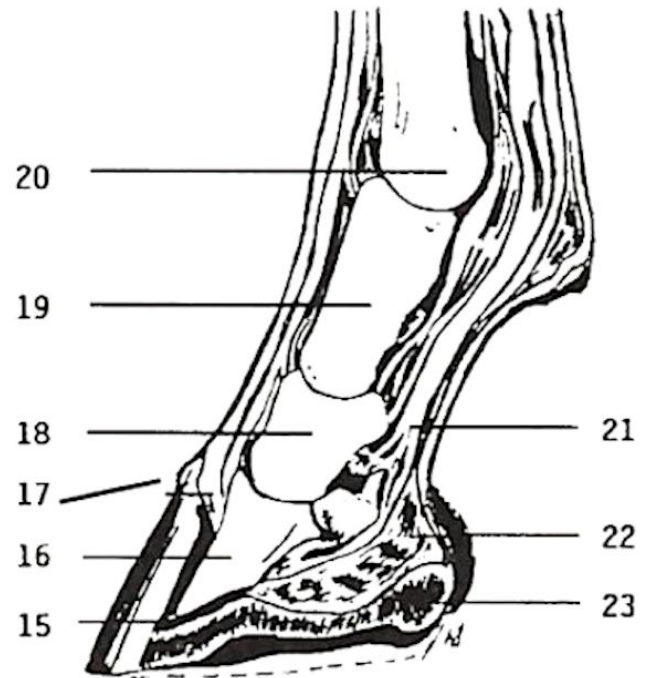
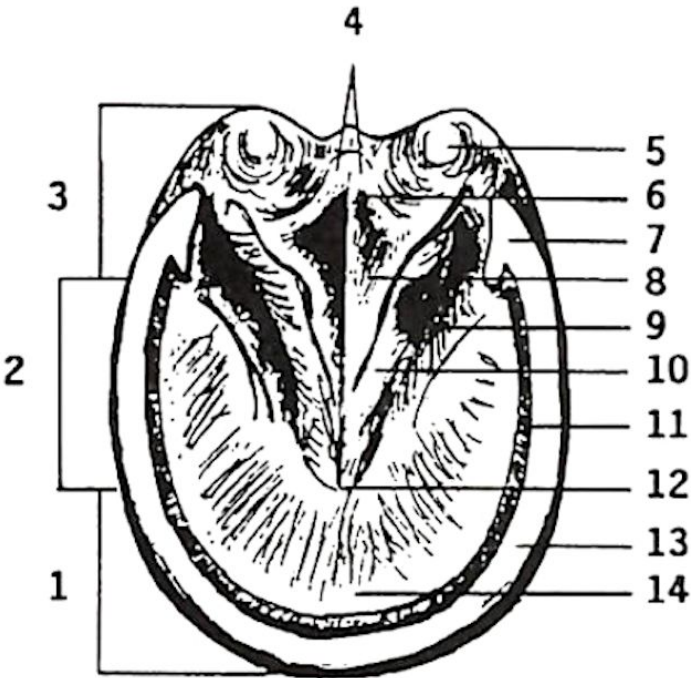


## Parts of the Hoof Study Guide



1. Toe - The front part of the hoof
2. Quarter - The portion of the hoof wall between the toe and the heel
3. Heel - The back of the pastern to the hoof; seen as two bulbs
4. Branches of the Frog
5. Horny Bulbs of the Frog
6. Middle Cleft of the Frog - The division in the middle part of the frog
7. Buttress - Thickened angle at the heel of a horse's hoof wall
8. Body of the Frog - This V-shaped structure in the middle of the horse's hoof helps absorb concussion and regulates hoof moisture. It also assists the circulatory system by aiding venous flow of blood through a "pumping" action that occurs with each step.

## Parts of the Hoof Study Guide

9. Bars - Portions of the wall of the hoof that are turned inward at the heels and run more or less parallel to the sides of the frog
10. Frog Goove or Commissures - Deep grooves located on each side of the frog, giving elasticity to the hoof; also known as frog grooves
11. White Line - The junction of the wall and the sole of the hoof where the sensitive and insensitive laminae meet: visible on the bottom of hoof
12. Apex of the Frog
13. Wall - The walls originate from the coronet band. The walls are considered as a protective shield covering the sensitive internal hoof tissues, as a structure devoted to dissipating the energy of concussion, and as a surface to provide grip on different terrains.
14. Sole - The portion of the ground surface of the hoof between wall, bars, and frog
15. Sensitive Laminae - Blood-rich leaves of tissue on the surface of the coffin bone that interlock with the insensitive laminae that line the hoof capsule
16. Coffin Bone - The lowest bone in the horse's hoof; also known as the distal phalanx or third phalanx
17. Coronary Band - A band around the top of the hoof from which the hoof grows; also known as the coronet band
18. Short Pastern - The short pastern bone is located between the long pastern bone and the coffin bone. It is also one of the bones that makes up the coffin joint in the hoof. About one-half of the short pastern is located in the hoof. The rounded ends of the short pastern bone allow the hoof to twist or move from side to side to adjust to uneven ground. Also known as the 2nd Phalanx.
19. Long Pastern - The long pastern bone is located between the fetlock and pastern joint. The long pastern bone should be about one-third the length of the cannon bone. The function of the long pastern bone is to increase the flexibility of the fetlock joint and reduce concussion. The length, flexibility, and slope of the pasterns strongly influence the smoothness of the horse's gait. Also known as the 1st Phalanx.



## Parts of the Hoof Study Guide

20. Cannon Bone - The long bone between the knee or hock and the fetlock; also called the third metacarpal bone in the front and the third metacarpal bone in the rear legs
21. Deep Flexor Tendon - Tendons connecting the deep muscles of the back of the leg to the coffin bone in the foot
22. Plantar Cushion - This is a wedge-shaped, modified subcutaneous tissue located within the back part of the hoof and composed of elastic fibers and some cartilage. As the name implies, it reduces concussion to the foot and puts pressure on blood vessels with weight bearing, which helps pump blood out of the foot. Also called the Digital Cushion
23. Frog - This V-shaped structure in the middle of the horse's hoof helps absorb concussion and regulates hoof moisture. It also assists the circulatory system by aiding venous flow of blood through a "pumping" action that occurs with each step.