

Eagle Butte Horsemanship Academy

Course Outline:

Through a holistic approach to horsemanship, the Eagle Butte Horsemanship Program will strive to provide our students with foundational knowledge and opportunities to grow further into equestrian disciplines of their choice. Students will cultivate positive and intentional partnerships with their horses, peers, and community.

With EBHP students will spend time developing individual horsemanship skills, riding foundations, prospect training, equine green certificate programming, portfolio documentation, and CHA certification.

Year 1: (Credit Potential = 14)

- PE 10/20/30 (3 Credits)
- OTH 9924 Equine Operations and Care 33 (6 Credits)
- CCS 1080 Community Volunteerism I (1 Credit)
- HSS 1080 Leadership Fundamentals I (1 Credit)
- AGR 1040 Introduction to Animal Basics (1 Credit)
- AGR 2020 Animal Husbandry/Welfare (1 Credit)
- Portfolio Work (1 Credit)

Year 2: (Credit Potential = 13)

- PE 10/20/30 (3 Credits)
- OTH 9925 Equine Processes and Practices 33 (5 Credits)
- CCS 2080 Community Volunteerism 2 (1 Credit)
- REC 2120 Coaching 1 - CHA (1 Credit)
- HSS 2080 Leadership Fundamentals 2 (1 Credit)
- AGR 2070 Equine I (1 Credit)
- Portfolio Work (1 Credit)

Year 3: (Credit Potential = 12)

- PE 10/20/30 (3 Credits)
- OTh 9926 Equine Husbandry and Systems 33 (5 Credits)
- REC 3120 Coaching 2 - CHA (1 Credit)
- HSS 3020 Mental Health and Wellness (1 Credit)
- AGR 3070 Equine 2 (1 Credit)
- Portfolio Work (1 Credit)

Other Potential Credits:

- Agriculture Project Credits

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Required items:

1. *Riding Helmet (ASTM/SEI-certified, within current expiry date)*
2. *Riding boots (western, with heel)*
3. *Jeans (at least two or three pairs, higher rise and boot cut - not so tight that they restrict movement)*
4. *Winter boots (for catching and turning out horses, chore work)*
5. *Winter jacket (appropriate for grooming and chore work)*
6. *Gloves (leather and cotton, to be used while riding and completing chore work)*
7. *Rope (type and preference will be discussed during instruction)*

Student Requirements:

1. Helmets - Students must wear helmets while riding and may not remove helmets unless given permission from the instructor. If a student wishes to continue to wear a helmet, they are encouraged to do so. Wearing helmets is suggested. Label helmet with student's name.
2. Footwear – Appropriate footwear must always be worn when riding (slip-on, riding heels). Instructors may accept or reject footwear and/or a combination of footwear and stirrup in the interest of keeping students safe while riding. Appropriate footwear must always be worn while handling or feeding animals (sandals and crocs are not acceptable).
3. If students are supplying their own saddle and tack:
It is the responsibility of the student to ensure that all tack fits appropriately and is in good repair, billets must not be frayed or excessively dirty, back cinches clean and rear billets have enough holes to ensure that the rear cinch may be made tight for the purpose of roping and to prevent horses from getting a foot through during initial saddling. Keepers between front and back cinch must be in good repair (no baler twine). Stirrup hobbles (keepers) must be present on all fenders to prevent stirrup from flipping over. Reins must not be excessively worn, dry or cracked to prevent breakage. All tack should be labeled with students' names to avoid confusion of ownership. Instructors reserve the right to approve or reject the use of bits based on function and ability level of horse and rider. Use of spurs is subject to instructor approval for the same reasons.
4. If students are supplying their own horse: Arrangements must be made in advance with Coyote Creek Arena and Instructors. Dewormed before arrival at the arena. Horses must be sound to be used (no permanent lameness) and must be safe to ride at a walk, trot and lope. Less experienced riders may want an aged horse with years worth of riding. If your horse is deemed "unsafe" or "unsound" by instructors, you will be required to provide an alternate horse for classes or use a horse from the facility.
NO STALLIONS.
Vet and hoof care is the responsibility of the student's family.

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Instructors reserve the right to approve or reject horses being ridden by students based on safety and animal welfare.

Rules for Safely Handling Horses

Follow these tips to reduce the hazards:

1. Wear sturdy hard-toed shoes or boots that will protect your feet if the horse or pony steps on them. Do not wear sandals, flip-flops, mesh athletic shoes or any thin shoes in a stable or around horses.
2. Get the horse's attention before approaching or touching and always approach the horse from the front.
3. Be calm and quiet. Sudden moves or loud noises can cause a horse to shy (jump sideways) or kick out.
4. Feed treats from buckets or tubs. Horses can very quickly become greedy and mistake fingers for carrots.
5. When tying, use a quick-release knot or panic snap so that if your horse gets scared and pulls backwards, it can quickly be freed. The feeling of being constrained can make a scared horse panic to the point of hurting itself or you.
6. The safest place to stand is beside your horse's shoulder where you can see each other, or about 10 or more feet away unless you are grooming, tacking up or otherwise interacting with your horse.
7. Never stand directly behind a horse. If you are grooming its tail, stand to one side and pull the tail gently towards you.
8. When cleaning a horse's hooves or putting on leg bandages, don't squat or kneel. Bend over so that if the horse moves you can get out of the way quickly.
9. When grooming, saddling up, or cleaning your horse's stall, tie your horse up. A loose horse in a barn can cause havoc. And don't leave a tied horse unattended. While mucking out (cleaning your horse's stall), it's safest if the horse is turned out or put in another stall.
10. Never loop lead ropes, longe lines, or reins around your hands or any other body part. If your horse pulls away, you could be dragged. Don't tie yourself to a horse in any way.
11. The safest way to lead a horse is with a halter and lead rope. Don't hook your fingers through the halter straps, rings, or the bit. If the horse pulls away, your fingers could be caught, injuring them or catching your hand so that you are dragged.
12. When going through a doorway, make sure the door is wide open so the horse doesn't hit itself on it. This can startle the horse and result in you being trampled or dragged. If the door is narrow, go through first, make the horse wait, and then have it go through after you as you stand to the side.
13. Never duck under the lead rope when a horse is tied. If the horse spooks or strikes out when tied to a wall with a lead rope, you would be in a high risk situation. Keeping a hand on the horse and speaking gently, go around the back end of the horse to the other side.
14. Never leave equipment such as pitchforks, wheelbarrows and muck buckets in the stall or out in the aisle. Do not leave equipment unattended if there is a horse near or about to come into the area. There is a high risk of injury to the horse and the handler if the horse should knock over a pitchfork and get a puncture wound or get tangled in the wheelbarrow or muck bucket and become panicked at the noise and feeling trapped. If you have long hair, tie it back with a braid or secure ponytail. Long hair will frequently become tangled with lead ropes, crossties or other equipment and this can be a dangerous situation. Do not allow your long hair to blow around or fall over your face.

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Never flip your braid or ponytail to your back, but move it slowly out of the way if it falls to the front where it will get in the way.

15. When cleaning out stalls, never leave the shovel, broom or pitchfork in the stall. Equipment left in the stalls can cause injury to the horse. Punctures from a pitchfork covered in manure and bacteria are particularly dangerous for horse or human due to the risk of tetanus.
16. Do not use cell phones while you are handling horses. Keep your cell phone turned off while you are handling horses or near horses. The ring can startle the horse. When you are on the phone, you will not be paying attention to the horse. You can check for messages later, when the horse is safely put back in its stall or turned out.
17. Handlers are never loud or rowdy in their behaviour when near horses. Keep your voice low when around horses as yelling can cause a horse to startle. Do not allow anyone to run, throw things, or make loud noises near the horse.

Coyote Creek Arena Contact:

Ph: 403-866-9732

Address: 5227B Township Road 120, Cypress County, Alberta