

# **General information of Horse and its Management**

# Position in Animal kingdom

Kingdom: [Animalia](#)  
Phylum: [Chordata](#)  
Class: [Mammalia](#)  
Order: [Perissodactyla](#)  
Family: [Equidae](#)  
Genus: ***Equus***  
Species: *Equus caballus*  
*Equus asinus*

# Common terminology associated with Swine

- Species: Equus
- Adult male: Stallion
- Adult male breeder: Stud
- Adult female: Mare
- Young born male/ female : Foal
- Young male upto 3 yrs: Colt
- Young female upto 3 yrs: Filly
- Gestation period: 336 days
- Age of Maturity: 15-24 months
- Breeding life 18 years
- Estrous length: 21 days + 5days
- Estrous Period: 4 to 6 days
- Normal temp.: 99.5-101.3 F
- Male: Female= 1:30-40
- RR: 8-16
- HR: 32-44
- Av. Productive life: 20-25 yrs

- Castrated male: Gelding
- Castrated female: Spayed
- Female with offspring: Suckling
- Young weaned male/ female : weanling
- Act of Parturition: foaling
- Act of mating: Covering
- Sound: Neigh
- Meat of Swine: kinophagia
- Volume of Semen: 75 -150 ml
- Sperm count: 150 million/CC
- Best breeding season: Early spring
- First heat after Parturition: 4-14 d

# Milk composition

- C : 6.1 %
- P : 2.7 %
- F : 1.6 %
- M : 0.51 %
- Water: 90 %

# Terminology in Equine Production

**Mare:** A mature female horse of four years of age and given birth of a foal.

**Stallion:** A mature uncastrated male horse of four years of age.

**Gelding:** A castrated male horse of all ages.

**Colt:** A young uncastrated male horse.

**Filly:** A young female horse under 3-4 years of age. After foaling..... mare.

**Foal:** A young horse of either sex under the age of one year such as Colt foal and Filly foal.

**Foaling:** The act of giving birth by mare.

**Foal at foot:** A suckling foal running with its dam/mare.

**Covering:** Mating in horses.

**Broodmare:** A mare that is used for horse breeding.

**Stud:** An establishment where pedigreed stallion being kept for breeding.

**Stud Book:** A list of horses of a particular breed whose parents are known.

**Hand:** A measurement of the height of a horse. One hand is equal to 4 inches. The measurement is usually taken from the ground to the withers.

**Pony:** A horse breed that typically measures shorter than 14.2 hands (58 inches, 147 cm). it is used in sport of polo.

**Horses:** Individual animals of breeds that typically measure over 14.2 hands (148 cm, 58.27 in) of height without shoes and over 14.2½ h (149 cm, 58.66 in) (just) with shoes. **Cut off height: 14 hands**



**Jack:** An uncastrated male donkey or ass.

**Jennet/Jenny:** A female donkey.

**Jockey:** The rider of a horse in horse racing.

**Mule:** Hybrid offspring of a male donkey and a horse mare. Almost always sterile. Mules are noted for their sure-footedness.

**Hinny:** The sterile hybrid offsprings of horse stallion and female donkey.

**Zebroid:** Hybrid offspring of a zebra crossed on another equine.

**Neigh:** A sound made by a horse.

**Stable:** A building in which horses are kept.

**Grooming:** Cleaning horses for hygienic, practical or esthetic reasons.

**Doping:** Illegal use of medicines to improve a horse's performance in racing/showing or to harm an animal to perform poorly by an opponent.

**Farrier:** A professional hoof care specialist who does hoof trimming and horse shoeing.

# Horses

- **Family:** Equidae
- **Scientific name:** *Equus caballus*
- Odd-toed ungulate mammal.
- Important role in transportation, agriculture, sports and warfare.
- **Light riding horses:** 14.0-16.0 hands weighing 386-540 kg. Ex. Arabians, Morgans, Quarter Horses.
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- **Larger riding horses:** 15.2-17 hands weighing 540-680 kg. Ex. Thoroughbreds, American Saddlebreds, Warmbloods.
- **Heavy/draft horses:** 16.0-18.0 hands weighing 680-900 kg. Ex. Clydesdale, Belgian, Percheron and Shire.

# Pony

- Shorter than 14.2 hands (58 inches, 147 cm).
- Ponies often exhibit thicker manes, tails and overall coat.
- Proportionally shorter legs, wider barrels, heavier bone, shorter and thicker necks and short heads with broad foreheads.
- Calmer temperaments than horses and high level of equine intelligence.

# Donkey

- Donkeys' ears are much longer in proportion to their size.
- Straighter necks and back due to lack of true wither.
- Coarse mane and tail.
- Smaller and rounder hooves with more upright pasterns.
- Characteristic brassy bray sound.
- Colors from gray shades of gray-dun to brown, black, light-faced roan.
- Sizes: 36" and under (Miniature Mediterranean), 36.01-48" (Standard), 48.01" to 56" (Large Standard).

# Mule

- Body of a horse with the extremities of a donkey
- Grow taller than both parents due to hybrid vigor
- Stronger than horses.
- Long ears, short thin mane, tail with short hairs
- Legs like the donkey with small and upright hooves
- Stubbornness and bad-tempered but highly intelligent





Thanks