

NEW BRUNSWICK EQUESTRIAN ASSOCIATION EC ENGLISH RIDER 6 - "challenge" RUBRIC - PILOT

<u>NOTE:</u> Students "challenging" an EC English Rider Level may be asked to show evidence and answer questions on all materials in the "challenged" Rider Level as well as all prior EC English Rider Levels. Candidates are required to write all of the Written Tests for the challenged Rider Level plus all previous Rider Levels. Candidates are required to Meet Standard in the Ridden components of the challenged Rider Level.

Resource materials: Equestrian Canada English Rider Manuals 1-2, 3-5 and 6-8 plus the Stable Management in Canada Manual.

	Criteria - E. Rider 6	Evidences PRACTICAL HORSEMANSHIP/Stable Management
	POLO BANDAGES – Apply to a front	
	and back leg	NOTE: Polo Bandages worn during the Lunging module may be evaluated at that time.
		• Apply a Polo Bandage to a front and hind leg cupping ergot to just below hock/carpal joints.
1	Discuss using this bandage.	- Discuss fit, tension, securing bandage, etc.
	- Advantages	- List the advantages of using this bandage and where you would want to use them.
	- Disadvantages	- List the disadvantages of using this bandage and where you would avoid using them.
2	SHIPPING BANDAGES - Apply to a	
	front and back leg	• Apply a Shipping Bandage to a front and hind leg covering heels and coronet bands to just below
		hock/carpal joints.
	Discuss using this bandage.	- Discuss fit, tension, securing bandage, etc.
	- Advantages	- List the advantages of using this bandage and where you would want to use them.
	- Disadvantages	- List the disadvantages of using this bandage and where you would avoid using them.
	STABLE BANDAGES – Apply to a front and back leg	• Apply a Stable Pandage to a front and hind log from bottom of fotlack (graat to just below
		 Apply a Stable Bandage to a front and hind leg from bottom of fetlock/ergot to just below hock/carpal joints.
3	Discuss using this bandage.	- Discuss fit, tension, securing bandage, etc.
	- Advantages	- List the advantages of using this bandage and where you would want to use them.
	- Disadvantages	- List the disadvantages of using this bandage and where you would avoid using them.
	RUNNING & STANDING	
	MARTINGALE	• Where possible tack will be fitted onto an unfamiliar horse.
4	 Demonstrate & discuss fitting 	
-		
	BREASTPLATE	• Know when equipment is applicable and when it can be worn in the show ring.
	- Demonstrate & discuss fitting	
	PULLING A MANE	Mane Pull:
5	- Demonstrate & discuss	- Demonstrate
5	RESTRAINT METHODS	Restraint Methods:
	- Demonstrate & discuss methods	- List various methods and describe how to apply and use them
-	T, P,R - temperature, pulse and	
-	respiration	Demonstrate how to take Temperature, Pulse and Respiration
6	- Demonstrate how to take	• know the range of values for each
	- Know values of each	know bio-security concerns re-thermometers
	STABLE SHEET	Student must put on and remove a blanket, with leg straps and belly straps.
	 Put on and remove 	
7		
	BLANKETS (3 TYPES)	• Students should be able to identify three different types of blankets, sheets or coolers and give
	- Identify each	examples of when they are used.
<u> </u>	- reason to use each one HAY NET	
_	- Demonstrate how to safely tie up	• Safely tie up a hay net with attention to the proper height, hay net support and the type of knot
8	a hay net	 Safely the up a hay net with attention to the proper height, hay net support and the type of knot used.
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9	GENERAL IMPRESSION	Candidate presentation, confidence & safety awareness
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	Criteria - E. Rider 6	Evidences LUNGING
		Lunging Phase
1.	PRESENTATION - Horse & Handler present well EQUIPMENT - Side Reins fit and are used effectively	 Presentation: (A suitably trained horse required) handler & horse tacked with proper fitting tack and equipment boots or bandages on all four legs, overreach boots, bridle, saddle & side reins. A lunging cavesson, halter over bridle or Barnum method is acceptable Alternate methods: Describe different equipment/methods that can be used when lunging. Understanding: fit & use of side reins
2.	SAFETY - Gloves worn, no spurs - Helmets recommended TECHNIQUE - Confidence -Voice - Body Language - Control of circle size - Proficient use of equipment	 Whip - Do not drop whip. Demonstrate efficient confident effective use of whip. Side reins - Safely secure side reins when not in use as per instructions in E. Rider 6-8 Manual. Demonstrate effective use of side reins when attached and affecting horse. Bridle & Saddle - Safely secure riding reins and stirrups. Confidence - shows comfort with equipment, technique and control. Voice - effective use of voice commands & tone of voice. Body language – appropriate/effective use of body language to control horse. Control of circle- size & shape appropriate; handler doesn't wander.
3.	RECOGNIZE FREE FORWARD MOVEMENT - Recognize behind the bit - Recognize over-bent - Direction change (not necessarily demonstrate)	 Recognize free forward movement Describe what to look for when free forward movement is demonstrated. Recognize when the horse is behind the bit or over-bent. May not have to demonstrate but must know why, how and when a direction change is required.
	Criteria - E. Rider 6	Evidences RIDING PHASE - FLAT Riding Phase
1.	POSITION:	Position at all paces in basic seat
2.	WARM UP:	 Efficient use of time allotment arena safety Demonstrate and discuss effective warm up
3.	FIGURES: • accuracy and shape MOVEMENTS: • evenness • smoothness of pace • evide.nce of bend	 Circles: 15M in canter – consistent rhythm, impulsion & bend. The candidate may not maintain consistent stride length & forwardness while on the circle but should do so on the long sides. Avoid a marked increase in the speed of the horse after riding the circle and returning to the straight line. 3-loop serpentine wall-to-wall in trot: Bend (the horse may lose some rhythm, balance or forwardness through the change of bend) Shaping of loops (½ circles connected by 2 or 3 steps of straightness) Forwardness of pace - The rider should be able to recognize if some impulsion has been lost throughout the movement and discuss with evaluator if required. Non-progressive transitions Ability to accomplish non-progressive transitions
4.	EFFECTIVENESS:	 Consistency of rhythm and impulsion in all paces & movements Ability to ride leg to hand and maintain contact
	FLAT TEST:	Overall ability to produce a confident, well executed accurate ride appropriate to the level.
5.		



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	Criteria - E. Rider 6	Evidences RIDING PHASE - JUMPING
1.	GYMNASTIC: Candidate builds course & sets distances	 Trot to cross rail (cross rail, oxer, vertical) Heights (Oxer = 2'3" to 2'6") (Vertical = 2'3" to 2'6") Distances to be adjusted to suit the length of stride of the horse(s).
2.	POSITION: Gymnastics & Course (2'6 Course in canter with canter approach)	Gymnastic & Course: • Maintaining correct position • Focus on control of approach and recovery • Contact, release, contact after landing (Riders may hold a contact to the fence, release over the fence and regain contact after landing)
3.	EFFECTIVENESS: Gymnastics & Course	Gymnastics & Course: rhythm and straightness
4.	REQUIREMENTS: Lead: Turns:	 Lead: Rider should be able to recognize leads soon enough to be able to change the lead in the recovery phase and not have it run over into the approach phase for the next fence. Lead change can be done through walk, trot or canter. Turns: Riders should be aware of the importance of riding the turns. The shape of the turn and the balance of the horse in the turns.
5.	GENERAL IMPRESSION:	 Overall confidence, safety, control (Professional and schooling show acceptable) Rider conduct – entire ride

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