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Training Horses to Stand Still

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All horses must be trained to stand for the farrier. This is the owner's obligation. Horses should not be expected to hold their feet up for more than five minutes at a time. It is the farrier's obligation to do quality work in a timely manner to keep the horse from getting impatient.

If an owner fails to train the horse when it is young and impressionable, he or she has a big job ahead in order to train it. While training is time consuming at first, it is much easier to "out-muscle" a foal. Once a horse is full grown, it is nearly 10 times stronger than people. Older horses that have not been trained are not a lost cause though. T

Last week, we talked about getting horses to stand relatively still for the farrier while he or she is working. I included advice about working with older horses and several of you sent responses asking about how to train them. Several of you asked, "What is a reasonable amount of time to expect a horse to stand still for the farrier?"

Training horses to stand for the farrier is best done through "imprint training" or training that is done almost from the mother from the foal so that the mother can see the farrier from mistaking the handler as a predator and attack. The foal all over and begin to mimic the intensive training that the mother foal used to the idea of a cinch under its belly long before it is even born.

When the foal is young and not as powerful, it is not a problem that a farrier will make. The handler may rub the foal's body to the tapping of the eventual hammer. Another imprinting is to put the front feet between his/her legs and to rest the hindquarters on this type of imprint training once and hope that they will do a lot of trimming when they are young but they do not (sometimes multiple times a day) for at least 5 to 10 minutes time to prepare a young horse for the farrier.

but it must be done.

“Horses are trained every time a person comes into contact with them” is a phrase that most horsemen understand. The handler should do their best to hang on. When the horse has settled down (and stopped pulling away) the horse knows that the handler gave it back. Once the horse learns that the handler is in charge of putting the work harder than they have to. If it is difficult for a horse to pull a foot away or if the horse gets no result from su

To begin with, handlers should pick up the feet for a very short period of time (less than 5 seconds) and give the the handler can increase the amount of time that the foot is up. Eventually, the horse will have no problem holding the foot up without pulling it away, the handler can place the front feet between their legs for a short period of time. A horse to accept holding their feet between the handler’s legs for longer periods of time.

Once a horse is comfortable standing still while the farrier is working, the farrier must remember to give the horse an uncomfortable standing on one leg for a long time, most horses get uncomfortable standing on three legs after what they are doing that they forget the horse needs a break! The horse may remind the farrier by starting to fidget. A horse that the farrier is mindful of its comfort. A horse is more likely to stand still for the farrier if it understands

A beginning farrier may need to move around the horse and work on different feet if he or she cannot get an entire foot should be to do a quality job trimming a foot in a short amount of time (no more than 10 minutes per foot) so the job should take no more than 2 hours. Ideally, a shoeing job should be done in one hour. The horse (and owner) appreciate

In order to speed up their time, farriers do not need to sacrifice quality. They should instead practice at becoming more efficient. A farrier may start by trimming the frog, then the sole, then nipping the foot and then rasping the foot level. Whatever the farrier makes the job more efficient and in turn, faster.

All horses must be trained to stand for trimming or shoeing. Ideally, the owner will do this when the horse is young. It is the responsibility to train the horse. Farriers have an expectation that horses should be trained to stand. Farriers respect the environment dangerous. Owners have an expectation that farriers will do what they can to make the horse comfortable. Farrier and owner work together to fulfill their obligations, the horse will stand much better and everyone will be happy.



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