



PHOTO OF THE MONTH



Above: Andrea, Pog, Victoria & Zac seen getting better acquainted (the ponies that is!) at Zone 16 Sporting, Bredbo

Dates for March 2009



Above: Wamboin Blue receiving the winners' blue ribbons at Zone 16 Sporting in the team competition.

**WPC COMMITTEE MEETING – Tuesday
24 March 2009, commencing at
7.30pm. VENUE –Quick Residence**

**1st MARCH RALLY – Sunday 8 March
2009, 10.00am Start
(Gear Check at 9.45am)**

**2nd MARCH RALLY – Sunday 22 March
2009, 10.00am Start
(Gear Check at 9.45am)**

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OUT & ABOUT REPORTS

Zone 16 Sporting Championships Bredbo 22 February 2009

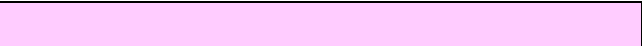
10 riders from the club attended the Zone 16 Sporting Championships, which was a great turn out by club members. Two riders won their age championship – Lauren & Katie Slater and many riders attending their first sporting championship had some great results:

- Victoria Evans qualified for all 3 finals in the Under 11 age group
- Amy Evans achieved some very fast times in a number of events
- Andrea Thompson qualified for a final in her age group
- Rebecca Moore qualified for a final in her age group.

The team of Jack Durr, Penny, Lauren & Katie Slater won the Club Teams Competition as Wamboin Blue and the Wamboin White Team of Ally Durr, Victoria & Amy Evans placed 9th overall.



Above: Jack at Zone 16 Sporting



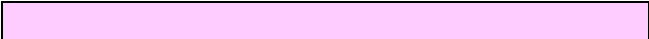
Dear Marion and members of Wamboin Pony Club,

I would just like to thank you very much for your financial and physical support for my trip to Perth for the International Junior Mounted Games Championships, in July 2008.

The trip was probably a once in a life time opportunity, and I am very thankful to everyone who helped me get there. The money you raised from selling chocolates went towards my flight and accommodation while I was over there.

Thanks once again for your fundraising efforts which helped me enormously.

*Yours sincerely,
Katie Slater*



Did you know that Zone 16 is hosting a Polocrosse Competition in mid September this year? Interested in learning more about the game, including developing your skills – let our Senior Instructor know and read more on page 5 of the GG.

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING ZONE 16 EVENTS

ZONE 16 JUMPING EQUITATION CHAMPIONSHIPS

WHEN: SATURDAY 14 MARCH
PLACE: CRC CLUB GROUNDS, LYNEHAM
TIME: 8.00AM GEAR CHECK, 8.30AM START
ENTRIES HAVE CLOSED

ZONE 16 SHOW JUMPING CHAMPIONSHIPS

WHEN: SUNDAY 15 MARCH
PLACE: CRC CLUB GROUNDS, LYNEHAM
TIME: 8.30AM GEAR CHECK, 9.00AM START
ENTRIES HAVE CLOSED

ZONE 16 GENERAL MEETING

WHEN: WEDNESDAY 18 MARCH 2009
PLACE: CRC CLUBHOUSE, LYNEHAM
TIME: 6.30 PM
The second general meeting of Zone 16 for 2009.

KAMBAH ASSOCIATE SHOW JUMPING

WHEN: SATURDAY 21 MARCH
PLACE: KAMBAH PC GROUNDS
PREENTRY DIRECT TO KAMBAH PC IS REQUIRED
www.zone16.pcansw.org.au for details

CANBERRA LAKES PC GYMKHANA

WHEN: SUNDAY 22 MARCH
PLACE: EQUESTRIAN PARK, CURTIN ACT
TIME: 8.30AM START
www.zone16.pcansw.org.au for details

What is this thing called “Equitation”?

“Equitation” is short for “hunter seat equitation”, which is a style of competition first developed in the USA. What an equitation competition is really about is something that we should all be aiming for in ALL our jumping: to go around a course on an obedient, happy horse, riding the horse in the correct seat and position on the flat and over the jumps, thus allowing the horse to show a picture book jump, with its legs tucked up nicely, neck and head stretching, ears pricked, and showing ‘bascule’, that is, rounding its body as it jumps up, over, and down the fence with a natural elasticity that is a pleasure to watch; and something that a horse can only do if the rider adopts a correct position, controlling without interfering. Equitation has been called “show-jumping dressage” or “a rider class over jumps”.

Equitation V Show Jumping: Gear and Presentation

In contrast to show jumping, equitation riders get marked for presentation. They should be neat and clean, and with minimum of gear on the horse. Mane and tail can be plaited for presentation. Riders are allowed dummy spurs and whips but no running martingales and the horse must be ridden in a SNAFFLE bit (with or without a nose band). Boots and bandages are permitted.

Why is the tack different? Remember that the aim of Equitation is a happy, obedient horse going calmly forward, attentive to its rider. If you need running martingales and strong bits, something is not quite right for Equitation.



CERTIFICATE HOMEWORK

Feeding, Watering & Conditioning

Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of feeding & watering:

Can you explain at least eight principles of feeding and how they affect the horse?

How do you recognise the difference between good quality hay and poor quality hay?

Recognise the following feed types; explain their uses and why it is fed:

- Barley
- Bran
- Chaff
- Linseed
- Lucerne
- Oats
- Pellets
- Rice
- Molasses
- Salt

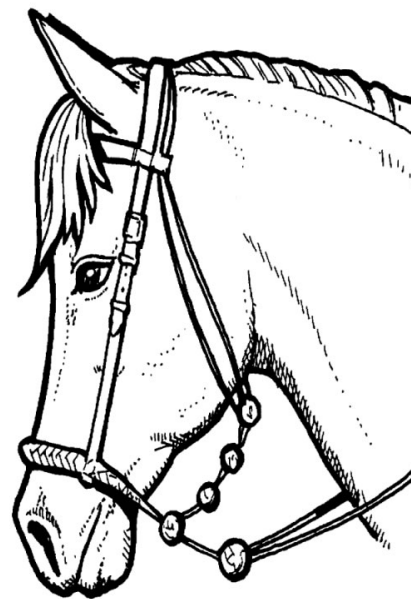
Demonstrate an understanding of feeding in relation to the type of work the horse is doing.

Outline a programme to:

- bring a horse back into work after a long spell
- get a horse fit to compete in active competition.

Explain the importance of the warm up and cool down when exercising or training a horse.

EDITOR'S TIP: Read pages 241 to 254 of your green book "RIDING" – it's packed with valuable information and all the answers you need to know.



Riding Aids

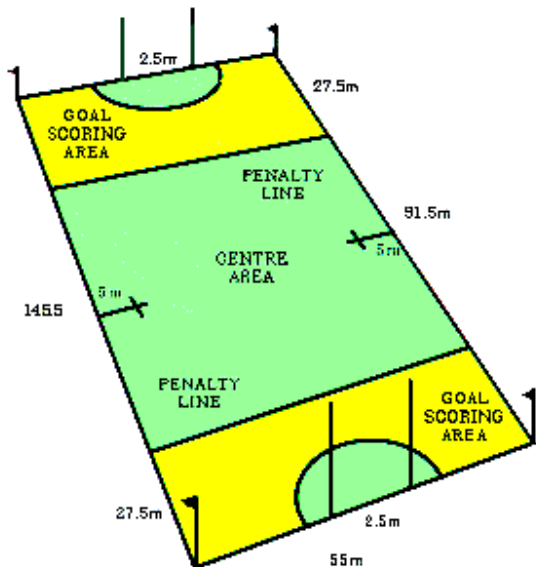
Aids to decrease the pace

To decrease the pace the rider closes the legs on the horse's rib cage, just behind the girth, stretches down with the heels and straightens the spine. The fingers are closed around the reins to give a "restraining" rein aid. This indicates to the horse that it is required to decrease the pace.

To reduce the pace from a trot to a halt, the rider uses much stronger weight and leg aids than from a walk to a halt.

The rider should take care not to pull the horse back with the reins. Correctly given, weight, seat and leg aids will encourage the horse to lower the haunches and bring the hind legs under the rider's weight. The result will be a well balanced, smooth transition.

Polocrosse



A Truly Australian Made Sport! There are others...but only two:

AFL and Campdrafting.

As the name itself implies, Polocrosse is a combination of polo, lacrosse and netball. It is played on horseback, each rider using a cane stick, made up of a polo stick shaft to which is attached a squash racquet type head with a loose twisted-thread net, in which the ball is carried.

How to Play

The stick may be of any length, usually from 1.0m to 1.2m overall. The ball is made of thick-skinned sponge rubber, 100mm-103mm in diameter, and weighs 140-155grams. Each player is permitted only one horse in each match or tournament, except in the case of injury when a substitute horse can be played. Although there is no restriction on the height of horses used it is generally accepted that the ideal height should not exceed 15.2 hands.

A team consists of six players, divided into two sections of three who play alternate chukkas of a maximum of eight minutes each, either six or eight chukkas usually comprising a full match. The three players in each section consist of a No. 1 or "Attack", a No. 2 or "Centre", and No. 3 or "Defence". The total aggregate of goals scored by the two sections in each team constitutes the final score.

The field is 146.5m long and 55m wide, with goal-posts 2.5m apart at each end. Infield, 27.5m from each end there is a line extending the width of the field which is called the "penalty line". The line encloses what is known as the "Goal-scoring area", in which only the No. 1 of the attacking team and the No. 3 of the defending team are allowed to play. Directly in front of each goal there is a semi-circle of 10m radius, and the ball must be thrown at goal from outside this semi-circle, and within the goal-scoring area. The No. 1 is the only player who can score a goal for the team and the No. 1 can only do so whilst in the "Goal-scoring area". The No. 2 is usually the pivot of the team, can only play in the centre area and the No. 3 is the only player who can defend a goal.

The game is commenced in centre field, the players lining up side by side, one behind the other with the No. 1 or Attack in front, and the ball is thrown in by the umpire, over-arm, well above the players' heads. The game recommences similarly after a goal has been scored. Whenever an attempt at goal fails, the No. 3 or Defence throws the ball back into play from just behind the penalty line, at a point directly in front of the spot where the ball crossed the back line. The umpire should indicate the spot from which the throw is to be taken.

Players pick up the ball from the ground, or catch it, in the net of the stick, and ride with it or throw it from player to player until the No. 1 or Attack is in possession of it in the goal scoring area so as to be able to throw a goal. A player cannot carry the ball over the penalty line, but must bounce it on the ground, so that that player does not have possession of it while actually crossing the penalty line. However, a player may throw the ball to another player across the line on the full. A player carrying the ball in the stick must carry it on the stick side, i.e., right-handed players carry it on the off-side of the horse. A player cannot carry it across the horse, but the player can pick up or catch the ball on the non-stick side provided the player brings the stick back to the stick side immediately. Left-handed players are permitted. Hitting at an opponent's stick, either to dislodge the ball or prevent the opponent gaining possession of it, is allowed in an upward direction only. Hitting down constitutes a foul.

"Riding-off" is allowed, but crossing, stopping over the ball, or elbowing constitute fouls. The wedging or sandwiching of one player between two players "riding-off" simultaneously constitutes a foul and is dangerous play. The penalty for such fouls is a free throw to the offended side.

THE Back Page

Wamboin Pony Club

Gibber Gabber

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Please send stories & photos
for future editions.



We're on the Web!

See us at:

www.wamboin.pcansw.org.au

Can You Find These Hidden Breeds?

O R A U Z L S U W F G Q D D H
E L B S L M F Z V A H T E H A
J E D H O C D N T O D R Y Q N
J L Z E X O A U L N B X A B O
F Q P H N G L S V H X S H A V
G E U D R B T A G D O T P U E
L I R O I E U U P M H Q N B R
T J M Z I R O R B P Y Z A T I
A Z K N H R K Y G I A E I T A
C P E K O D A B U E I H B S N
U R V H Q N B N K Q R P A M G
K M T F Y Y P A F E D C R C H
Q U A R T E R H O R S E A N B
J L D E R B E L D D A S J R D
O Z Z W O U N G U J W V Y L L

APPALOOSA
HOLSTEINER
QUARTER HORSE

ARABIAN
MORGAN
SADDLEBRED

HANOVERIAN
OLDENBURGER
THOROUGHBRED

*“Animals are such agreeable friends –
they ask no questions, they pass no
criticisms.”*

George Eliot