

<b>A BANDAGING</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Evidences</b>
1	Spider Bandage.	<p>Tension – even tension; follows contour of leg.</p> <p>Effectiveness – holds cotton; covers wound; allows leg movement; will stay in place.</p> <p>Proper Application – well padded &amp; appropriate size; knots neat, secure, covered &amp; on outside of leg; supported by a stable bandage (opposing leg also stable bandaged).</p> <p>Neatness – both bandages blend smoothly; stable bandage wraps of equal width &amp; end on outside of leg; equipment clean.</p>
2	Figure 8 Bandages.	<p>Tension – even tension; does not impinge on tendon/knee/hock.</p> <p>Effectiveness – covers wound; allows leg movement; will stay in place.</p> <p>Proper Application – well padded; ends on outside of leg away from joint, secure with stable bandages as above.</p> <p>Neatness – Both bandages blend smoothly, wraps of equal width and end on outside of leg away from joint; bandages clean.</p>
3	Hoof Bandage.	<p>Tension – no pressure points on bulbs or coronet band.</p> <p>Effectiveness – covers wound/dressing; protects, endures &amp; holds in place.</p> <p>Proper Application – padded appropriately over sensitive areas; proper wound treatment; cover with durable outer material.</p> <p>Neatness – no loose ends to catch; good traction for horse.</p>
4	Exercise Bandage.	<p>Tension – even tension appropriate to exercise bandage; no pressure points.</p> <p>Effectiveness – provides protection &amp; support; does not interfere with movement; will stay in place.</p> <p>Proper Application – no wrinkles; towards back &amp; inside of leg; well padded ; bandage secured on outside of leg away from joint; <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> - <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> “ cotton above and below bandage; “V” in front of bandage when ergot “cupped”; if tape used – no overlap.</p> <p>Neatness – cottons flat &amp; smooth; bandage wraps of equal width; cottons and wrap clean.</p>
5	Polo Rundown.	<p>Tension – even tension; just able to push 1 finger down inside of bandage &amp; rotate around back of</p>

## WESTERN INTERMEDIATE RIDER BASIC TRAINING RUBRIC

		<p>leg. Effectiveness – protects &amp;/or supports leg; will stay in place. Proper Application – no wrinkles; wrap towards back &amp; to inside of leg; cups ergot with “V” in front; ends on outside of leg away from joint. Neatness – bandage smooth and clean; even width of wraps.</p>
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<b>B LUNGING</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Evidences</b>
1	Equipment adjustment and effectiveness.	<p>Protective boots or bandages on all legs (highly recommend bell boots on front legs). Appropriate lunge line (without chain) &amp; whip; well-fitting halter or cavesson. Effective adjustment of side reins when in use; no side reins contact for direction change. Handler wearing gloves no spurs. Lunge line snap is moved to halter’s centre ring during direction change while reins are held for safety.</p>
2	Upward Transitions.	<p>Handler encourages horse to drive forward from behind in smooth, controlled transitions. Horse responds well (timely); Improves with the use of side reins.</p>
3	Downward Transitions.	<p>Horse does not fall on forehand, engages hind end; Horse responds well (timely). Improves with the use of side reins.</p>
4	Handler’s Position.	<p>Handler maintains “triangle of control” position with little movement; uses corrective movements if necessary. Handler’s body language/verbal instruction is appropriate and effective. Circle size and shape are appropriate and fairly consistent.</p>
5	Handler’s Control.	<p>Whip and lunge line are used safely, effectively and efficiently, assistant can hold whip during changes. Lunge line avoids touching the ground during lunging session; Appropriate corrections are made in a timely fashion with positive results demonstrated. Overall control and safety.</p>

## WESTERN INTERMEDIATE RIDER BASIC TRAINING RUBRIC

6	Young Horse – oral.	Handler can explain different expectations/methods for a young horse being lunged.
7	Difficult Horse – oral.	Handler explains how lunging can benefit a difficult horse; outlines appropriate methods. Handler’s explanations and methods are correct.

<b>C RIDING PHASE</b>		
<b>C.1 RAIL WORK</b>		
No.	Requirements	Evidences
1	Warm Up/Effectiveness.	Candidate warms up appropriately for rail work. Methods produce effective results.
2	Upward Transitions.	Transitions are fluid, controlled, and timely.
3	Downward Transitions.	Transitions are controlled, balanced, and timely.
4	Collection.	Collection is fairly consistent, balanced, and appropriate to horse type (not discipline specific).
<b>C.2 PATTERN</b>		
No.	Requirements	Evidences
1	Warm Up/Effectiveness.	Candidate warms up appropriately for each pattern maneuver.
2	Accuracy.	Maneuvers in order; at appropriate locations; pattern is fluid.
3	Collection.	Consistent, appropriate, effortless.
4	Maneuvers.	Well performed, balanced, accurate, and technically correct.
<b>C.3 MANEUVER</b>		
No.	Requirements	Evidences
1	Method.	Technically correct; can explain why this method if questioned.
2	Result.	Appropriate corrections, appropriate exercises, maneuver improved.
3	Collection.	Fairly consistent throughout correction exercises.