

1: 39 best Thoroughbreds in Action images on Pinterest | Horse racing, Thoroughbred horse and Horse

A lovely rare white Japanese Thoroughbred race horse named "White Vessel. never seen a white thoroughbred before Find this Pin and more on Thoroughbreds in Action by The Tony Leonard Collection.

Most races are run on tracks constructed solely for harness racing some with banked turns , but a few tracks conduct both harness and Thoroughbred flat racing. North American harness horses earn a "mark" a record , which is their fastest winning time at that distance. Harness races involve a good deal of strategy. Though the vast majority of races are one mile, races are contested on several different size tracks. Certain horses are better on the smaller tracks and others are better on the 1 mile tracks because of the fewer number of turns. Also, on the shorter tracks early speed is important, while the longer stretch run of a mile track favors horses with late speed for come-from-behind wins. Usually, several drivers will contend for the lead away from the gate. They then try to avoid getting "boxed in" as the horses form into two lines "one on the rail and the other outside" in the second quarter-mile. They may decide to go to the front; to race on the front on the outside "first over", a difficult position ; or to race with "cover" on the outside. On the rail behind the leader is a choice spot, known as the "pocket", and a horse in that position is said to have a "garden trip". Third on the rail is an undesirable spot, known on small tracks as the "death hole". As the race nears the three-quarter mile mark, the drivers implement their tactics for advancing their positions "going to the lead early; circling the field; moving up an open rail; advancing behind a horse expected to tire and so on. Harness horses accelerate during the final quarter-mile of a race. The finish of a harness race is exciting, and often extremely close. The judges have a photo-finish camera to help them determine the order of finish if needed. Until the s harness tracks featured a rail on the inside, much like the one at Thoroughbred tracks. This "hub rail" was replaced with a row of short pylons usually of a flexible material , which mark the inside boundary of the course. This change was mainly for safety reasons; it allows a driver to pull off to the inside of the course if necessary, such as when their horse breaks stride but they cannot move to the outside due to being boxed in, thus avoiding injury to himself, his horse, and other competitors. This change allowed another innovation, "open-stretch racing". As of open-lane racing is not universal. An additional lane is available to the inside of where the rail would have been. If the race leader is positioned on the rail at the top of the homestretch, that leader is required by rule to maintain that line or move further out , while horses behind the leader can move into the open lane with room to pass the leader if possible. This solves a common problem, in which trailing horses are "boxed in" behind the leader, with another horse outside. It makes races more wide-open, with potentially higher payoffs "and more attractive to bettors. Australia and New Zealand[edit] Further information: Harness racing in New Zealand Australian racing differs from North American racing in that metric distances are used, generally above the equivalent of one mile and horses are classed by how many wins they have. Another large difference is that in Australian racing the leader does not have to hand up the lead to any horse that challenges, often leaving a horse parked outside the leader in the " death seat " or simply "the death" known as "facing the breeze" in New Zealand , as this horse covers more ground than the leader. Australian racing generally has more horses in each race; a field of 12 or 13 is not uncommon. This generally means that with the smaller tracks a "three wide train" starts as the field gets the bell at signal their final lap. New Zealand racing is quite similar to that of Australia. Many horses are able to easily "cross the Tasman " and compete as well on either side of the sea that separates Australia and New Zealand. These lanes do not operate on all tracks and have been a point of argument between many industry participants. Modern Starting gates used in Australia now include Auto start. The modern Starting gates use only a driver for steering the vehicle and a starter in the rear to observe the race and call a false start if required. The start speed, acceleration, score up distance, and gate closing are controlled via a computer system, which takes control of the vehicle and provides a printout at the end of the score up. The harness racing industry conducts an annual Grand Circuit, which includes many of the most prestigious races for both pacers and trotters. Founded in and first conducted in at four tracks, the Grand Circuit now visits 17 tracks as of the upcoming season. Australia and New Zealand[edit] The marquee event of Australasian racing is the Inter Dominion Series, which includes a

pacing series and a trotting series. The series is held yearly and rotated around the Australian State Controlling Bodies and once every four years the Inter Dominion Championships are held in New Zealand. For the younger horses there are series that stem from yearling sales including the Australian Pacing Gold and an Australasian Breeders Crown. Practically all races in Europe are trotting races. A yearly Grand Circuit tour for the top trotters includes a number of prestigious European races. All notable racing nations also host their own highly regarded premier events for young horses. Saddled events are also commonplace in France and though less frequent, they are not considered exceptional in other European trotting nations.

2: Horses in Action :: The Show

In a little over 2 minutes on the track Choisir put Australian thoroughbreds on the map like never before when he won the Gr.1 Golden Jubilee S. and the Gr.2 King's Stand S. at Royal Ascot within 5 days of each other.

Terminology[edit] The male parent of a horse, a stallion , is commonly known as the sire and the female parent, the mare , is called the dam. Both are genetically important, as each parent provides half of the genetic makeup of the ensuing offspring, called a foal. Contrary to popular misuse, "colt" refers to a young male horse only; "filly" is a young female. Though many horse owners may simply breed a family mare to a local stallion in order to produce a companion animal, most professional breeders use selective breeding to produce individuals of a given phenotype , or breed. Alternatively, a breeder could, using individuals of differing phenotypes, create a new breed with specific characteristics. A horse is "bred" where it is foaled born. Thus a colt conceived in England but foaled in the United States is regarded as being bred in the US. Some breeds denote the country, or state, where conception took place as the origin of the foal. That individual may not have had anything to do with the mating of the mare. In the horse breeding industry, the term "half-brother" or "half-sister" only describes horses which have the same dam, but different sires. The terms paternal half-sibling, and maternal half-sibling are also often used. Three-quarter siblings are horses out of the same dam, and are by sires that are either half-brothers i. The female line of descent always appears at the bottom of a tabulated pedigree and is therefore often known as the bottom line. It also is sometimes used as a euphemism for the practice of inbreeding , a practice that is generally frowned upon by horse breeders, though used by some in an attempt to fix certain traits. Estrous cycle of the mare[edit] See also: The mare welcomes the stallion by lowering her rear and lifting her tail. The estrous cycle also spelled oestrous controls when a mare is sexually receptive toward a stallion, and helps to physically prepare the mare for conception. It generally occurs during the spring and summer months, although some mares may be sexually receptive into the late fall, and is controlled by the photoperiod length of the day , the cycle first triggered when the days begin to lengthen. The estrous cycle lasts about 19â€”22 days, with the average being 21 days. As the days shorten, the mare returns to a period when she is not sexually receptive, known as anestrus. Anestrus â€” occurring in the majority of, but not all, mares â€” prevents the mare from conceiving in the winter months, as that would result in her foaling during the harshest part of the year, a time when it would be most difficult for the foal to survive. This cycle contains 2 phases: Estrus, or Follicular, phase: Estrogen is secreted by the follicle. Ovulation occurs in the final 24â€”48 hours of estrus. Diestrus, or Luteal, phase: The corpus luteum secretes progesterone. Effects on the reproductive system during the estrous cycle[edit] Changes in hormone levels can have great effects on the physical characteristics of the reproductive organs of the mare, thereby preparing, or preventing, her from conceiving. This edema decreases following ovulation, and the muscular tone increases. High levels of progesterone do not cause edema within the uterus. The uterus becomes flaccid during anestrus. The secretions of the cervix increase. High progesterone levels during diestrus cause the cervix to close and become toned. The vagina becomes relaxed and secretions increase. Becomes dry, and closes more tightly, during diestrus. The cycle begins when the increased day length causes the pineal gland to reduce the levels of melatonin , thereby allowing the hypothalamus to secrete GnRH. GnRH Gonadotropin releasing hormone: Stimulates maturation of the follicle, which then in turn secretes estrogen. Unlike most mammals, the mare does not have an increase of LH right before ovulation. Levels of FSH rise slightly at the end of estrus, but have their highest peak about 10 days before the next ovulation. FSH is inhibited by inhibin see below , at the same time LH and estrogen levels rise, which prevents immature follicles from continuing their growth. Mares may however have multiple FSH waves during a single estrous cycle, and diestrus follicles resulting from a diestrus FSH wave are not uncommon, particularly in the height of the natural breeding season. Additionally, it causes behavioral changes in the mare, making her more receptive toward the stallion, and causes physical changes in the cervix, uterus, and vagina to prepare the mare for conception see above. Estrogen peaks 1â€”2 days before ovulation, and decreases within 2 days following ovulation. Progesterone is therefore lowest during the estrus phase, and increases during diestrus. It decreases 12â€”15

days after ovulation, when the corpus luteum begins to decrease in size. First secreted by the endometrial cups around the 36th day of gestation, peaking around day 60, and decreasing after about days of gestation. Also help to stimulate the growth of the fetal gonads. When an early foal is desired, barn managers will put the mare "under lights" by keeping the barn lights on in the winter to simulate a longer day, thus bringing the mare into estrus sooner than she would in nature. Mares signal estrus and ovulation by urination in the presence of a stallion, raising the tail and revealing the vulva. A stallion, approaching with a high head, will usually nicker, nip and nudge the mare, as well as sniff her urine to determine her readiness for mating. Once fertilized, the oocyte egg remains in the oviduct for approximately 5. The initial single cell combination is already dividing and by the time of entry into the uterus, the egg might have already reached the blastocyst stage. The gestation period lasts for about eleven months, or about days normal average range 350 days. During the early days of pregnancy, the conceptus is mobile, moving about in the uterus until about day 16 when "fixation" occurs. Shortly after fixation, the embryo proper so called up to about 35 days will become visible on trans-rectal ultrasound about day 21 and a heartbeat should be visible by about day 25. After the formation of the endometrial cups and early placentation is initiated 35-40 days of gestation the terminology changes, and the embryo is referred to as a fetus. True implantation invasion into the endometrium of any sort does not occur until about day 35 of pregnancy with the formation of the endometrial cups, and true placentation formation of the placenta is not initiated until about day 40 and not completed until about days of pregnancy. The fetus sex can be determined by day 70 of the gestation using ultrasound. Halfway through gestation the fetus is the size of between a rabbit and a beagle. Colts are carried on average about 4 days longer than fillies. Mares are given vaccinations against diseases such as the Rhinopneumonitis EHV-1 virus which can cause abortions as well as vaccines for other conditions that may occur in a given region of the world. Pre-foaling vaccines are recommended 4-6 weeks prior to foaling to maximize the immunoglobulin content of the colostrum in the first milk. Exercise is healthy, though should be moderated when a mare is heavily in foal. However, during this time, the mare may be provided supplemental vitamins and minerals, particularly if forage quality is questionable. Energy requirements during these last few months, and during the first few months of lactation are similar to those of a horse in full training. Trace minerals such as copper are extremely important, particularly during the tenth month of pregnancy, for proper skeletal formation. Foaling[edit] A mare in the early stages of labor Mares due to foal are usually separated from other horses, both for the benefit of the mare and the safety of the soon-to-be-delivered foal. In addition, separation allows the mare to be monitored more closely by humans for any problems that may occur while giving birth. In the northern hemisphere a special foaling stall that is large and clutter free is frequently used, particularly by major breeding farms. Originally, this was due in part to a need for protection from the harsh winter climate present when mares foal early in the year, but even in moderate climates, such as Florida, foaling stalls are still common because they allow closer monitoring of mares. Smaller breeders often use a small pen with a large shed for foaling, or they may remove a wall between two box stalls in a small barn to make a large stall. In the milder climates seen in much of the southern hemisphere, most mares foal outside, often in a paddock [14] [15] built specifically for foaling, especially on the larger stud farms. On the other hand, some breeders, particularly those in remote areas or with extremely large numbers of horses, may allow mares to foal out in a field amongst a herd, but may also see higher rates of foal and mare mortality in doing so. Most mares foal at night or early in the morning, and prefer to give birth alone when possible. Labor is rapid, often no more than 30 minutes, and from the time the feet of the foal appear to full delivery is often only about 15 to 20 minutes. Once the foal is born, the mare will lick the newborn foal to clean it and help blood circulation. In a very short time, the foal will attempt to stand and get milk from its mother. A foal should stand and nurse within the first hour of life. To create a bond with her foal, the mare licks and nuzzles the foal, enabling her to distinguish the foal from others. Some mares are aggressive when protecting their foals, and may attack other horses or unfamiliar humans that come near their newborns. While most horse births happen without complications, many owners have first aid supplies prepared and a veterinarian on call in case of a birthing emergency. If the placenta is not removed from the stall after it is passed, a mare will often eat it, an instinct from the wild, where blood would attract predators. Foal care[edit] A foal with its mother, or dam Foals develop rapidly, and within a few hours a wild foal can

travel with the herd. In domestic breeding, the foal and dam are usually separated from the herd for a while, but within a few weeks are typically pastured with the other horses. Foals are typically weaned at 4–8 months of age, although in the wild a foal may nurse for a year. How breeds develop[edit] See also: List of horse breeds Beyond the appearance and conformation of a specific type of horse, breeders aspire to improve physical performance abilities. This concept, known as matching "form to function," has led to the development of not only different breeds, but also families or bloodlines within breeds that are specialists for excelling at specific tasks. In the meantime, in northern Europe, the locally adapted heavy horse with a thick, warm coat was domesticated and put to work as a farm animal that could pull a plow or wagon. This animal was later adapted through selective breeding to create a strong but rideable animal suitable for the heavily armored knight in warfare. Then, centuries later, when people in Europe wanted faster horses than could be produced from local horses through simple selective breeding, they imported Arabians and other oriental horses to breed as an outcross to the heavier, local animals. This led to the development of breeds such as the Thoroughbred, a horse taller than the Arabian and faster over the distances of a few miles required of a European race horse or light cavalry horse. Another cross between oriental and European horses produced the Andalusian, a horse developed in Spain that was powerfully built, but extremely nimble and capable of the quick bursts of speed over short distances necessary for certain types of combat as well as for tasks such as bullfighting. Later, the people who settled the Americas needed a hardy horse that was capable of working with cattle. Thus, Arabians and Thoroughbreds were crossed on Spanish horses, both domesticated animals descended from those brought over by the Conquistadors, and feral horses such as the Mustangs, descended from the Spanish horse, but adapted by natural selection to the ecology and climate of the west. These crosses ultimately produced new breeds such as the American Quarter Horse and the Criollo of Argentina. In modern times, these breeds themselves have since been selectively bred to further specialize at certain tasks. One example of this is the American Quarter Horse.

3: Online Thoroughbred Auction | www.enganchecubano.com

Horse Racing Games - Best Horse Jumping & Horse Riding Games. Do Horse Training in Horse Simulator. Play Horse Derby Cup in Horse Race Championship.

When you show movement in a drawing your whole picture will come to life. Most of us start out drawing them in a stand still position. And that is good, especially in the beginning. It helps us to get the proportions right. If you have not read *Horse Drawing Made Simple* you may want to do so before attempting this lesson. Horses are most beautiful when they are moving. Did you ever notice that horses are prettier when they are misbehaving? Yes I said it! This is the artist in me talking. As an artist you just gotta love it! Think about some of the most attractive poses a horse can take. Running, trotting, prancing, rearing, head tossing, bucking, spooking, shying and fighting to name a few. These action poses give horse drawings interest and strong story telling drama. *Drawing Horses - Start With Stick Figures* The fastest way to start drawing horses in action is to play with stick figures. Stick figure practice lessons are stepping stones to masterpieces. The goal it is play with lines and angles that show movement and action. Really think about how a horse moves. When a horse is bucking, where is his head? What would his front legs be doing and what would be a fun angle for the back legs to take? When a horse is tossing his head how does that affect the mane? What would a startled horse be doing with his feet and how would the neck be turned? Can you show even more expression and movement with the eyes and ears? It is the answers to questions like these that will give you great horse action poses. Start with stick figures. Will the chest and rump be even or will one be higher than the other? Is the head held high or low? Is there an arch in the neck? Is the back straight, hunched or flexed? How many feet does the horse have planted on the ground to maintain his balance? Is one hip or shoulder dropped down? That is why beginners start out with a simple side view. It reduces the challenge. This is a trick that I have found very helpful when dealing with odd angles. Pretend the horse is made of glass and you can see through to the other side. Go ahead and lightly sketch the leg that would be hidden from view. Draw a line from one hip joint to the other see yellow highlight. Do the same for the shoulders. These lines will act as guide posts to help you properly size and place legs that are on the far side of your horse. Remember that legs on the far side of a horse will be slightly smaller than the ones up front and closest. Another big challenge is dealing with foreshortened limbs. Foreshortening is what happens when an object is coming at you, either straight on or at an angle. This is common for hoofs and legs. When an object is foreshortened you will not be able to see the whole thing. Not only will part of it be hidden from view, but the part of the object that is closest will seem distorted because it will be larger than the portion toward the back. To wrap you brain around foreshortening try this trick. Lightly sketch the leg as a simple cylinder at whatever angle your leg is coming from. It might take a couple of tries, but you can draw a cylinder at an angle. Now draw a stick skeleton of circles and lines to represent the joints and leg bones inside the cylinder. Now that you have a stick figure for a guideline, erase the cylinder and draw in the rest of the leg. Remember the golden rule. Your eraser is your friend. Keep at it until you get it just right. Draw lots and lots of stick figures in different action poses. Draw crazy stuff like horses rolling and prancing and biting each other. After you have experimented with a few creative poses, take your favorites and turn them into full blown drawings. Drawing horses in action is fun and rewarding. Draw lots of stick figures. Your horse drawings will progress faster if you stay relaxed and easy about it.

4: Barefoot Horses In Action

Galloping through meadows, soaring over obstacles, bucking off rodeo riders, or thundering down the stretch, horses caught in action are exciting to behold.

5: Horses In Action - The Gawler Show

If the section you wish to enter isn't open yet, it will be soon! Keep checking this page or contact the Royal Show office

THOROUGHBREDS IN ACTION pdf

on during office hours for more information or Contact Us.

6: Race horses, Rainbow Glass Ranch Ferron, UT Horses In Action

HORSES - IN - ACTION Competitors with horses, floats, support group, will enter through the Main Gate and have sole access to the left-hand side of the oval. Entry will be by Ticket. Entry will be by Ticket.

7: Horses In Action - Free downloads and reviews - CNET www.enganchecubano.com

Here you will find several pictures and videos of RGR horses in Action. From Horse Racing and Barrel Racing, to Team Roping Heading and Heeling, RGR horses can do it all!

8: How to Draw Horses: Horses in Action, Horse Anatomy by Walter T. Foster

Watch the official trailer for #Thoroughbreds, starring Anya Taylor-Joy, Olivia Cooke and Anton Yelchin. Childhood friends Lily and Amanda reconnect in suburban Connecticut after years of growing.

9: Horse breeding - Wikipedia

Horses brought in and getting tacked up in preparation for a days work. Smokey Mtn. Stables has a broad representaiion of breeds. Among their horses are Percherons, Belgians, Appaloosas, Paso Finos, Tennessee Walking Horses, Quarter Horses, Thoroughbreds, Arabs and Paints.

Home economics for home schoolers, from Pearables Village elections in China Them and us? : rebuilding the ruins in Liverpool U00a7 2. Sanctus, 320 Book 3. Implementation and resources. The mansion on the hill Shooting . o i35 XI Accessories Pokemon xy official strategy guide Reading and More Grade 6 (The Home Study Collection) Developing counsellor supervision Contemporary auditing real issues and cases 10th edition Murder mystery 8 people Boyds combined business directory for 1875-6 Ile c users xsumm_000 s ada376096. Use the test booklet Husqvarna 266 se serial 1621 083035 manual Case management in human service practice Getting fit for hiking and backpacking Monster Crappie (Instructional Fishing Series, Volume 5) Privacy in peril : peer review meets judicial review Dewey Decimal Classification Index and Relative Index Kamasutra original book How to Rock Climb! 4th (How To Climb Series) Master Skills Reading 40. Precaution at Mina . 25 Where the Ox Does Not Plow Theoretical perspectives on psychosocial development 21st century teaching and learning skills Katawan Ana P. Ebo Seeing the darkness A History of the Munster Anabaptists Say you love me donna marie rogers Comparative studies in software acquisition Space Case (Totally Spies Ready-to-Read) Pierre Janet on hallucinations, paranoia, and schizophrenia Andrew Moskowitz .[et al.] OPEN LETTERS, EDITORIALS COMMENTARY The life and humor of Rosie ODonnell Toward A Psychology of Situations Residential fuelwood consumption and production in the plains states, 1994 To deprave and corrupt-