Lec no. 2.

Equine behaviour.

Subject name: animal management.

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SCAN ME

Lecturers link

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Animal management.

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Equine behaviour:

Classification of horses:

Kingdom Animalia: المملكة الحيوانية

Chordata phylum: شعبة الحبليات (ذوات الحبل الشوكي)

Vertebrata sub-phylum: تحت شعبة الفقريات

Mammalia class: صنف الثدييات

Sub-class euthreia: تحت صنف اللبائن ذات المشيمة الحقيقية

Order – ungulate: رتبة ذوات الحافر

Sub –order perisso dactyia: تحت رتبة فردية الاصابع

Family eguidae: العائلة الخيلية

Eguus caballus: الحصان العادي

Breed of horses:

Horses have been domesticated for thousands of years and were used for the purposes of carrying, pulling, and riding. They played an important role in wars. They were also bred for their meat and milk, and their serums were used for medical purposes. With the development of life and industry, the importance of horses began to diminish and was limited to sports.

Horses are divided into four main categories.

1- A group of horses used in the sports and cultural fields.

1-1- Racing horses.

1-2- Horses used in various sports shows.

1-3- Horses used in the tourism field.

1-4- Horses used for sport hunting.

2- Horses used for carrying and pulling.

2-2- Heavy draft horses.

2-3- Medium draft horses.

2-4- Light draft horses.

3- A group of horses used in the production of raw materials.

3-1- Horses used for meat production.

3-2- Horses used to produce milk.

3-3- Horses used to produce serum (blood serum).

4 - A group of horses bred for various uses (shows - hobbies).

1- Draft horses:

It is characterized by its large size and strength of muscles and bones (the back is broad, the forearms are strong, the chest is deep, the four legs are arranged, and the head and neck are fully formed to balance the bulk of the hindquarters).

It is one of the most important types of this type of horse.

The percheron is between 160 - 170 cm long and weighs 650 - 850 kg. Its origin goes back to the Le Perche region in France. It is used in pulling carts and agricultural work, and is usually grey in colour.

Shire: It originated in England, its height is 165-175 cm, its weight is 800-1000 kg, and it is used for pulling heavy weights and agricultural work. It is characterized by the presence of thick hair at the bottom of the leg. The neck is slightly arched and it is considered a slow-moving horse.

Livestock farm horses:

These types are suitable for agricultural work and livestock management, especially in wide pastures. They must be characterized by speed of movement, especially when starting, stopping, dodging and changing the direction of travel. They must also have the strength and weight that enable them to control the calves to be caught. Among the most famous of them are the American Saddle Horses, which are characterized by their small head size. The neck and body are long, and their legs are straight and long.

Race horses:

It is characterized by extreme speed, endurance, and intelligence. It has precise and symmetrical legs, a rather long neck, and a head that tends to be small in size. The muscles are long, smooth, and smooth, and are examples of this type of horse. Thoroughbred horses that are 155-170 cm tall and weigh 350-500 kg.

Pony horses:

Small in size and beautiful in appearance, they are used in circuses and are divided according to their origins into (Pony Iceland, Pony Scotland, Pony Wales).

Arabian horse:

It is considered one of the most famous breeds in the world and its origins go back to Asian horses. It originated in the Arabian Peninsula and from there it moved to all countries of the world.

The Arabian horse participated in the formation of most European breeds due to its beauty and characteristics, as it is characterized by a small head, large bright eyes, wide nostrils, a wide jaw, a slightly arched neck, soft hair, and strong legs. It is also distinguished by its agility, and its height reaches 145 - 165 cm.

The most important behaviours (natures) of horses:

1- It is considered friendly to humans and most responsive to his training and commands.

2- it is distinguished by their love of music, as they sway her knights to the tunes of the drum and flute.

3- It is distinguished by its intelligence, as it distinguishes the footsteps of its owner before it sees it.

4- Stallions defend their females.

5- Horses are loyal to their owners, especially if he is the one taking care of them.

6- Female horses have strong relationships, unlike the relationships between males.

The most important basic points about its control, handling and care methods.

1- Not all types of animals respond to control and care methods in the same way. This is due to the presence of anatomical and behavioural differences among them. For example, control methods that are used for cows and sheep cannot be used for horses and vice versa.

2- The response of animals to methods of control and care varies depending on the breeds within the animal species. The Arabian horse breed is characterized by nervousness, unlike the English horse breed, which is characterized by calm.

Anatomical features between Arabian horses and other breeds:

1- The coccygeal vertebra of the tail reveals only 16 than other which are 18.
2- Has 5 instead of 6 lumber vertebra but shorter and stronger.
3- Thoracic vertebra is 17 instead of 18.
4- The shaft of ulna completes its length with the radius (that mean radius and ulna are the same length).
5- The capacity of the brain cavity amount to 715 ml. and it's bigger than other horses which is the reason why Arabian horses more smart than others.
6- The stomach smaller in Arabian than others.