Middle California Region Upper Level Horse Management Education

Conformation Analysis Worksheet By Claudia Deffenbaugh

Horse:		 	
Date:		 	
Approxima	te Weight:		
Approxima	te Height:	 ·	
Body Scor	e:	 -	

VIEW FROM THE FRONT:

Point of shoulder LEFT

Point of shoulder RIGHT

Ideally this box would be square. In most horses the bottom is narrower - the elbows are closer together. This causes the horse to toe out and will plait or "walk the line". Most horses with this condition are green and on the forehand until the pectoral muscles soften and get looser (6 months to a year of good riding) - the box will get squarer and the hoofs will be in alignment. When the bottom of the box is wider the horse will toe in. A box with a markedly sloping line = a horse with one leg shorter than the other.

Left Elbow

Right Elbow

VIEW FROM THE FRONT:

Look at alignment of forearm to knee; knee to canon bone; canon bone to pastern and pastern to coronet and hoof tubules; look for any rotations, deviations or offsets. Circle represents Knee or Fetlock Joint.

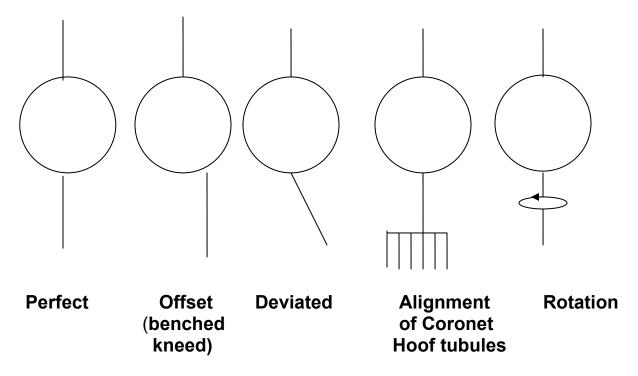


Chart the conformation of the horse's Forelimbs:

(May draw conformation if choose)

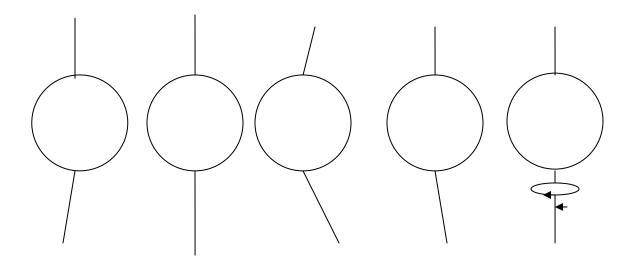
Feature/Joint	Left Forelimb	Right Forelimb
Knee Joint:		
High Rotations		
Attachment of Canon		
Bone to the Knee:		
Rotations		
Deviations		
Offsets		
Attachment of the		
pasterns to the canons at		
the fetlock joint:		
Rotations		
Deviations		
Offsets		
Relationship of hoof		
tubules and coronary		
band to pasterns:		
Deviations		

Circle all that apply:

Knocked Knee Bowed Knee Base Wide Base Narrow

Toed In Toed Out

VIEWED FROM THE SIDE:



Calf Kneed Over Straight Over @ knee Ideal Tied in (Yes No) (Yes No) (Yes No) (Yes No)

Good Bone: (Measure below knee @ least 7 inches/1000 lbs body weight) (Yes No)

Comment:

(Yes No) Good Size Comment: (Yes No) • Lumps/bumps Comment: Fetlocks puffy (Yes No) Comment: Splints (Yes No) Comment: Sidebone (Yes No) Comment: (Yes No) Bowed Tendons Comment:

Circle all that apply:

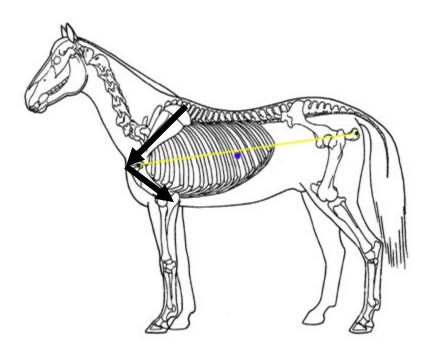
Front legs: Camped Out Camped Under Correct

Comment:

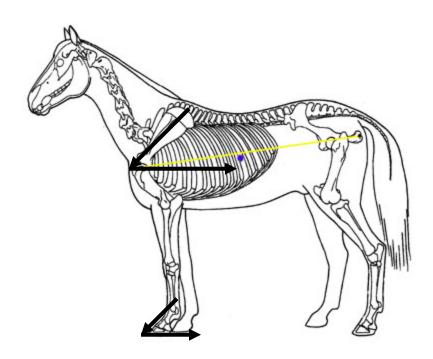
Pastern Length: Long Short Correct

Comment:

Shoulder Angle: Point of withers to Point of Shoulder to Point of elbow ≥ 90° (Yes No)



Shoulder Angle to the ground equals pastern angle approximately 45° (Yes No)



Circle:

- Angle of neck: Highset Lowset Ewe Swan Long Short Small Bull Ideal Comment:
- Withers: High Low Mutton Good Comment:
- Space between Jaw and Neck (to allow for flexion): Bull necked Good Comment:
- Fist in gullet(to allow for air movement): @ least 4 knuckles Narrow Wide Comment:
- **Head:** Pleasing to the eye Dished Roman Nose
- **Nostrils**: Good Size Small Comment:

Heart Girth:

Rope around girth = rope around loin (Yes No)
Herring Gutted (Yes No) Well Sprung ribs (Yes No)
Slab Sided (Yes No) Wide Barreled (Yes No) Pear Shaped (Yes No)
Comment:

Back:

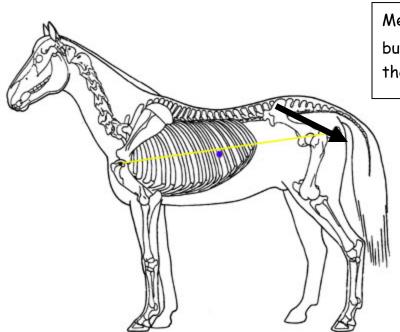
Circle:

Long Short Swayed Ideal

Comment:

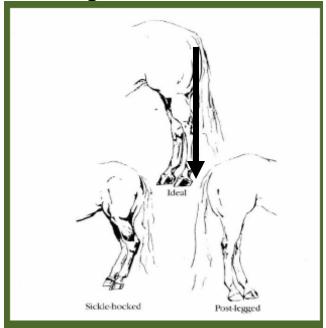
Weak Loin Strong loin Elastic feel Hunter's Bump

Hindquarters:



Measure point of hip to point of buttock. This should be $\leq 3 \times s$ the body length of the horse

Back Legs:



Drop Plumb line from point of buttock down back of canon bone to the ground.

Circle:

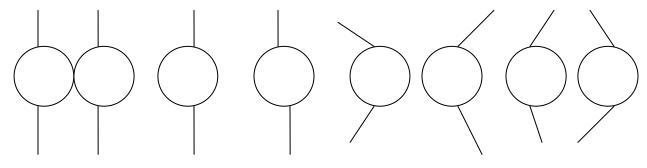
Stands under
Sickle Hocked
Post Legged
Camped out behind
Ideal Hind leg
Comment:

Hocks:

Circle:

Big Clean Puffy Thoroughpin Bone Spavin Bog Spavin Blood Spavin Curb

BACK LEGS VIEWED FROM BEHIND Circle:



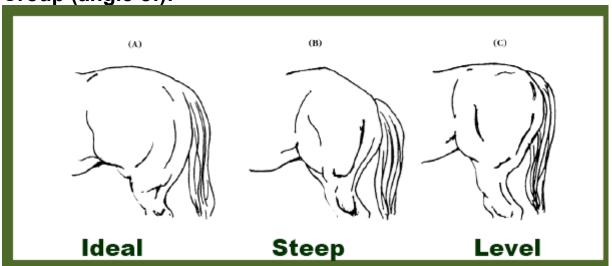
Hind leg too narrow Hind leg too wide Cov

Cow Hocked

Bow Hocked

Good Straight hind leg = toes slightly turned out, Stifle, hock, toes in single plain

Croup (angle of):



Circle:

Slightly rounded (Ideal) Good Size Steep (goose rumped) Level (flat)

FOOT AND SHOEING:

•	Does Frog touch the ground?	Yes	No
•	Under run Heels?	Yes	No
•	Contracted Heels?	Yes	No
•	Shelly Feet?	Yes	No
•	Flat Soles?	Yes	No
•	Good Healthy concave feet?	Yes	No
•	Strong Wall?	Yes	No

Shoe Size:		Heel	Caulks:	Yes	No
Drilled/tapped:		Yes	No		
Fullered Gr	oove	Yes	No	Locat	tion:
# Nails insi	de:	# Nails out	tside:		
Pads:	Yes	No	Type:	front:	back:
Clips:	Quarter	toe	fre	ont/back	
Any other special shoeing requirement:					

MOUTH AND TEETH:

Approxima ^a	te Age:			
# Teeth:	Incisors(to	p) Inc	isors	_(bottom)
Mola	rs(top)	Molars	(botto	om)
Wolf	Teeth:	Tushes a	and locat	tion:

• Are all the permanent teeth in: If no which ones • Mouth in full wear: Yes No • Galvayne's Groove: **Present** yes no If present where? • Hooks (corner incisor): 7 year: Yes No 11 year: Yes No • Shape of Incisors: Flattened (5 years) Oval (9 years) Round (15 years) Triangular (20 years) Short • Tooth length: Long Medium Cups on incisors: Location:

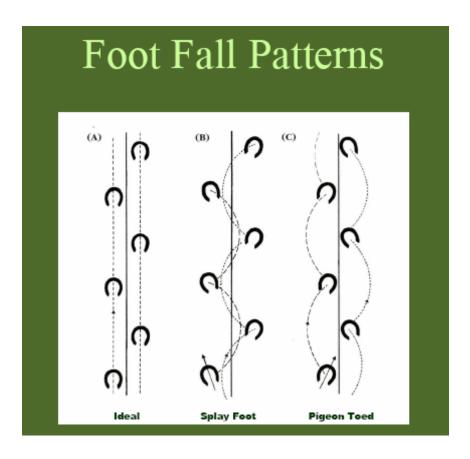
Disappear: lower center 6 yr; lateral 7 yr; corner 8 yr upper center 9 yr; lateral 10 yr; corner 11 yr

Does this horse's teeth need floating? Yes No

OBSERVE HORSE'S MOVEMENT:

(from the side, going away, coming toward at walk and trot, and if time, on lunge line as well -- all 3 gaits)

•	Does the horse overstride at the walk?	Yes	No
•	Does the horse have a ground covering stride?	Yes	No
•	Is the horse short strided?	Yes	No
•	Does the horse have choppy gait?	Yes	No
•	Daisy Cutter?	Yes	No
•	Show signs of Lameness?	Yes	No
•	If yes, where?		
•	Is the horse Stiff?	Yes	No
•	Does the horse Wing?	Yes	No
•	Does the horse Paddle?	Yes	No
•	Does the horse Plait?	Yes	No
•	Does the horse Brush	Yes	No
•	If yes, where?		
•	Does the horse Interfere?	Yes	No
•	If yes, where?		
•	Does the horse Overreach?	Yes	No
•	Does the horse Forge?	Yes	No



(splay foot = wing = toed out) (Pigeon toed = paddle)

WEIGHT ESTIMATE:

Estimating a Horse's Body Weight: $(Heart girth^2 x Length) \div 330 = Weight in lb$

- Measure in inches the heart girth just behind the withers and elbows
- Measure in inches from point of shoulder to point of buttocks.