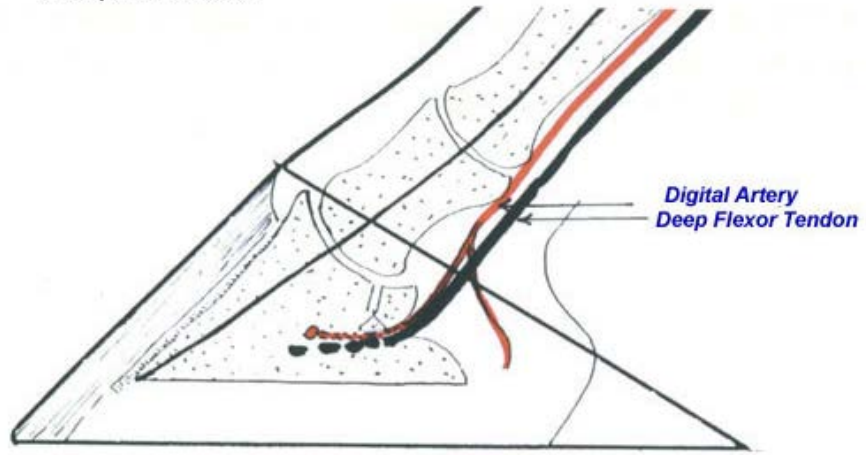
If you click on the [Moving Hoof](#) above it will take you to a site with more information on the hoof.

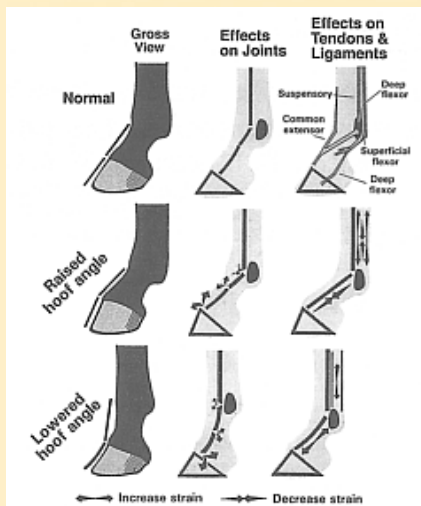
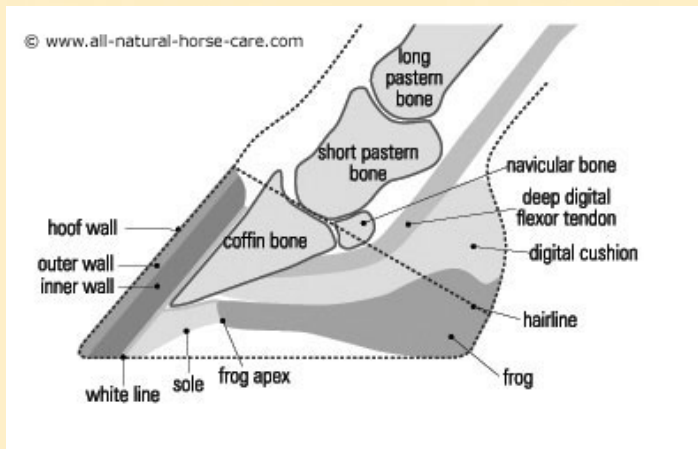


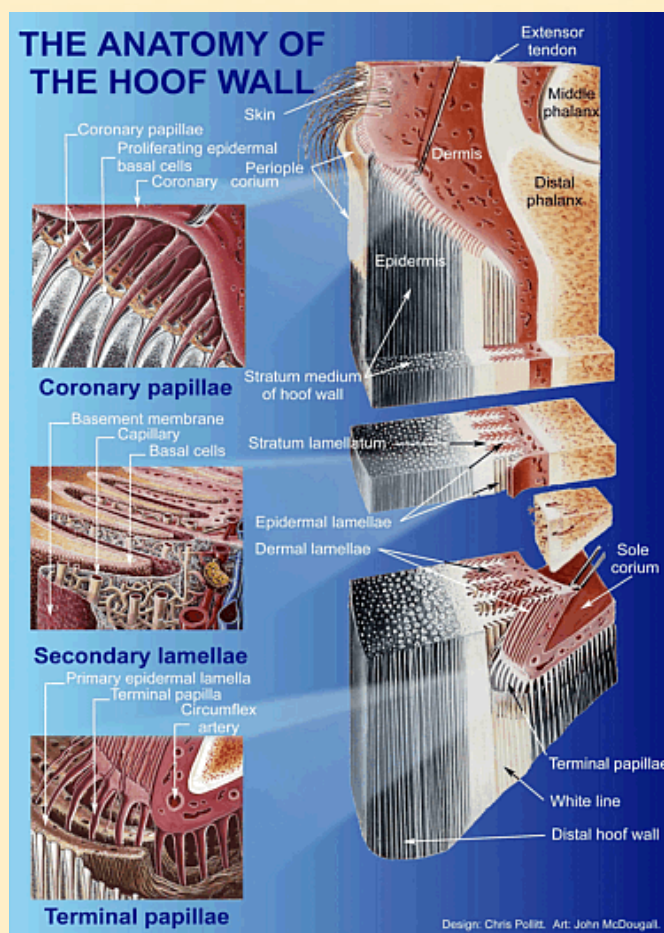


The above picture shows what a hoof does naturally. This does not happen with a metal horse shoe!:(

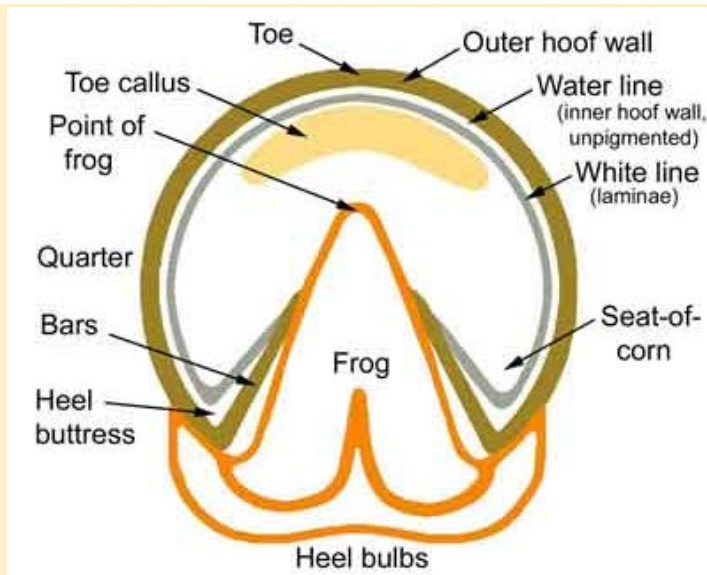
Courtesy of Hiltrud Strasser





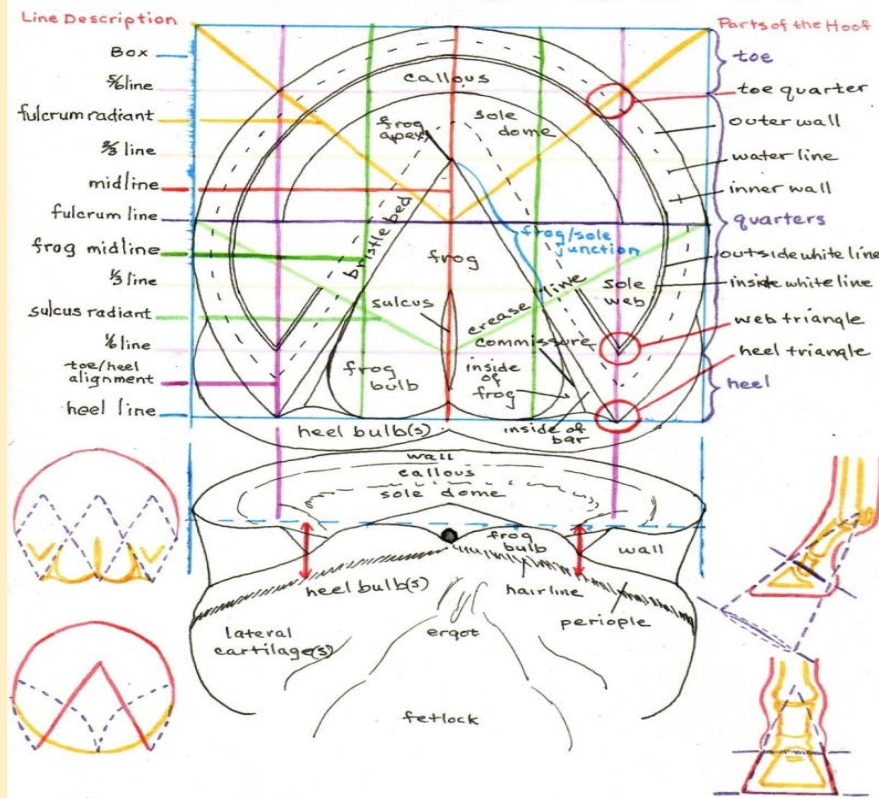


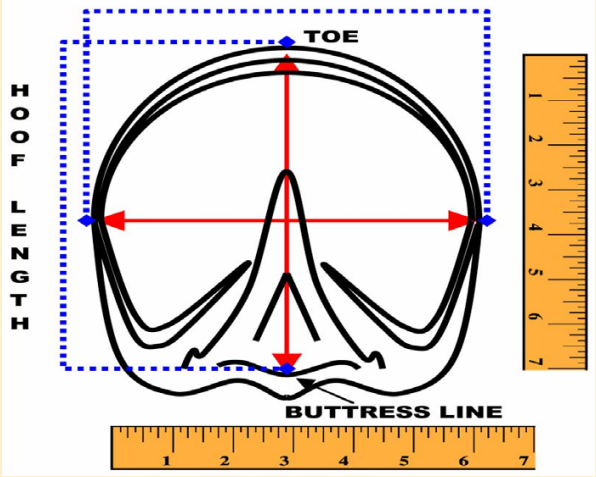
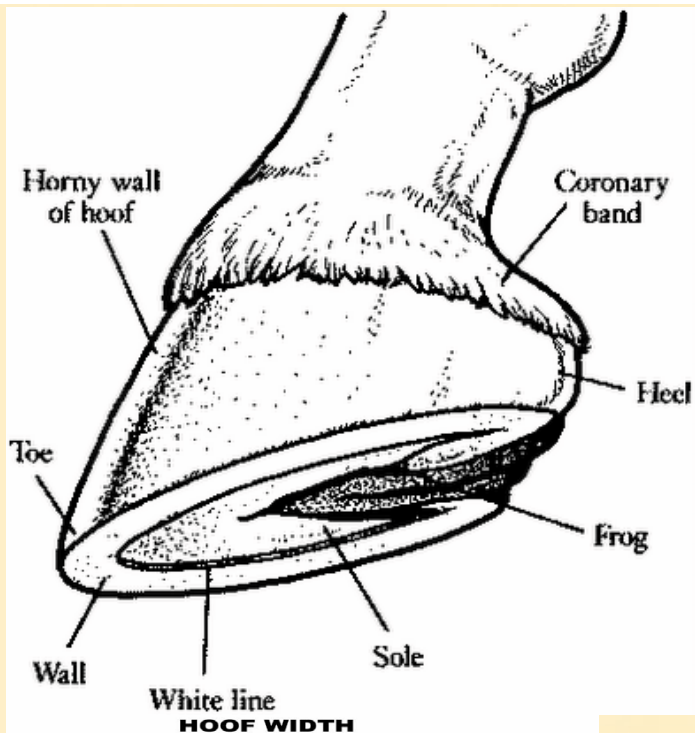




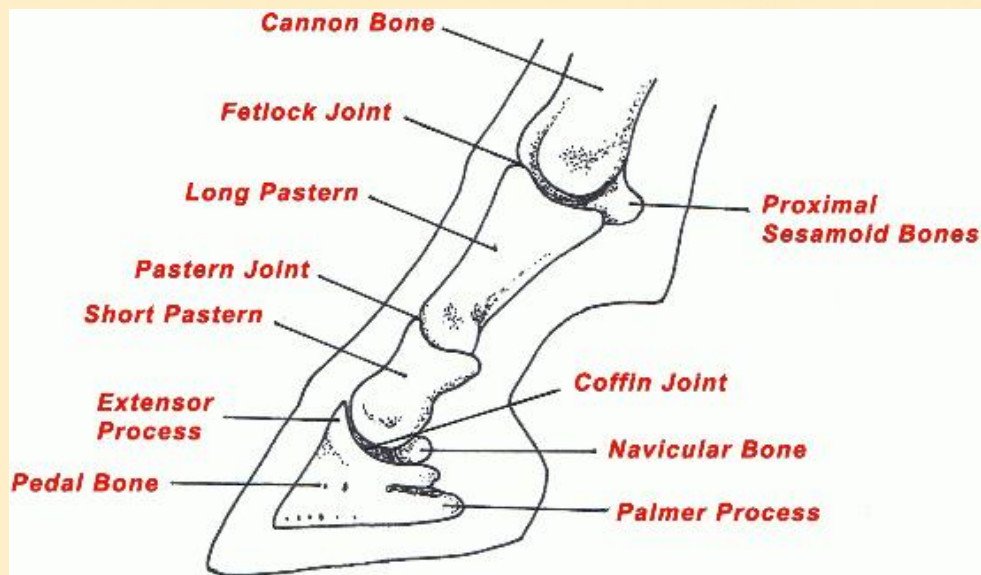
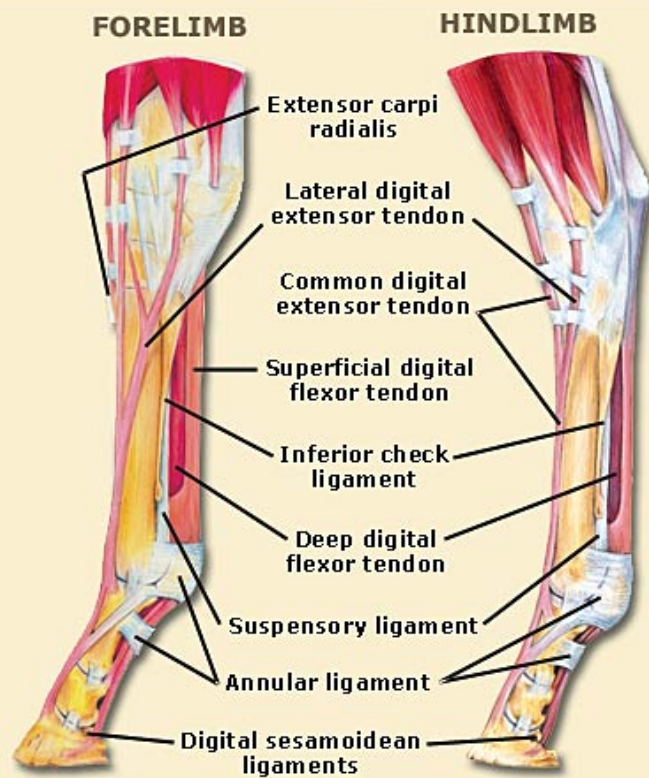
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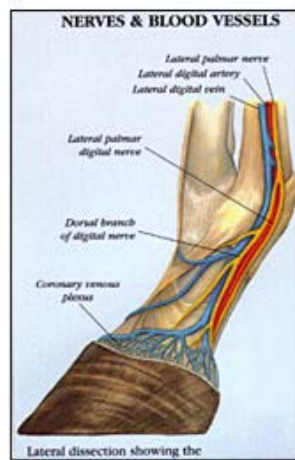
# HOOF GRAPH





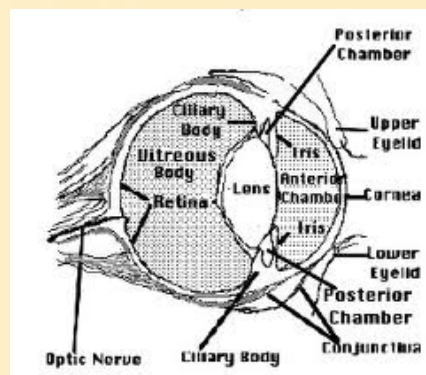
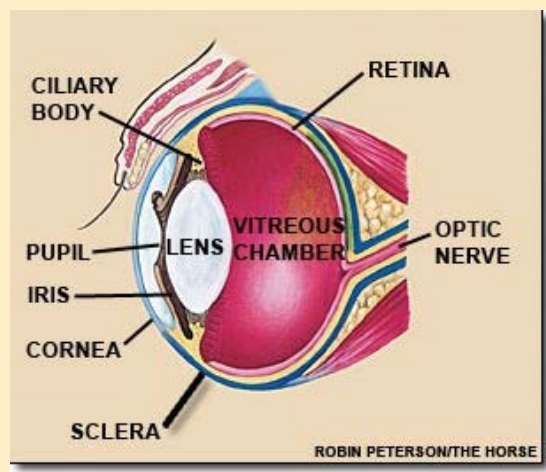
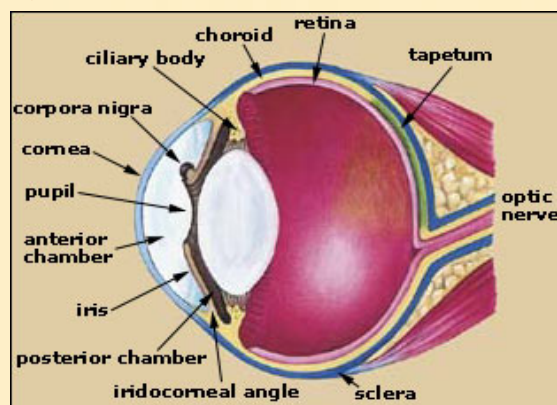
## Tendons and Ligaments

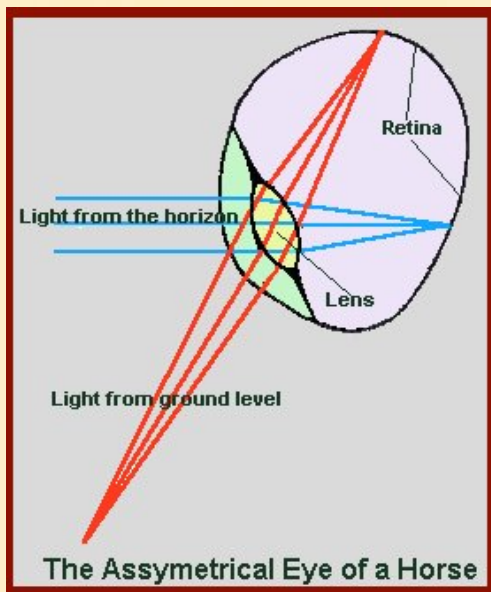
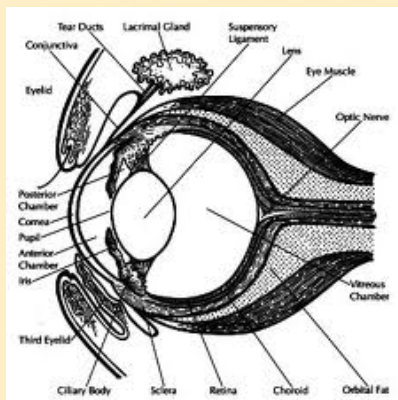
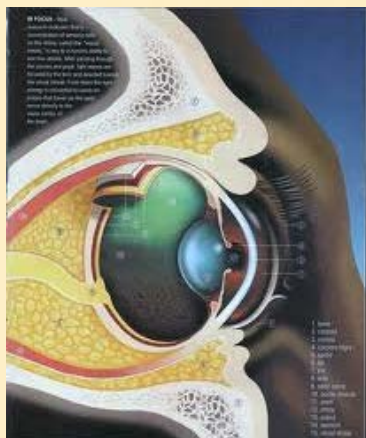




This site has great real pictures of [The Hoof](#).

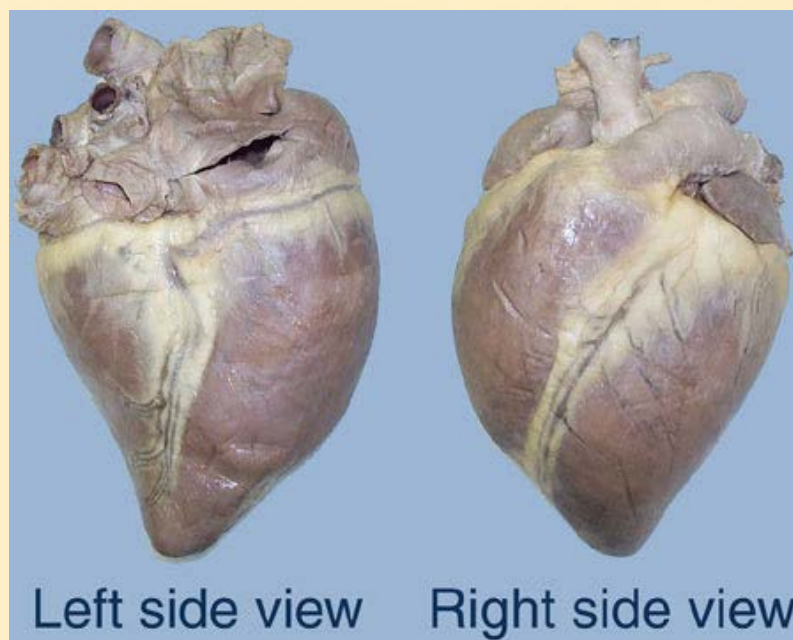
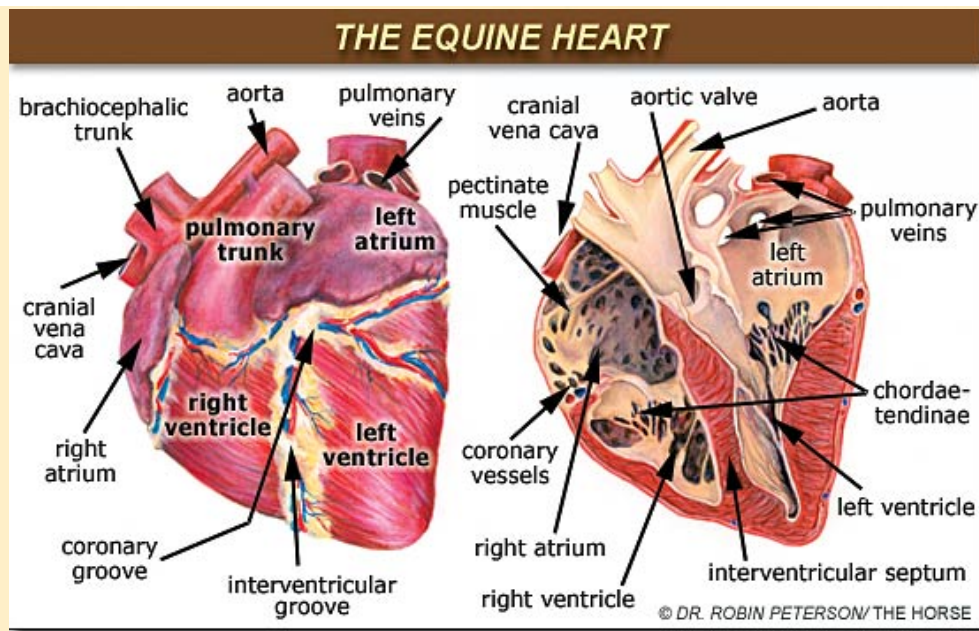
### Eye:



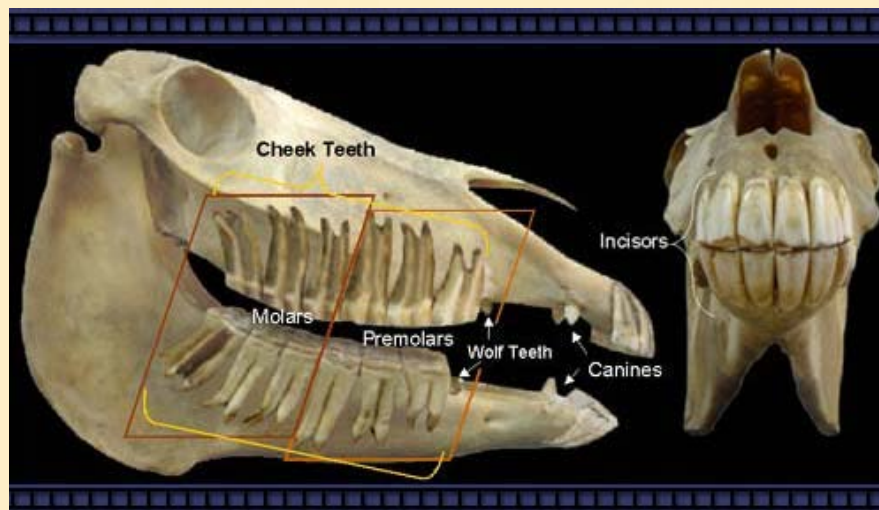


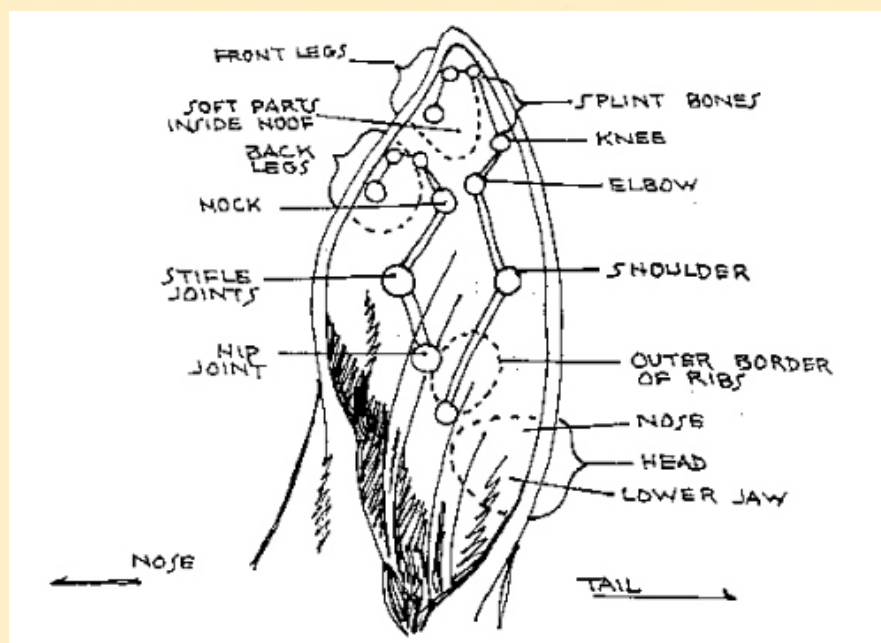
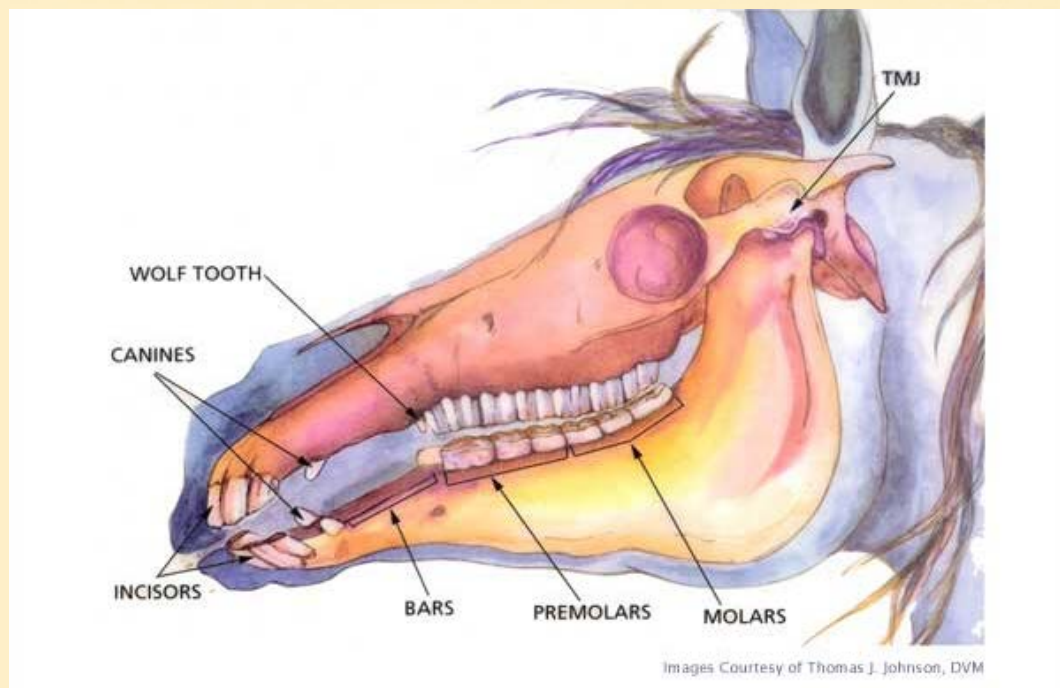
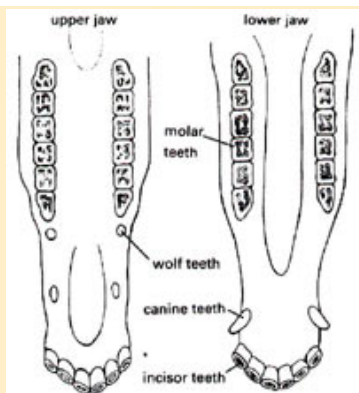
[Move to top of page](#) ↑

**Heart:**

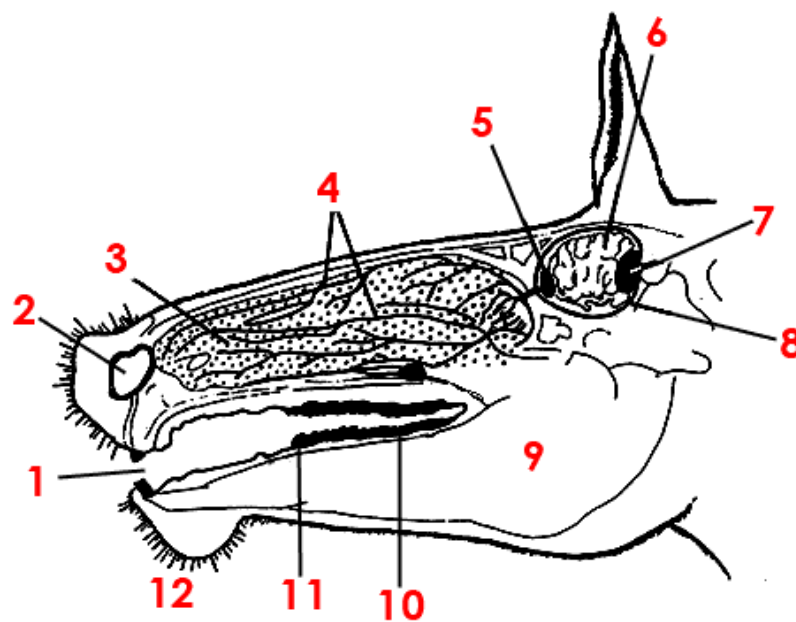


### Head and Teeth:



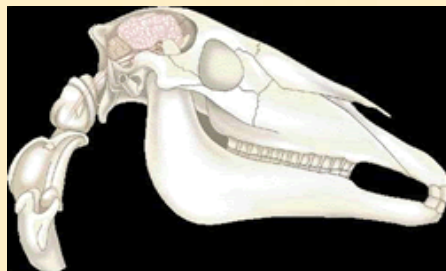
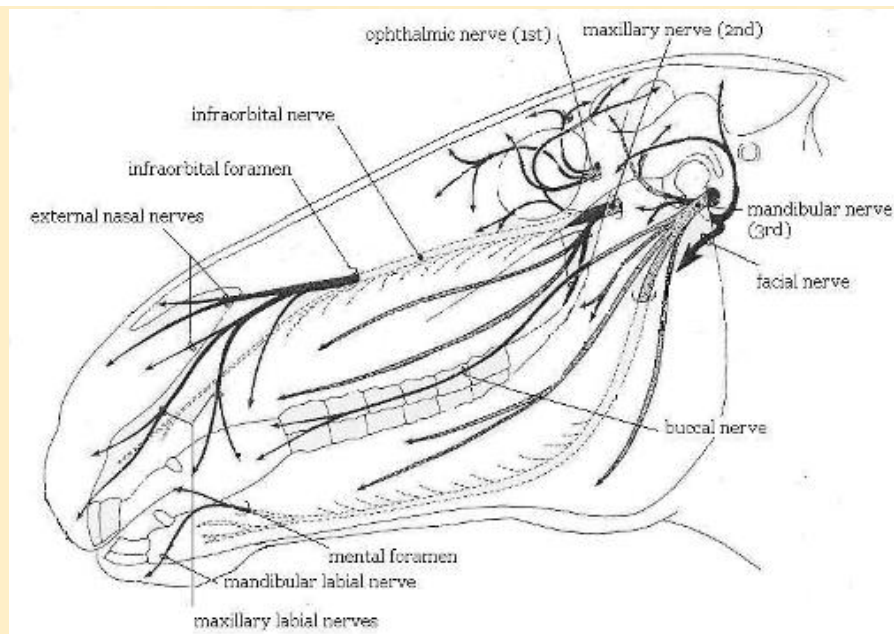


If you click on the picture of [Horse Ear Massage](#) it will open a PDF file on horse massage.

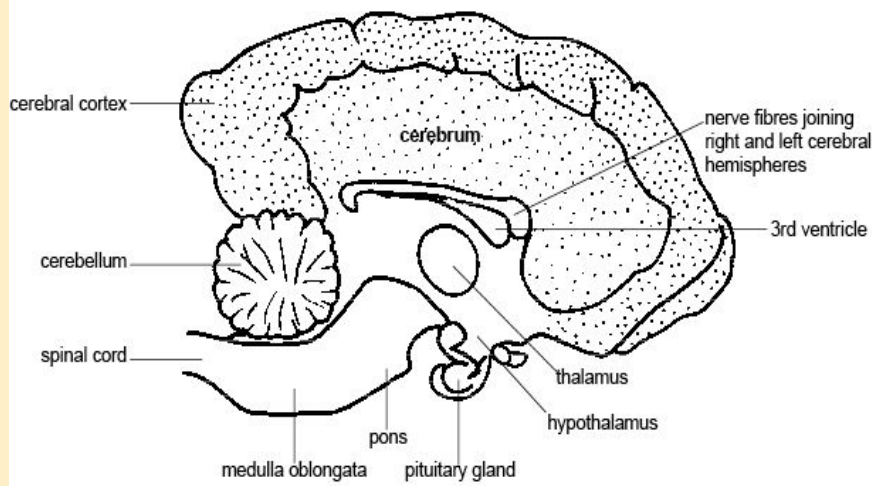
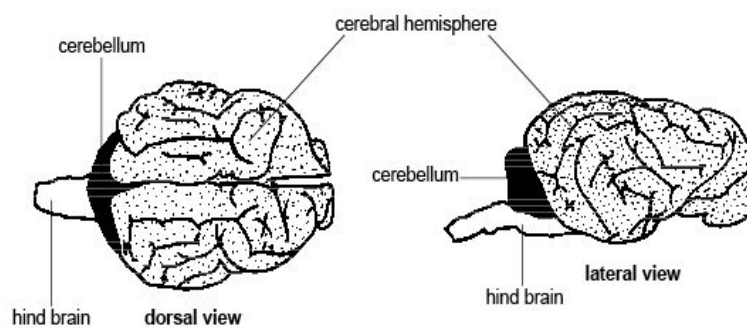
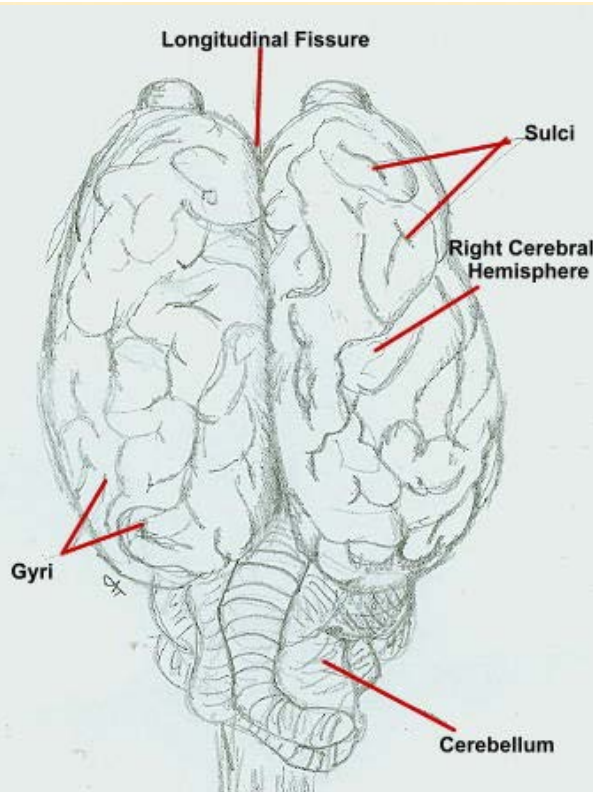


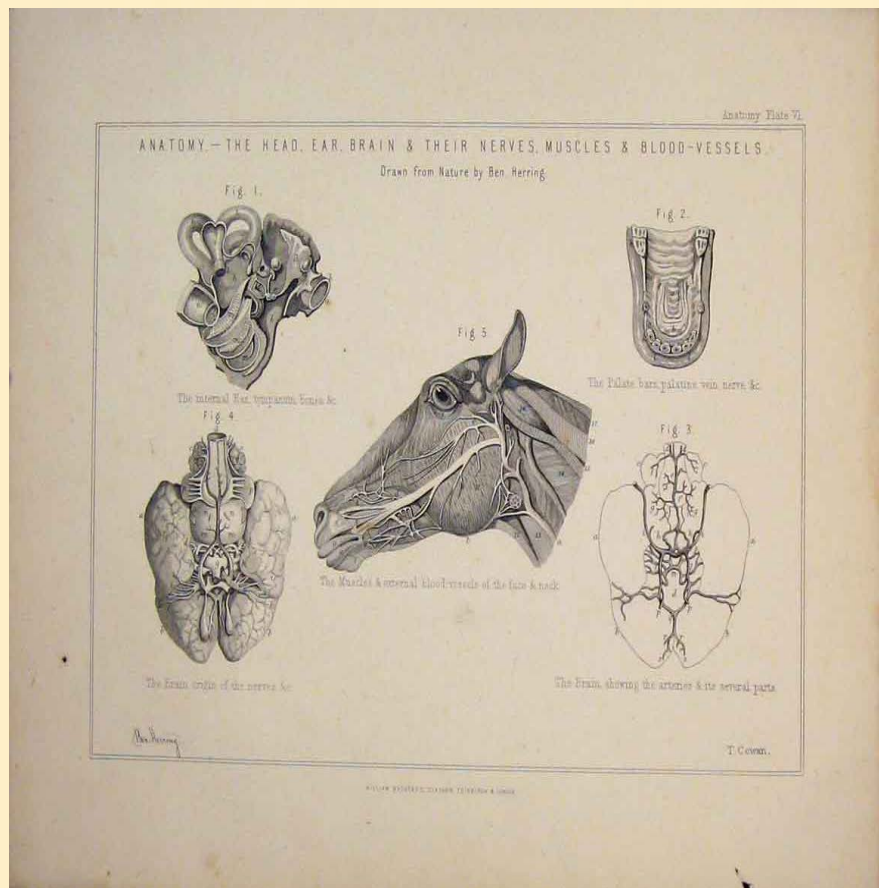
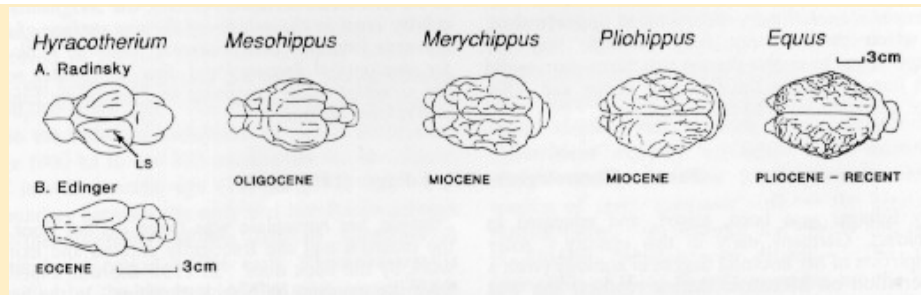
1-front teeth 2-Nostril 3-Olfactory lining 4-Nerves from Olfactory to brain 5-Olfactory lobe 6-Brain Cortex 7-Hond Brain 8-Brain Cavity 9-Lower Jaw Bone 10-Lower Teeth 11-Lower Teeth 12-Touch Whiskers

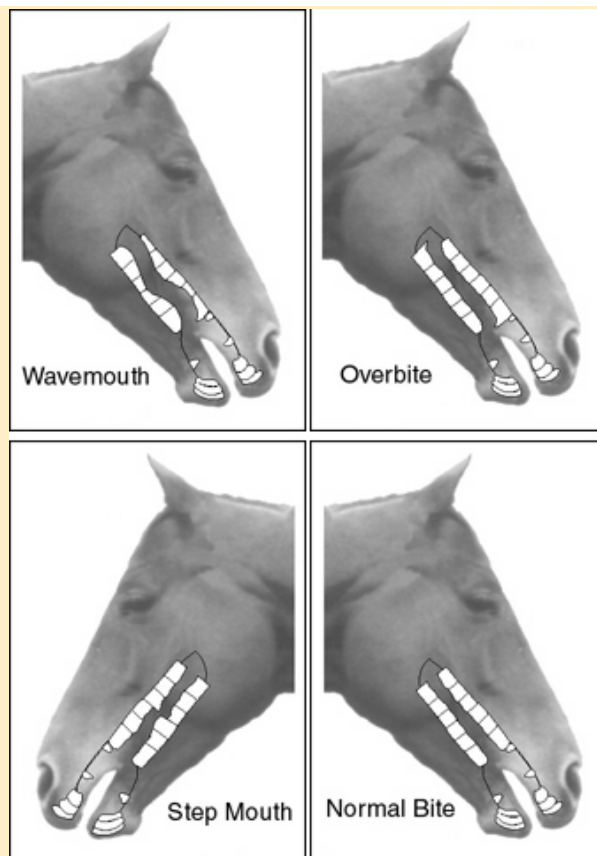




Click on the photo of the brain to send you to a new page that answers the real size of a horse's brain.







### *The Language of the Ears*



Alert And interested



Relaxed, bored or unwell



Sleepy, Unwell, or Submissive



Angry and Aggressive

*Drawn By:*  
*Amber Mills*



1 year



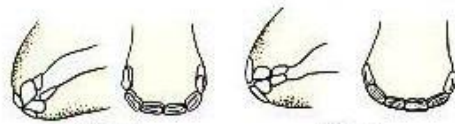
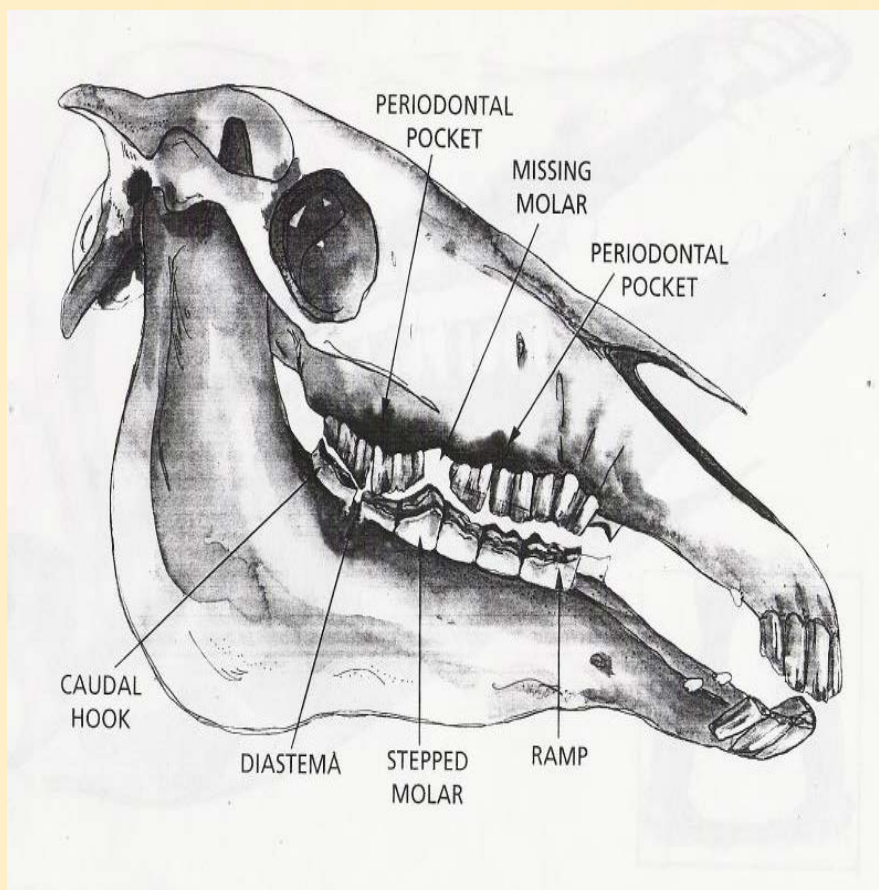
5 years



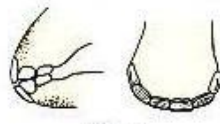
10 years



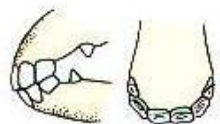
21 years



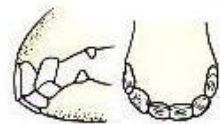
1 Year



3 Years



5 Years



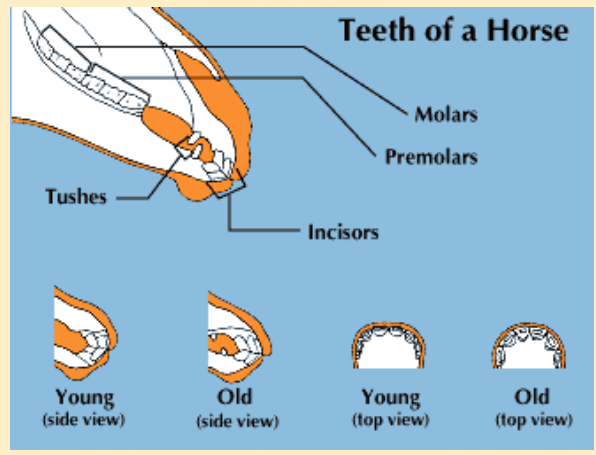
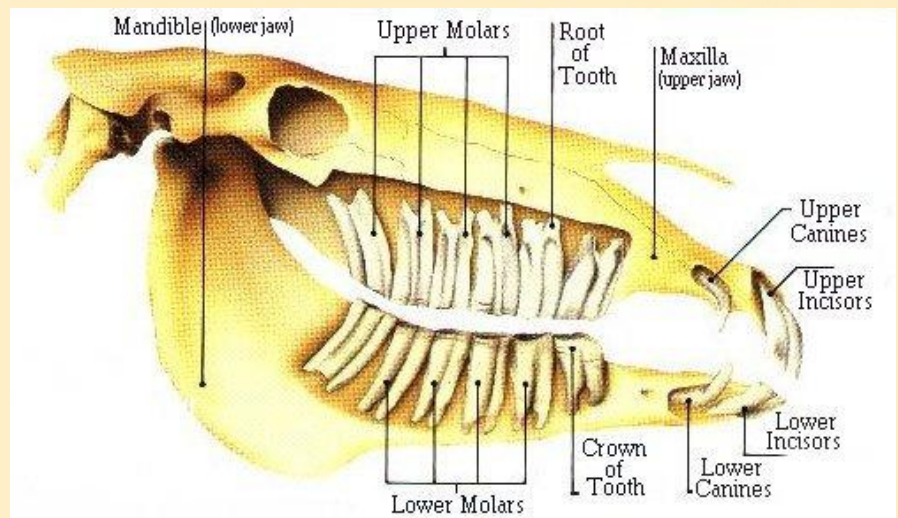
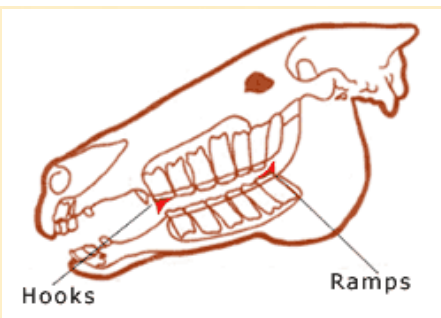
10 Years



15 Years



20 Years



Das Pferd, Tafel 6.

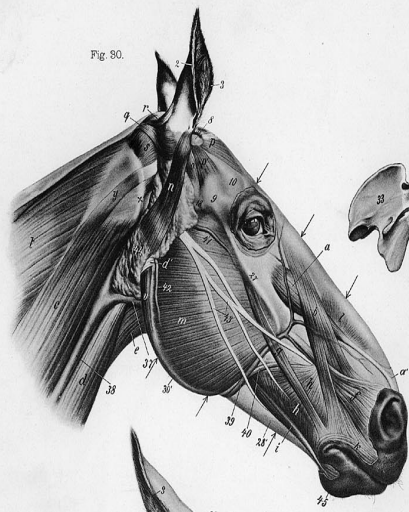


Fig. 80.

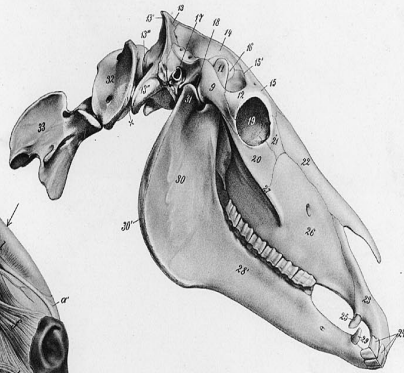


Fig. 81.

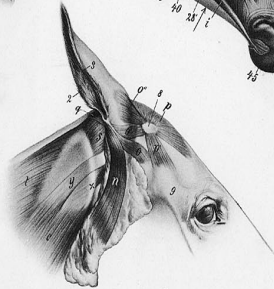


Fig. 82.

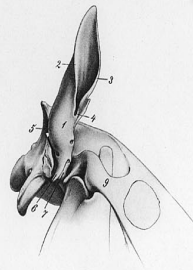
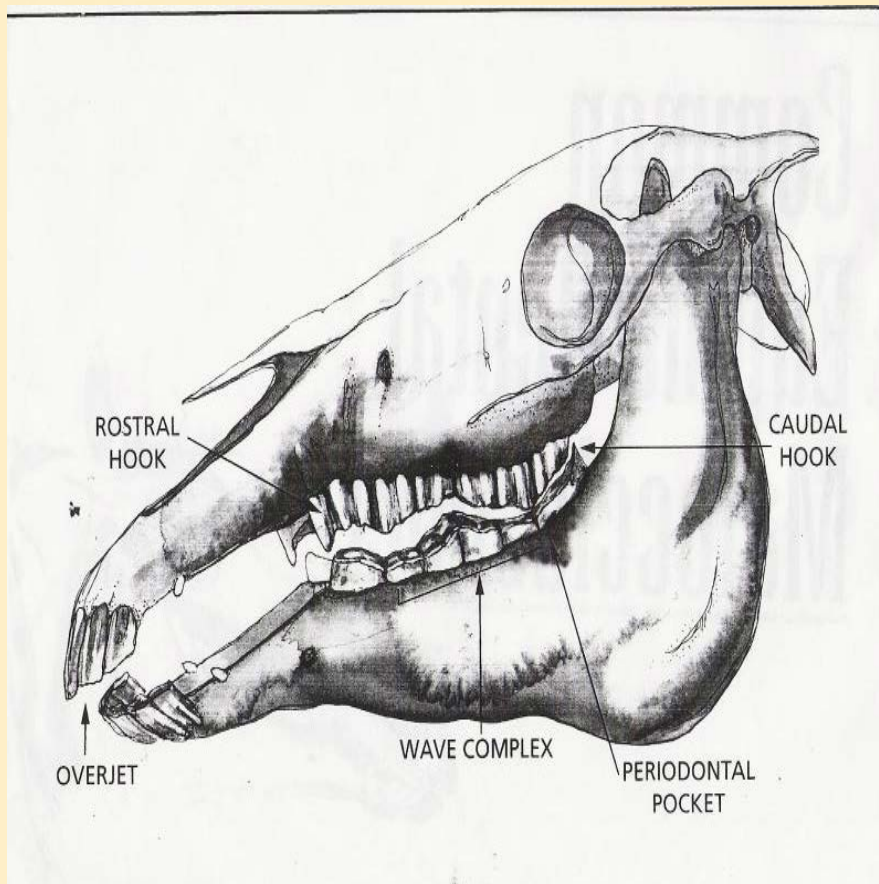


Fig. 87.

Ellenberger, Baum & Dietrich, Anatomie.

Histologisch-Verlagshandlung, Theodor Wehner, Leipzig.



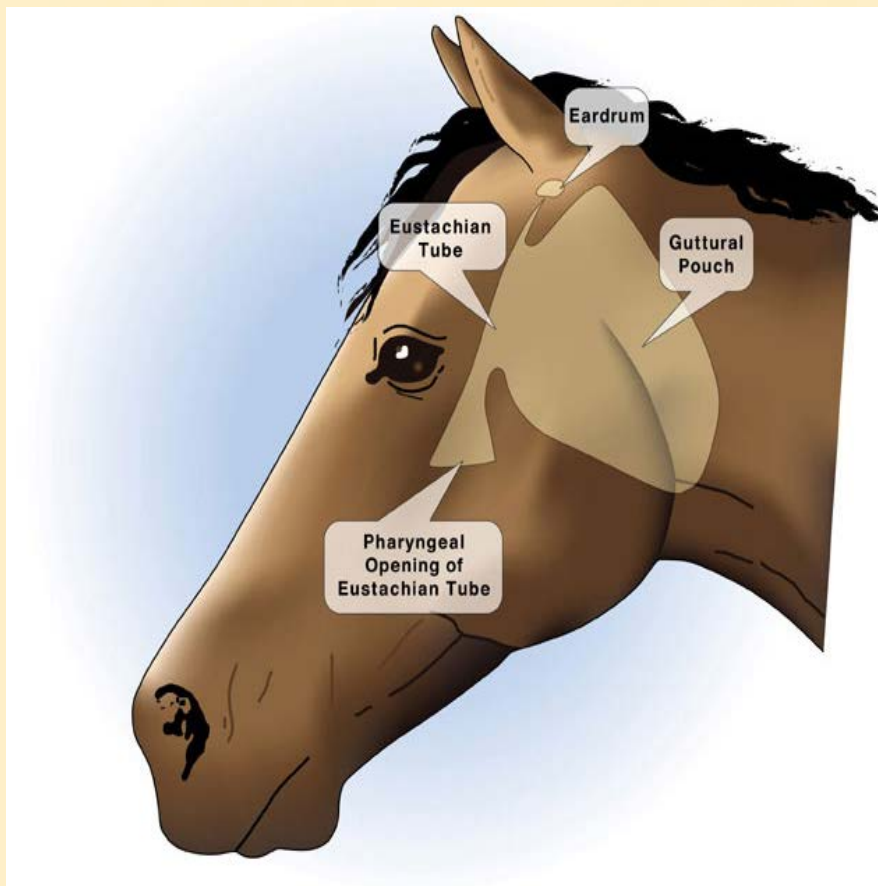
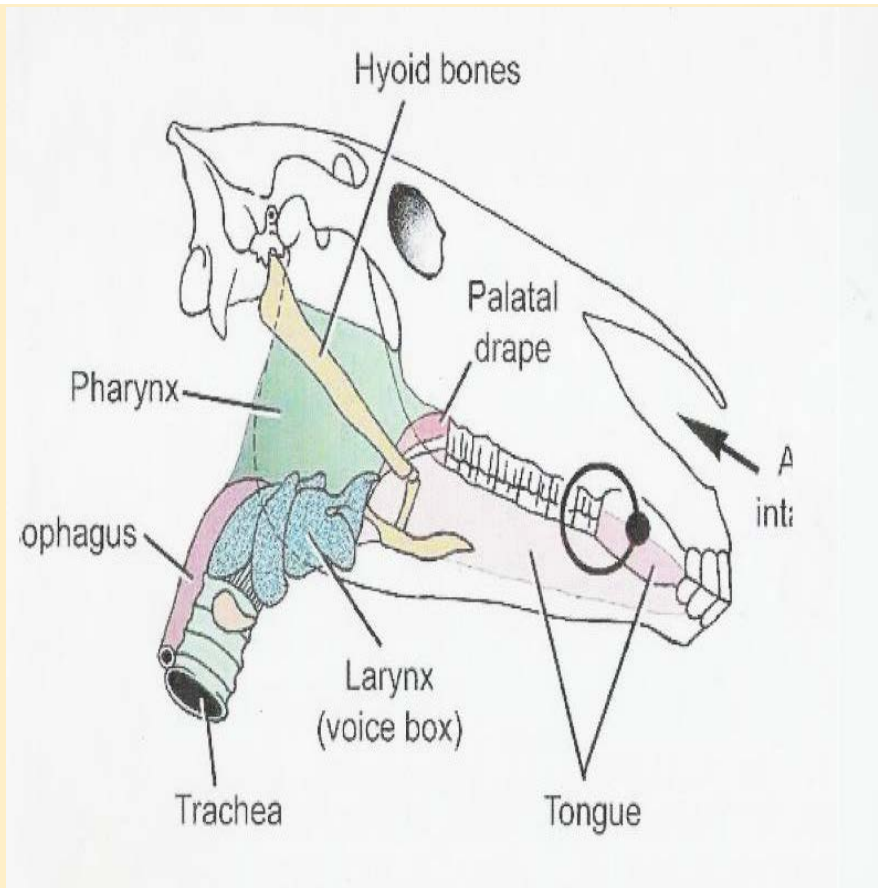
ROSTRAL HOOK

CAUDAL HOOK

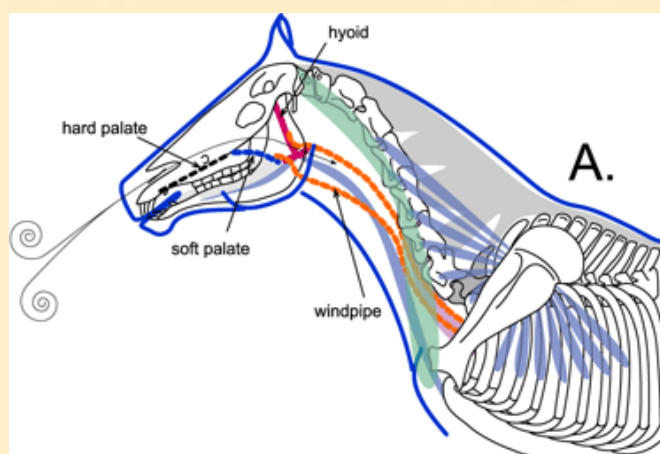
OVERJET

WAVE COMPLEX

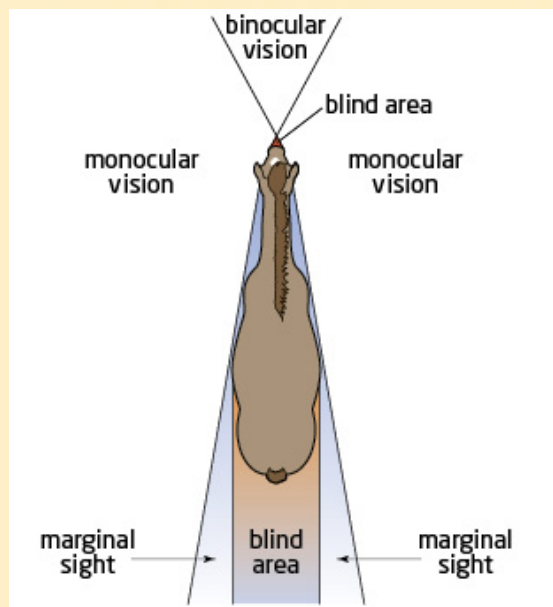
PERIODONTAL POCKET

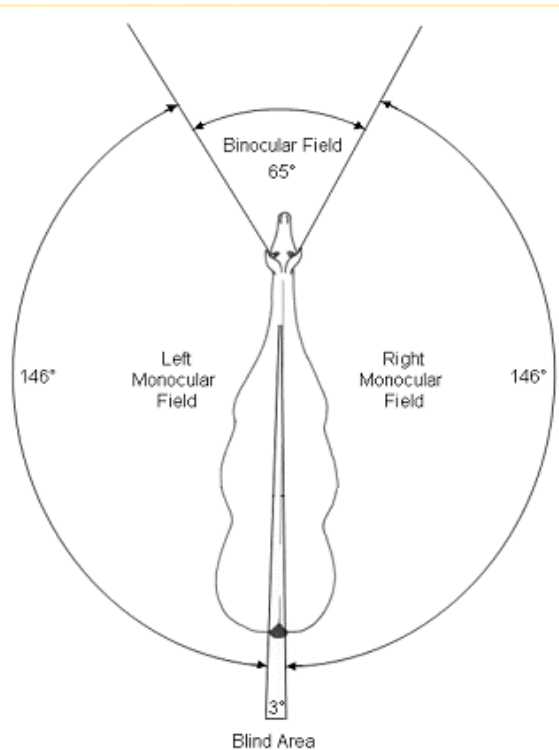




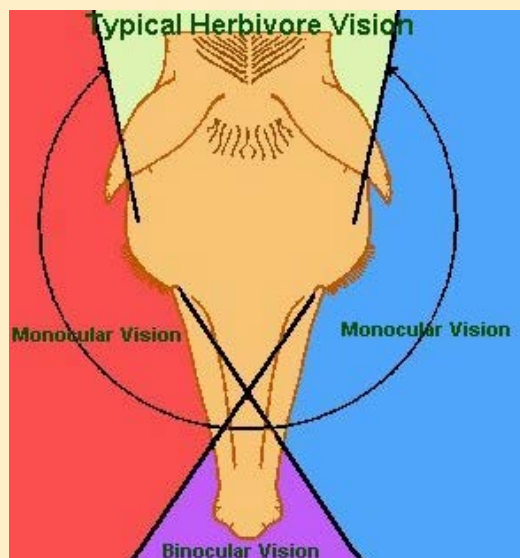
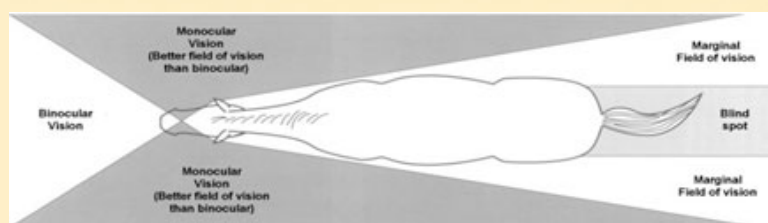


**Horse Vision:**



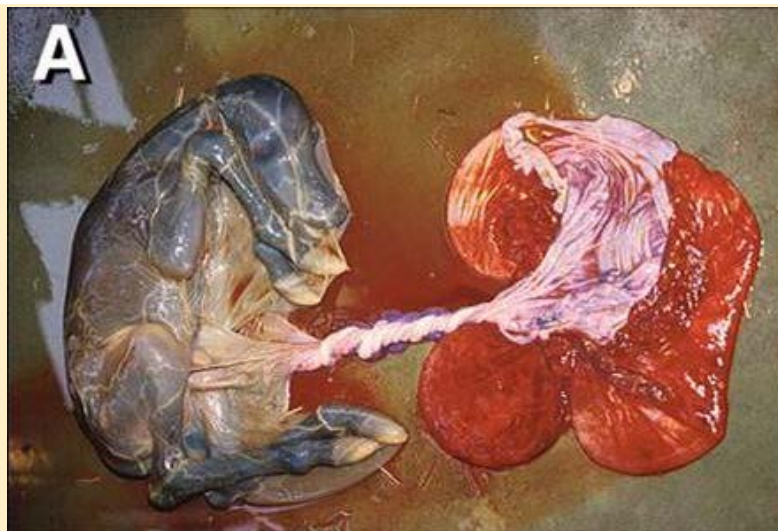


**Figure 2. Visual Field of the Horse**  
(Drawing by Gerrit Rietveld)



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**Horse Fetus Aborted:**



### **Age of a Horse by Teeth**

How to age a horse or tell a horse's age or to age a horse as it is called, we look at its teeth. Because a horse's lifestyle means it is almost continually grazing its teeth naturally grow continually and are worn down. Because of this their teeth gradually change throughout his life which allows us to tell its age.

Ageing a horse by looking at his teeth is very accurate up to the age of eight and after that it is only the approximate age. The adult horse has 40 teeth, which consists of 24 molars, twelve incisors and a male horse has four tusks. Sometimes the horse may also have four wolf teeth.

#### Ageing

One year: The horse has six new milk teeth in each jaw.

Two years: The horse has a complete set of milk teeth which are now worn.

Three years: The two center milk teeth are replaced by permanent teeth.

Four years: The next two milk teeth are replaced by permanent teeth.

Five years: The two corner milk teeth are replaced by permanent teeth. (Photo of 5 year old)

Six years: The corner incisors are in wear and you have the dental star present on the center incisors.

Seven years: You have a small hook appear on the top corner incisors.

Eight years: The hook and the black hollow centers on the teeth have both disappeared.

This is where aging becomes slightly less accurate.

Ten years: This is where the galvaynes groove appears on the top of the corner incisors and begins to grow downwards.

Thirteen: This is where a hook appears which very similar to the one which appears when the horse was seven.

Fifteen: By now the galvaynes groove has reached half way down the teeth. (Photo of 14 year old)

Twenty: The galvaynes groove has reached the bottom of the teeth.

Twenty five: The galvaynes groove has disappeared from the top half of the teeth. (Photo 26 year year old)

Another photo of 26 year old.

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### **Medical and Vital Signs of a Horse:**

**Heart Rate:** 30-44 beats per minute, too fast could mean recent exercise, pain, fever, heat stroke, shock or anxiety; too slow could mean shock, hypothermia, reaction to poison plants or medication.

**Temperature:** 99-101 degrees, high temp could be heat stroke, infection, recent exercise; low temp could be shock, hypothermia or unable to produce heat.

**Capillary Refill Time:** Press on a horse's gum's, they will go white or blanch, then they should return to pink or normal color within 1-2 seconds. If color returns too fast it could be high blood pressure, anxiety or nervousness. If color returns too slow it could be shock or poisoning.

**Digital Pulse:** This is found on the foot on the inside of the ankle, below the fetlock. It should hard to find, if it is too strong it could be related to foot problems and or laminitis.

**Gum Color:** The gum's should be pale or pink. Too pale could be anemia, a bluish tinge is normally a lack of oxygen. This could be from shock, colic, or heart or lung problems.

**Gut Sounds:** You should hear long and short rumbles and some gurgles. If you do not hear any sounds, this is not good and could be a sign of colic.

**Respiratory Rate:** 10-15 breaths per minute; too fast could be recent exercise, heat stroke, shock, respiratory problems or electrolyte imbalance; too slow could be hypothermia, shock, or reaction to medication.

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If you want to liven up a conversation, just say the right thing the wrong way! --- If you are riding a high horse, there ain't no way to get down off it gracefully!

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