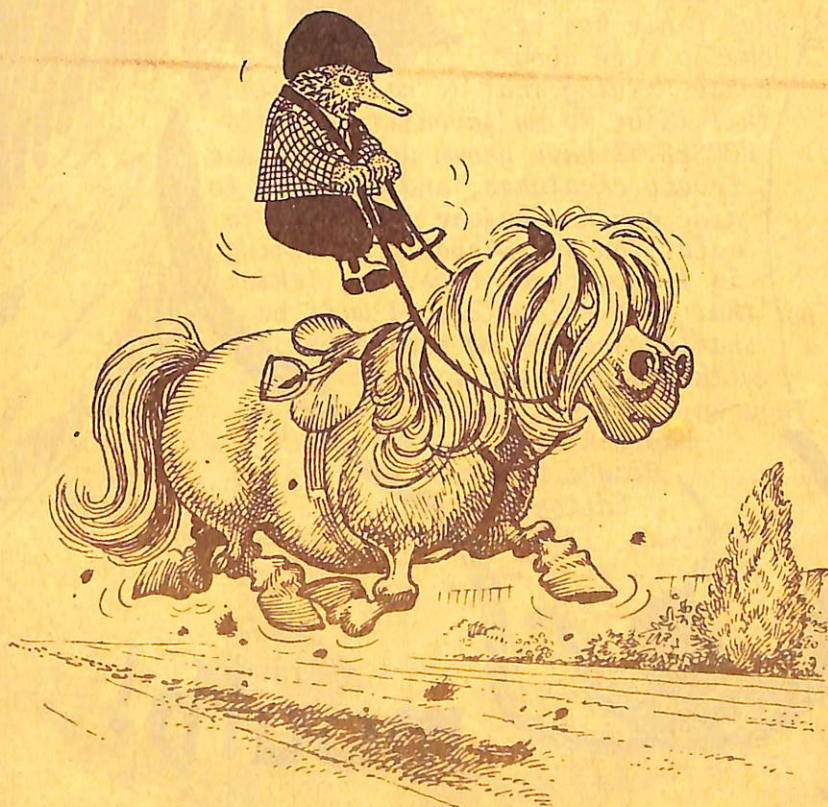
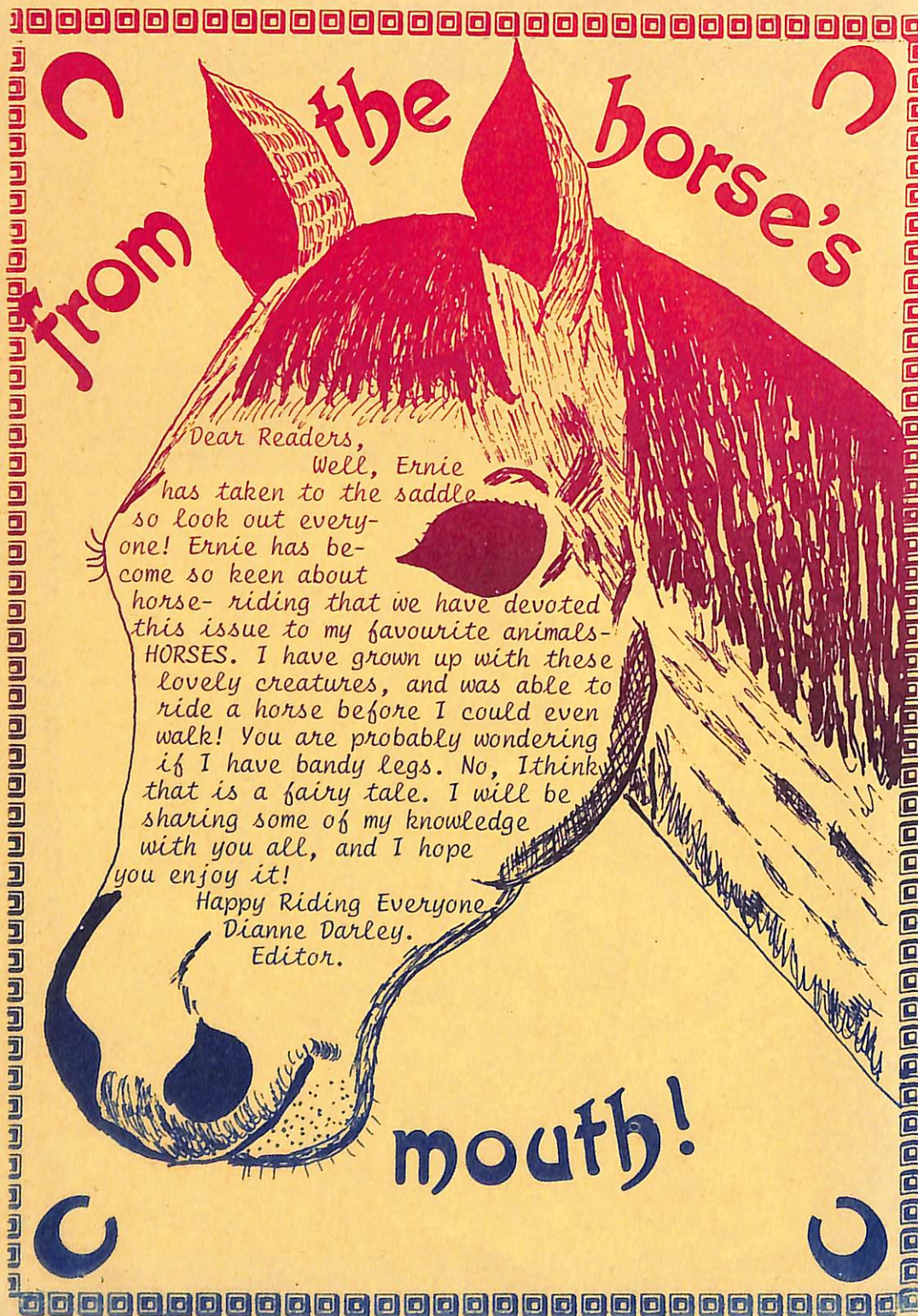


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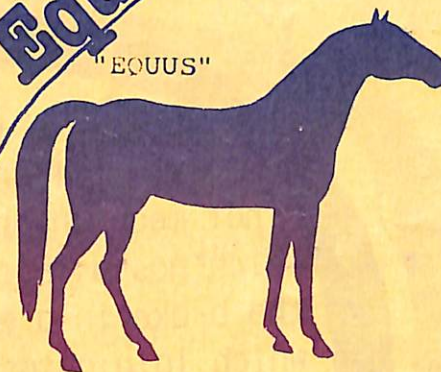
Dear Readers,
Well, Ernie
has taken to the saddle
so look out every-
one! Ernie has be-
come so keen about
horse- riding that we have devoted
this issue to my favourite animals-
HORSES. I have grown up with these
lovely creatures, and was able to
ride a horse before I could even
walk! You are probably wondering
if I have bandy legs. No, I think
that is a fairy tale. I will be
sharing some of my knowledge
with you all, and I hope
you enjoy it!

Happy Riding Everyone
Dianne Darley.
Editor.

A Brief History of the Horse:

Equus

"EQUUS"



EQUUS- this was the first horse
to really look like those
of today. It had a flying
mane and tail and
a hard hoof. It
lived first
in North
America.

HYPHOIPPUS-
This prehistoric
horse began to look
more like the horses
of today. It was still
very small, but the centre
toe was now developing
a thick, horny nail.

Hypohippus



Eohippus

Over 50 million
years ago, lived
one of the loveliest
animals on the face of
the earth- EOHIPPUS. He was
only as large as a medium
sized dog. He was a gentle
animal, his only protection
being his speed. He has survived
through those 50 million years
and come down to us today as a
larger and swifter animal. He
was different having 4 toes.



MESOHIPPUS
was the next
stage, and he had
only 3 toes. He was
also taller than Eohippus.



Mesohippus

Always wear
a safety helmet-
"a riding hat" as
they are known.

Be Safe~ Not Sorry! Safety When Riding.

Always wear
riding boots so
that your feet will
not slip through
the stirrups.



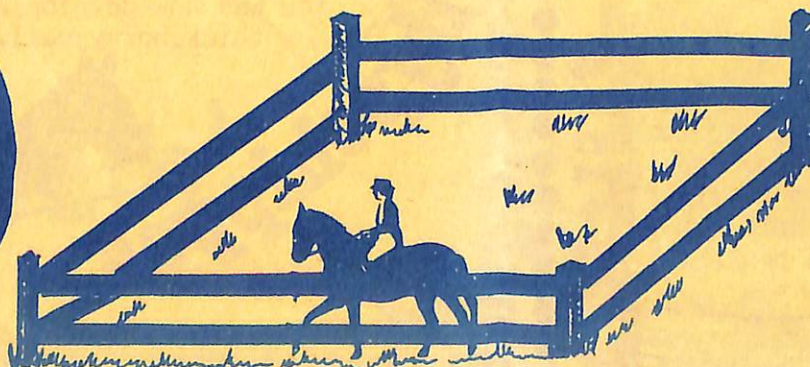
What do
I wear on
my feet
now?

Where are the brakes on this machine?
Do we call out "whoo-oo?" No, this will
not mean anything to your pony. The bridle
which has a "bit" in the pony's mouth is like
the brake in a car. You have hold of the reins
which join onto the bit. The reins are your
controls. To tell your pony to "STOP" you need
to pull the reins back slowly towards you. At
the same time you grip hard with your knees
onto the saddle. These messages tell
your pony to stop.



Riding Boots?
What size do
you take
Sir?

Ride in a
small yard until
you have complete
control over your
pony.



To TURN your pony, once
again you use your controls-
the reins. To move to the right
you move your right rein down
towards your right knee and
pull gently. To turn
left you just do
the opposite.

LOOKING

FEED AND WATER:

A pony needs to have feed every day. If there is good grass in the paddock that may be all he needs. However, during summer, when the grass dries up, you need to hand feed hay, chaff and oats. You need to watch the pony's condition - if he is losing weight you must increase his feed. A pony needs a supply of fresh water daily.

SHADE AND SHELTER:

A pony needs to have shade and shelter in his paddock, so he can get out of the hot sun in summer, and the cold winds and rain in winter. You may like to rug him in winter to keep him warm.



AFTER

YOUR

STEED

SHOEING:

A pony's feet are very important to him. If they are not cared for he will be lame. A farrier takes care of horses' feet. If you ride on the roads, the pony needs shoes. The farrier trims the pony's feet and puts steel shoes on him.

EXERCISE:

Your pony needs to be loved and cared for and should be ridden every day. This will help him to keep fit and healthy.

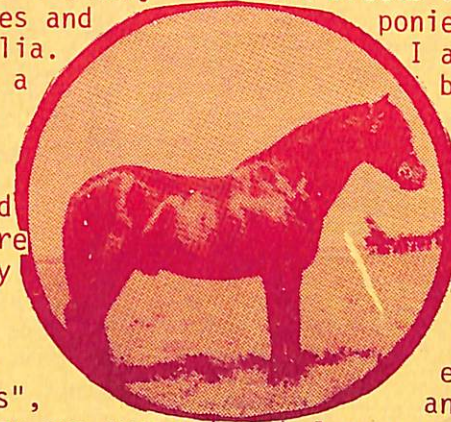


WELSHIES

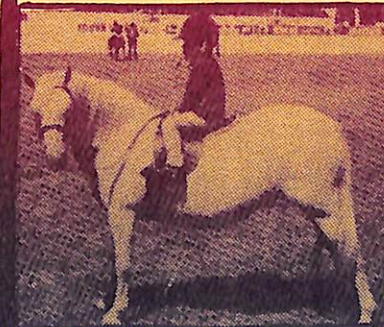


There are many different breeds of horses and ponies in Australia.

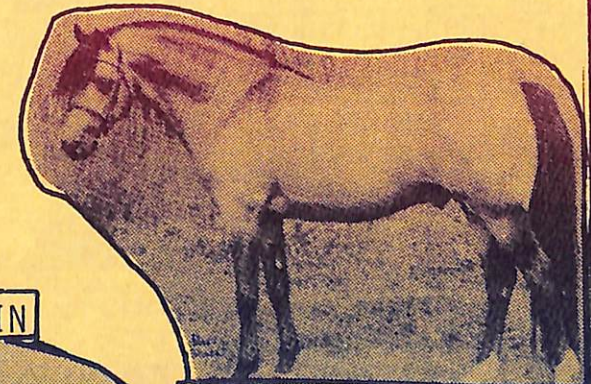
I am going to tell you about a breed called "Welsh Mountain Ponies". this? Well, they and roamed around They have survived and are still there great demand today riding- ponies beauty, lovely able strength and known as "Welshies", who know them. They are grouped as below, according to their size and build ---



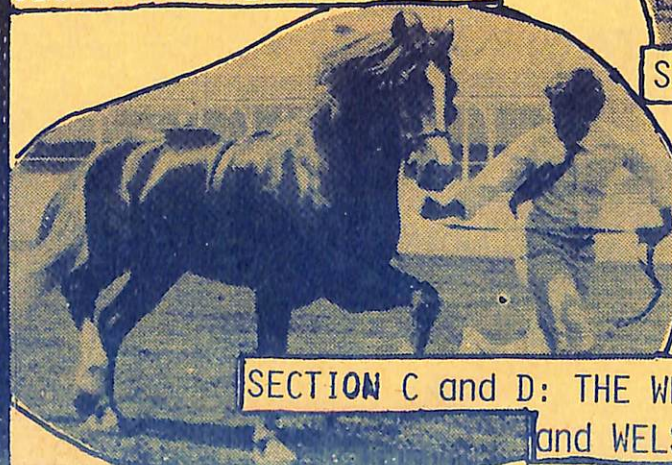
I am going to tell you about a breed called "Welsh Mountain Ponies". Why are they called this? Well, they and roamed around the Welsh mountains the great hardships now. They are in for children's because of their natures and remarkable endurance. They are and are loved by all



SECTION A: WELSH MOUNTAIN



SECTION B: WELSH PONY



SECTION C and D: THE WELSH PONY(COB TYPE) and WELSH COB.

COLOR

*COLOR THE HORSES IN

THE CORRECT COLORS, IF YOU CAN!

The main colors of a horse are:

BAY: a rich mid-brown with a black mane and tail and darker shade of legs.



BROWN: a dark brown on the body, with black legs and tail.



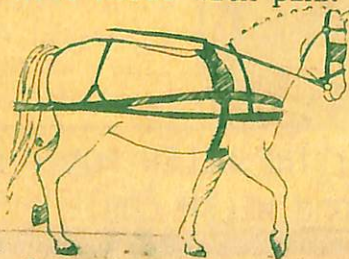
CHESTNUT: varying shades of yellow-orange often with a lighter or darker shade of mane and tail.



BLACK: Black with white markings possible.



ALBINO: a white horse with pink eyes.



GREY: a mixture of black and white hairs, with the white hairs becoming greater as the horse grows older.



PIEBALD: large and uneven shaped patches of black and white. Often called a Pinto.



SKEWBALD: large areas of white with patches of color other than black.



ROAN: a mixing in of white hairs with other colors. A "red-roan" has a mixture of white hairs with a brown body color and looks a reddish tinge.

Special thanks to Norman Thelwell, author of the book "Thelwell's Gymkhana" by METHUEN LONDON, for the cover illustration, and artist Wilma Prohasky.