

## Conformation of the Horse Study Guide

### Rear Limb Conformation



A



B



C



D



E



F

A. Ideal - Most suitable

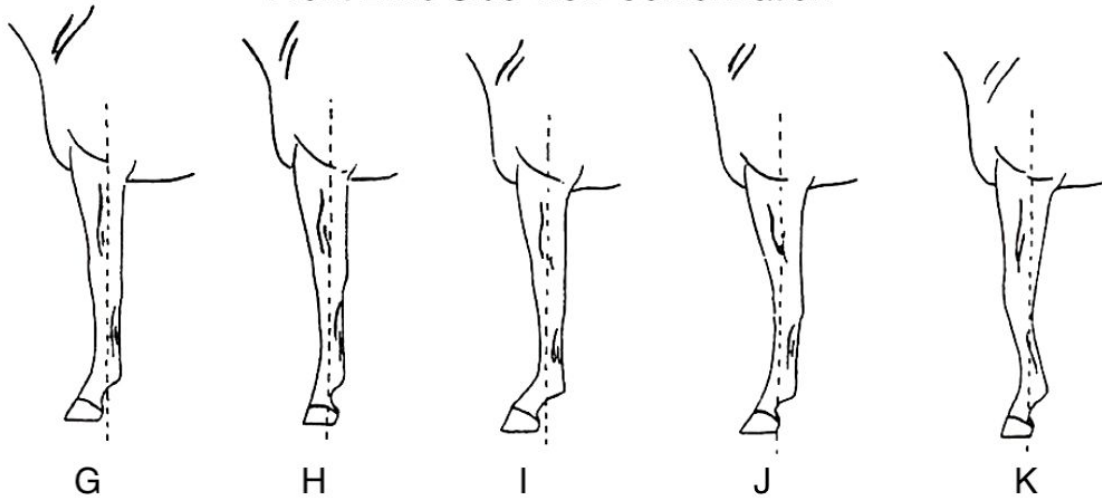


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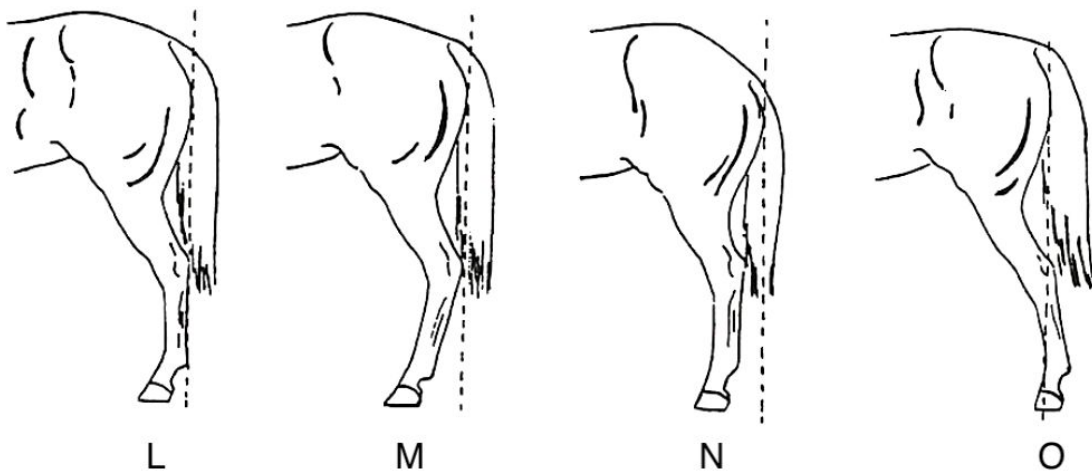
- B. Cow Hock (Toed-Out) - A conformational flaw in which the hocks, when viewed from the rear, are too close together
- C. Bow Legged (Toed-In) - A conformation fault in which the hocks or knees are set too far apart and the feet are usually too close together
- D. Base Narrow - Standing with front or rear feet closer together than the limbs are at their origin
- E. Base Wide - A conformation fault in which there is greater distance between the horse's legs at the bottom than the top; caused by an improper positioning at the elbow
- F. Narrow - Standing with front or rear leg, from top to bottom, closer together than ideal

## Conformation of the Horse Study Guide

### Front Limb Side View Conformation



### Hind Limb Side View Conformation



G. Ideal - Most suitable

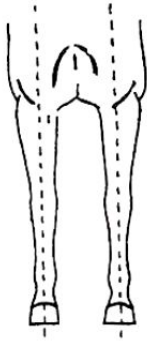


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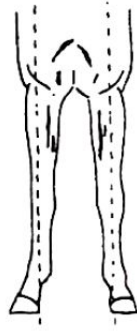
- H. Straight Shoulder and Pastern - A shoulder and pastern lacking sufficient angulation
- I. Pastern Too Long "Coon-foot" - A conformation defect in which there is too great an angulation of the pastern; so called because the pastern looks similar to a raccoon foot
- J. Back at the Knee "Calf-Kneed" - A conformation flaw in which the knee bends backwards; opposite of over at the knee or knee sprung; considered a serious flaw because of the strain it puts on the knee
- K. Over at the Knees "Buck-Kneed" - Conformation fault where the horse stands with knees slightly bent forward
- L. Ideal - Most suitable
- M. Stands Under - A conformation flaw where a horse's hind legs angle too far under the horse
- N. Leg Too Straight - A conformation flaw in which the angle of the horse's legs is straighter than ideal
- O. Camped Out - A conformation defect of the hind legs in which the horse, taking its natural stance, has too little angulation in the hock, causing hoof placement fall too far behind the horse

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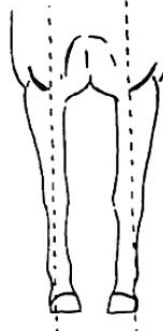
### Front View Front Limb Conformation



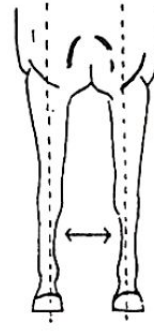
P



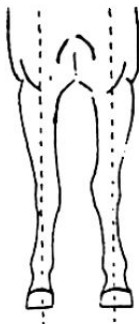
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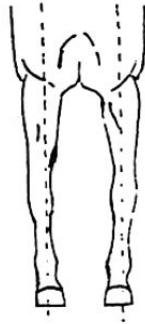
R



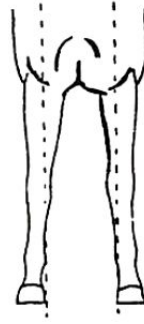
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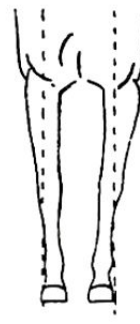
T



U



V



W

P. Ideal - Most suitable



## Conformation of the Horse Study Guide

- Q. Base Wide, Narrow Chest, Toes Out
- R. Base Narrow Toes In "Pigeon-Toed" - The toes of the front legs point in rather than straight ahead; horses with this condition will usually paddle or wing out
- S. Offset Knees "Bench Knees" - A conformation flaw found in the front legs when the cannon bones are offset to the outside of the knee when viewed from the front
- T. Knock Kneed - In foals, when viewing the horse from the front, the knees bend in toward each other; sometimes due to a dietary deficiency
- U. Bow Legged - A conformation fault in which the hocks or knees are set too far apart and the feet are usually too close together; also known as bandy legs
- V. Base Wide - A conformation fault in which there is greater distance between the horse's legs at the bottom than the top; caused by an improper positioning at the elbow
- W. Base Narrow - Standing with the front or rear feet closer together than the limbs are at their origin