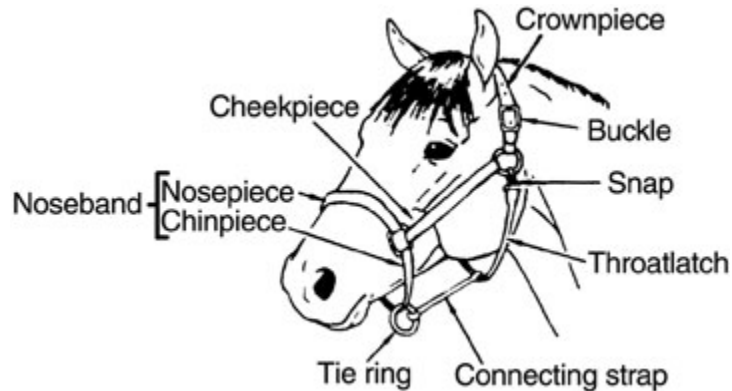


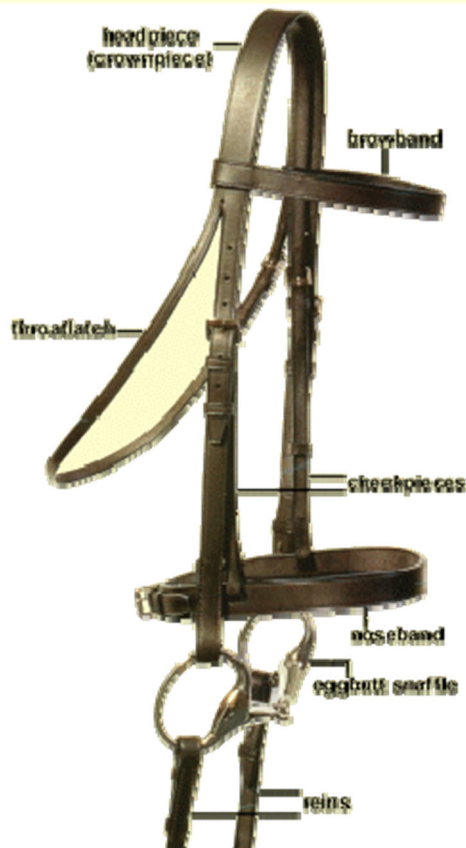
Basic Horse Tack

A halter is used to lead horses in and out of the pasture or to generally work with them when not riding them. Horses are generally ridden in a bridle that has a metal or hard rubber bit that goes into the mouth, although there are also “bitless” bridles and hackamores that are used for riding.

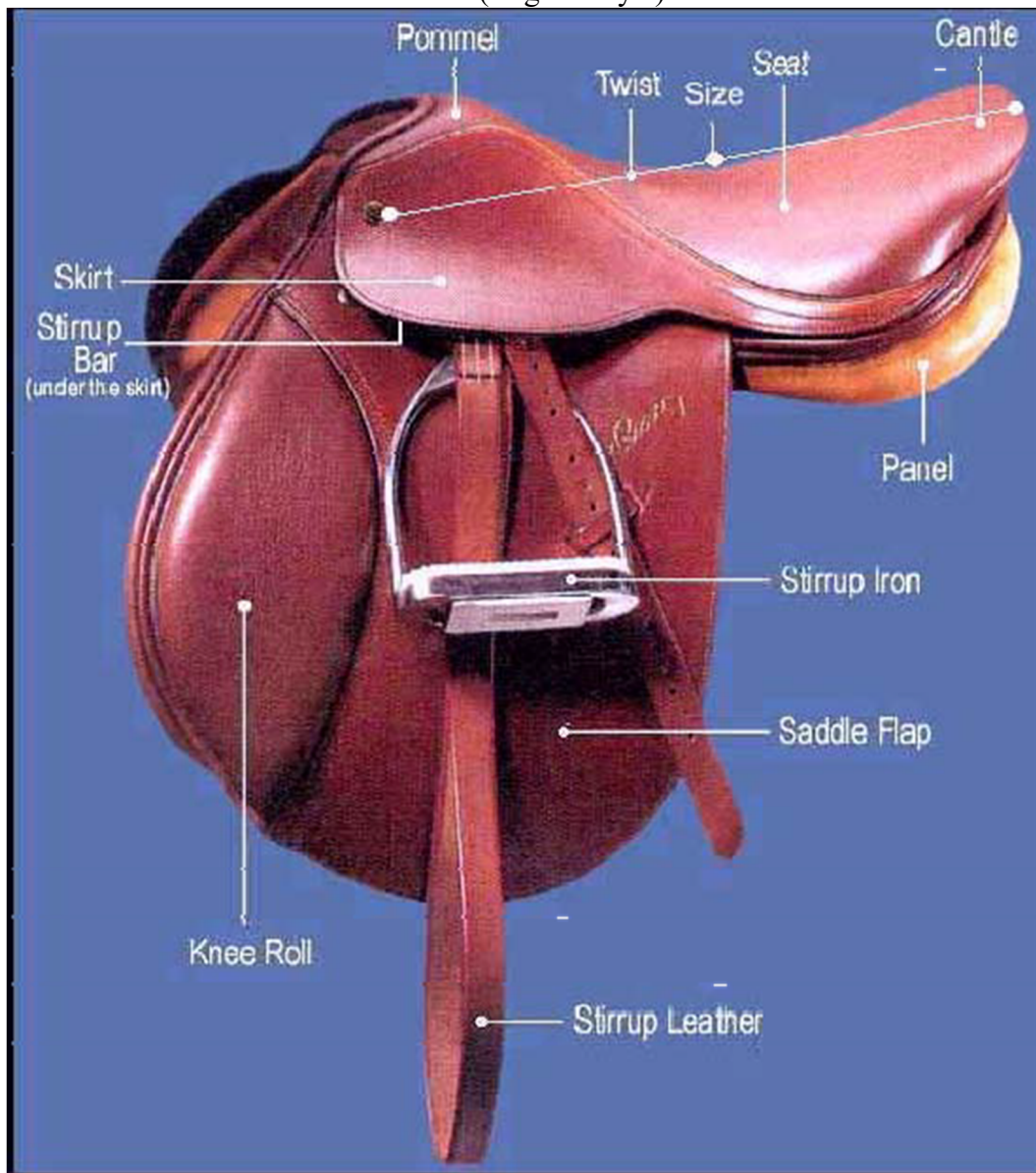
Parts of the Halter



Parts of the Bridle



Parts of the Saddle (English Style)



Tack commonly used at NVTRP

Dressage Saddle



- Has a very straight-cut flap, much longer in length than a jumping saddle which accommodates the longer leg position
- Pommel is a bit higher and the deepest point of the saddle's seat more forward, all to allow for this longer leg position.

All-Purpose Saddle



- This type of saddle does not have a deep seat
- Long, but somewhat forward flap.
- Flaps usually have padding under the leg, for support while jumping.
- The design is intended to be a compromise between the flatter "close contact" jumping saddle with a forward flap, and deep-seated dressage saddle with a long, straight flap.

Dressage Girth



- is shorter than the usual girths
- The dressage saddle has longer billets to keep the buckles out from under the rider's leg

Girth



- Unshaped girths are commonly made of flat, heavy cotton, or padded cotton with nylon webbing reinforcement, or out of leather

Peacock Stirrup



- has a quick-release rubber band on the side that will allow rider's foot to come out in case of a fall
- safety feature should always face away from the horse

"S"-Shaped (or Bent Leg) Stirrup



- has a safety feature of a curved outside leg that will allow for the rider's foot to fall free from the stirrup if a fall should occur
- curved side should always face away from the horse

Traditional Bridle



- basic bridle that carries one bit and usually has one set of reins
- The English bridle is almost always used with some type of cavesson noseband.

Endurance Bridle



- two part bridle that offers the option to quickly remove the bit and cheek pieces (bridle part) while leaving the halter part in place by simply releasing the snaps

Surcingle



Square Pad



Contoured Pad



Mattes Pad



Cashel



Condition of tack

- Tack must be in good, safe condition or it may break and cause an accident
- Worn, cracked or dirty tack can also cause sores on the horse
- ALWAYS CHECK THE CONDITION OF ALL TACK BEFORE USING IT
- If you find a problem, DON'T USE IT, and show an instructor
- All leather must be strong and supple (easy to bend), free from cracks and not dried out
- Cracks with brown powder in them are called dry rot (dry-rotted or cracked leather cannot be used safely).
- Leather that bends around a piece of metal is likely to wear out and crack faster
- Check the stitching on all tack-saddle, bridle, girth, and all other items.
- Any stitching that is broken, missing or coming loose should be fixed before using that item again.
- Billets must be sound and must be stitched firmly to the webbing
- Billets that are thin, stretched, worn out or cracked could break