Horse.

- After the breastcollar harness, the next and final evolutionary stage was the collar harness. The collar allows a horse to use its full strength when pulling, essentially allowing the horse to push forward with its hindquarters into the collar. The fully developed collar harness was developed in Southern and Northern DynastiesAfter the breastcollar harness, the next and final evolutionary stage was the collar harness. The collar allows a horse to use its full strength when pulling, essentially allowing the horse to push forward with its hindquarters into the collar. The fully developed collar harness was developed in Southern and Northern Dynasties China during the 5th century AD.[4]After the breastcollar harness, the next and final evolutionary stage was the collar harness. The collar allows a horse to use its full strength when pulling, essentially allowing the horse to push forward with its hindquarters into the collar. The fully developed collar harness was developed in Southern and Northern Dynasties China during the 5th century AD.[4] The first questionable depiction of it in art appears on painted moulded-bricks in the Three KingdomsAfter the breastcollar harness, the next and final evolutionary stage was the collar harness. The collar allows a horse to use its full strength when pulling, essentially allowing the horse to push forward with its hindquarters into the collar. The fully developed collar harness was developed in Southern and Northern Dynasties China during the 5th century AD.[4] The first questionable depiction of it in art appears on painted moulded-bricks in the Three Kingdoms (220–265 AD) era tomb of Bao Sanniang at Zhaohua, SichuanAfter the breastcollar harness, the next and final evolutionary stage was the collar harness. The collar allows a horse to use its full strength when pulling, essentially allowing the horse to push forward with its hindquarters into the collar. The fully developed collar harness was

- for a camelfor a camel, not a horse.[16]for a camel, not a horse.[16][17]for a camel, not a horse.[16][17] The Chinese had used camels often from the 2nd century BC onwards during the Han Dynasty, and there was even a Camel Corps serving the military on the frontier of the Tarim Basinfor a camel, not a horse.[16][17] The Chinese had used camels often from the 2nd century BC onwards during the Han Dynasty, and there was even a Camel Corps serving the military on the frontier of the Tarim Basin.[17]for a camel, not a horse.[16][17] The Chinese had used camels often from the 2nd century BC onwards during the Han Dynasty, and there was even a Camel Corps serving the military on the frontier of the Tarim Basin.[17] However, the adapted horse collar for camels would not have been common until the 6th century.[17]for a camel, not a horse.[16][17] The Chinese had used camels often from the 2nd century BC onwards during the Han Dynasty, and there was even a Camel Corps serving the military on the frontier of the Tarim Basin.[17] However, the adapted horse collar for camels would not have been common until the 6th century.[17] In cave 156, there is a panoramafor a

- The horse collar eventually spread to EuropeThe horse collar eventually spread to Europe circa 920 AD, and became universal by the 12th century.[21]The horse collar eventually spread to Europe circa 920 AD, and became universal by the 12th century.[21] The Scandinavians were among the first to utilize a horse collar that did not constrain the breathing passages of the horses.[22]The horse collar eventually spread to Europe circa 920 AD, and became universal by the 12th century.[21] The Scandinavians were among the first to utilize a horse collar that did not constrain the breathing passages of the horses.[22] Prior to this development, oxen still remained the primary choice of animal for farm labor, as all the previous harnesses and collars could only be worn by them without physical penalty. Additionally, the yoke used to harness oxen were made exclusive to each individual animal. However it was sometimes difficult to cultivate the land; based upon soil condition, it may have taken up to sixteen oxen to effectively use a single heavy plow.[23] This made it difficult for farmers who lacked the capital to sustain such large numbers.
- When the horse was harnessed with a horse collar, the horse could provide a work effort of 50% more foot-pounds per second because of greater speed than the ox, as well as having generally greater endurance and ability to work more hours in a day.[23]When the horse was harnessed with a horse collar, the

- Following the introduction of the horse collar to Europe and its use being clearly evident by 1000 AD,[26]Following the introduction of the horse collar to Europe and its use being clearly evident by 1000 AD,[26] the use of horses for ploughing became widespread. Horses work roughly 50 percent faster than oxen. Using horses (and a slightly improved plow), peasant farmers could produce a surplus. A surplus gave them goods to trade at crossroads marketsFollowing the introduction of the horse collar to Europe and its use being clearly evident by 1000 AD,[26] the use of horses for ploughing became widespread. Horses work roughly 50 percent faster than oxen. Using horses (and a slightly improved plow), peasant farmers could produce a surplus. A surplus gave them goods to trade at crossroads markets on weekends. Markets soon turned into

- A **horse collar** is a part of a horse harness is a part of a horse harness device used to distribute load around a horse's neck and shoulders when pulling a wagon or plow. The collar often supports a pair of curved metal or wood pieces, called *hames,* to which the traces to which the traces of the harness to which the traces of the harness are attached. The collar allows a horse to use its full strength when pulling, essentially allowing the horse to push forward with its hindquarters into the collar rather than to pull with its shoulders as it would be required to do if wearing a yoke to which the traces of the harness are attached. The collar allows a horse to use its full strength when pulling, essentially allowing the horse to push forward with its hindquarters into the collar

- The collar is also an improvement on the yokeThe collar is also an improvement on the yoke as it reduces pressure on the windpipe. From the time of invention of the horse collar, horses became extremely valuable for agricultural success and for pulling heavy vehicles. When the horse was harnessed with the horse collar, the horse could provide a work effort of 50% more foot-pounds per second because of greater speed than the ox, as well as having generally greater endurance and ability to work more hours in a day. The horse collar was important in the development of Europe, as the replacement of the oxenThe collar is also an improvement on the yoke as it reduces pressure on the windpipe. From the time of invention of the horse collar, horses became extremely valuable for agricultural success and for pulling heavy vehicles. When the horse was harnessed with the horse collar, the horse could provide a work effort of 50% more foot-pounds per second because of greater speed than the ox, as well as having generally greater endurance and ability to work more hours in a day. The horse collar was important in the development of Europe, as the replacement of the oxen with horses for ploughing boosted the economy, reduced reliance on

- *The **horse** (Equus ferus caballus)[2] (Equus ferus caballus)[2][3] (Equus ferus caballus)[2][3] is a hooved (ungulate (Equus ferus caballus)[2][3] is a hooved (ungulate) mammal (Equus ferus caballus)[2][3] is a hooved (ungulate) mammal, a subspecies of the family Equidae (Equus ferus caballus)[2][3] is a hooved (ungulate) mammal, a subspecies of the family Equidae. The horse has evolved (Equus ferus caballus)[2][3] is a hooved (ungulate) mammal, a subspecies of the family Equidae. The horse has evolved over the past 45 to 55 million years from a small multi-toed creature into the large, single-toed (Equus ferus caballus)[2][3] is a hooved (ungulate) mammal, a subspecies of the family Equidae. The horse has evolved over the past 45 to 55 million years from a small multi-toed creature into the large, single-toed animal of today. Humans began to domesticate (Equus ferus caballus)[2][3] is a hooved (ungulate) mammal, a subspecies of the family Equidae. The horse has evolved over the past 45 to 55 million years from a small multi-toed creature into the large, single-toed animal of today. Humans began to domesticate horses around 4000 BC, and*

- *Horses' anatomy enables them to make use of speed to escape predators and they have a well-developed sense of balanceHorses' anatomy enables them to make use of speed to escape predators and they have a well-developed sense of balance and a strong fight-or-flightHorses' anatomy enables them to make use of speed to escape predators and they have a well-developed sense of balance and a strong fight-or-flight instinct. Related to this need to flee from predators in the wild is an unusual trait: horses are able to sleep both standing up and lying down. Female horses, called maresHorses' anatomy enables them to make use of speed to escape predators and they have a well-developed sense of balance and a strong fight-or-flight instinct. Related to this need to flee from predators in the wild is an unusual trait: horses*

- *Horse breeds are loosely divided into three categories based on general temperament: spirited "hot bloods" with speed and endurance; "cold bloods", such as draft horsesHorse breeds are loosely divided into three categories based on general temperament: spirited "hot bloods" with speed and endurance; "cold bloods", such as draft horses and some poniesHorse breeds are loosely divided into three categories based on general temperament: spirited "hot bloods" with speed and endurance; "cold bloods", such as draft horses and some ponies, suitable for slow, heavy work; and "warmbloods", developed from crosses between hot bloods and cold bloods, often focusing on creating breeds for specific riding purposes, particularly in Europe. There are over 300 breeds of horses in the world today, developed for many different uses.*
- *Horses and humans interact in a wide variety of sport competitions and non-competitive recreational pursuits, as well as in working activities such as police workHorses and humans interact in a wide variety of sport competitions and non-competitive recreational pursuits, as well as in working activities such as police work, agricultureHorses and humans interact in a wide variety of sport competitions and non-competitive recreational pursuits, as well as in working activities such as police work, agriculture, entertainment, and therapy. Horses were historically used in warfare, from which a*

Horse anatomy.

- *Depending on breed, management and environment, the domestic horse today has a life expectancy of 25 to 30 years.[4]Depending on breed, management and environment, the domestic horse today has a life expectancy of 25 to 30 years.[4] It is uncommon, but a few animals live into their 40s and, occasionally, beyond.[5]Depending on breed, management and environment, the domestic horse today has a life expectancy of 25 to 30 years.[4] It is uncommon, but a few animals live into their 40s and, occasionally, beyond.[5] The oldest verifiable record was "Old BillyDepending on breed, management and environment, the domestic horse today has a life expectancy of 25 to 30 years.[4] It is uncommon, but a few animals live into their 40s and, occasionally, beyond.[5] The oldest verifiable record was "Old Billy", a 19th-century horse that lived to the age of 62.[4]Depending on breed, management and environment, the domestic horse today has a life expectancy of 25 to 30 years.[4] It is uncommon, but a few animals live into their 40s and, occasionally, beyond.[5] The oldest verifiable record was "Old Billy", a 19th-century horse that lived to the age of 62.[4][6]Depending on breed, management and*

- *[10][10] A very rough estimate of a horse's age can be made from looking at its teeth[10] A very rough estimate of a horse's age can be made from looking at its teeth.[4]*
- *The following terminology is used to describe horses of various ages:*
- *In horse racingIn horse racing, these definitions may differ: For example, in the British Isles, ThoroughbredIn horse racing, these definitions may differ: For example, in the British Isles, Thoroughbred horse racing defines colts and fillies as less than five years old.[19]In horse racing, these definitions may differ: For example, in the*

- See also: Hand (length)*The height of horses is measured at the highest point of the withersThe height of horses is measured at the highest point of the withers, where the neck meets the back. This point was chosen as it is a stable point of the anatomy, unlike the head or neck, which move up and down.*
- *The English-speaking world measures the height of horses in handsThe English-speaking world measures the height of horses in hands (abbreviated "h" or "hh", for "hands high") and inchesThe English-speaking world measures the height of horses in hands (abbreviated "h" or "hh", for "hands high") and inches. One hand is equal to 101.6 millimetres (4 in). The height is expressed as the number of full hands, followed by a decimal point, then the number of additional inches. Thus, a horse described as "15.2 h" is 15 hands (60 inches (152.4 cm)) plus 2 inches (5.1 cm), for a total of 62 inches (157.5 cm) in height.[21]*

- *The size of horses varies by breedThe size of horses varies by breed, but also is influenced by nutritionThe size of horses varies by breed, but also is influenced by nutrition. Light riding horses usually range in height from 14 to 16 handsThe size of horses varies by breed, but also is influenced by nutrition. Light riding horses usually range in height from 14 to 16 hands (56 to 64 inches, 142 to 163 cm) and can weigh from 380 to 550 kilograms (840 to 1,200 lb).[22]The size of horses varies by breed, but also is influenced by nutrition. Light riding horses usually range in height from 14 to 16 hands (56 to 64 inches, 142 to 163 cm) and can weigh from 380 to 550 kilograms (840 to 1,200 lb).[22] Larger riding horses usually start at about 15.2 handsThe size of horses varies by breed, but also is influenced by nutrition. Light riding horses usually range in height from 14 to 16 hands (56 to 64 inches, 142 to 163 cm) and can weigh from 380 to 550 kilograms (840 to 1,200 lb).[22] Larger riding horses usually start at about 15.2 hands (62 inches, 157 cm) and often are as tall as 17 handsThe size of horses varies by breed, but also is influenced by nutrition. Light riding horses usually range in height from 14 to 16 hands (56 to 64 inches, 142 to 163 cm) and can weigh from 380 to 550 kilograms (840 to 1,200 lb).[22] Larger riding horses usually start at about 15.2 hands (62 inches, 157 cm) and often are as tall as 17 hands (68 inches, 173 cm), weighing from 500 to 600 kilograms (1,100*

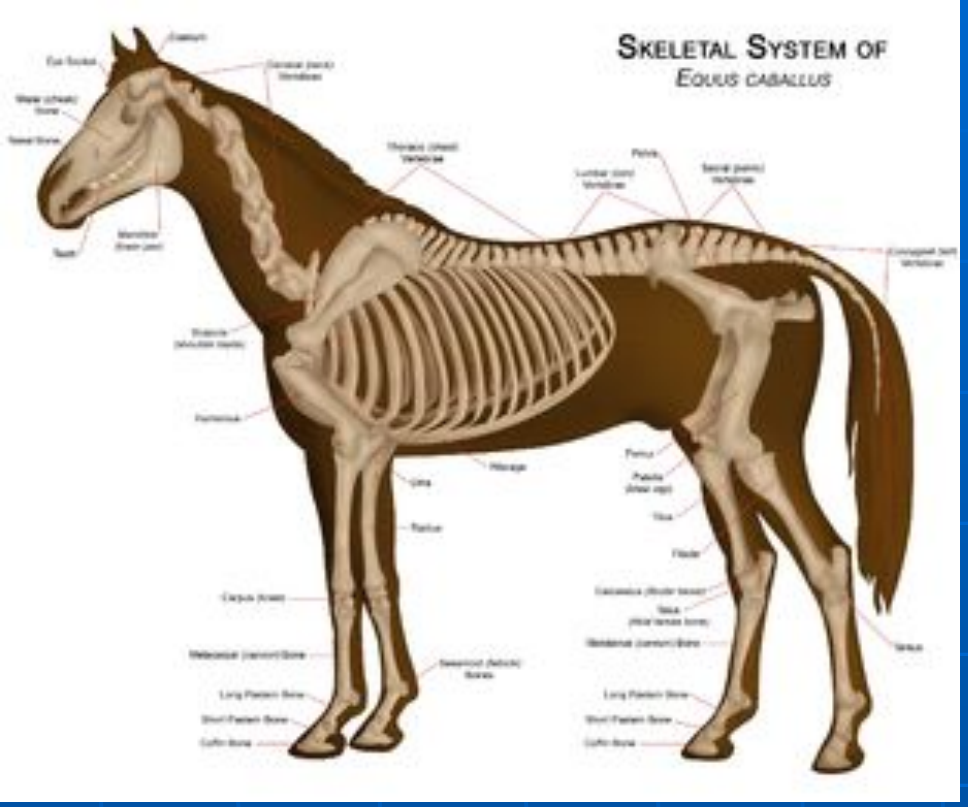
- Main article: Pony*The general rule for height between a horse and a pony*The general rule for height between a horse and a pony at maturity is 14.2 hands*The general rule for height between a horse and a pony at maturity is 14.2 hands (58 inches, 147 cm). An animal 14.2 h or over is usually considered to be a horse and one less than 14.2 h a pony.[27]The general rule for height between a horse and a pony at maturity is 14.2 hands (58 inches, 147 cm). An animal 14.2 h or over is usually considered to be a horse and one less than 14.2 h a pony.[27] However, there are many exceptions to the general rule. In Australia, ponies measure under 14 handsThe general rule for height between a horse and a pony at maturity is 14.2 hands (58 inches, 147 cm). An animal 14.2 h or over is usually considered to be a horse and one less than 14.2 h a pony.[27] However, there are many exceptions to the general rule. In Australia, ponies measure under 14 hands (56 inches, 142 cm).[28]The general rule for height between a horse and a pony at maturity is 14.2 hands (58 inches, 147 cm). An animal 14.2 h or over is usually considered to be a horse and one less than 14.2 h a

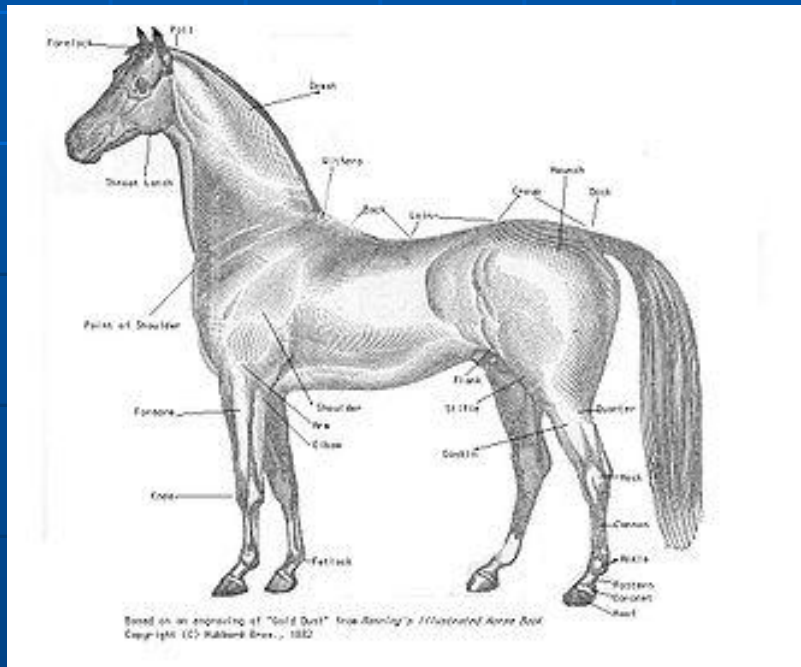
- *The distinction between a horse and pony is not simply a difference in height, but other aspects of phenotypeThe distinction between a horse and pony is not simply a difference in height, but other aspects of phenotype or appearance, such as conformationThe distinction between a horse and pony is not simply a difference in height, but other aspects of phenotype or appearance, such as conformation and temperament. Ponies often exhibit thicker manes, tails, and overall coat. They also have proportionally shorter legs, wider barrels, heavier bone, shorter and thicker necks, and short heads with broad foreheads. They may have calmer temperaments than horses and also a high level of equine intelligence that may or may not be used to cooperate with human handlers.[27]The distinction between a horse and pony is not simply a difference in height, but other aspects of phenotype or appearance, such as conformation and temperament. Ponies often exhibit thicker manes, tails, and overall coat. They also have proportionally shorter legs, wider barrels, heavier bone, shorter and thicker necks, and short heads with broad foreheads. They may have calmer temperaments than horses and also a high level of equine*

- *Horses exhibit a diverse array of coat colorsHorses exhibit a diverse array of coat colors and distinctive markingsHorses exhibit a diverse array of coat colors and distinctive markings, described with a specialized vocabulary. Often, a horse is classified first by its coat color, before breed or sex.[34]Horses exhibit a diverse array of coat colors and distinctive markings, described with a specialized vocabulary. Often, a horse is classified first by its coat color, before breed or sex.[34] Horses of the same color may be distinguished from one another by white markingsHorses exhibit a diverse array of coat colors and distinctive markings, described with a specialized vocabulary. Often, a horse is classified first by its coat color, before breed or sex.[34] Horses of the same color may be distinguished from one another by white markings,[35]Horses exhibit a diverse array of coat colors and distinctive markings, described with a specialized vocabulary. Often, a horse is classified first by its coat color, before breed or sex.[34] Horses of the same color may be distinguished from one another by white markings,[35] which, along with various spotting patterns,*

- *ChestnutChestnut, bayChestnut, bay, and blackChestnut, bay, and black are the basic equine coat colors. These colors are modified by at least ten other genes to create all other colors, including dilutions such as palominoChestnut, bay, and black are the basic equine coat colors. These colors are modified by at least ten other genes to create all other colors, including dilutions such as palomino and spotting patterns such as pintoChestnut, bay, and black are the basic equine coat colors. These colors are modified by at least ten other genes to create all other colors, including dilutions such as palomino and spotting patterns such as pinto.[37]Chestnut, bay, and black are the basic equine coat colors. These colors are modified by at least ten other genes to create all other colors, including dilutions such as palomino and spotting patterns such as pinto.[37] Horses which are white in coat color are often mislabeled as "white" horses. However, a horse that looks white is usually a middle-aged or older grayChestnut, bay, and black are the basic equine coat colors. These colors are modified by at least ten other genes to create all other colors, including dilutions such as palomino and spotting patterns such as*

- Main article: Horse breeding*Gestation*Gestation lasts for approximately 335–340 days[40]Gestation lasts for approximately 335–340 days[40] and usually results in one foalGestation lasts for approximately 335–340 days[40] and usually results in one foal. Twins are rare.[41]Gestation lasts for approximately 335–340 days[40] and usually results in one foal. Twins are rare.[41] Horses are a precocialGestation lasts for approximately 335–340 days[40] and usually results in one foal. Twins are rare.[41] Horses are a precocial species, and foals are capable of standing and running within a short time following birth.[42]
- Horses, particularly colts, sometimes are physically capable of reproduction at about 18 months, but domesticated horses are rarely allowed to breed before the age of three, especially females.[40]Horses, particularly colts, sometimes are physically capable of reproduction at about 18 months, but domesticated horses are rarely allowed to breed before the age of three, especially females.[40] Horses four years old are considered mature, although the skeleton normally continues to develop until the age of six; maturation also depends on the horse's size, breed, sex, and quality of care. Also, if the horse is larger, its bones are larger; therefore, not only do the bones take longer to actually form bone tissueHorses, particularly colts, sometimes are physically capable of reproduction at about 18 months, but domesticated horses are rarely allowed to breed before the age of three, especially females.[40] Horses four years old are considered mature, although the skeleton normally continues to develop until the age of six; maturation also depends on the horse's size, breed, sex, and quality of care. Also, if the horse is larger, its bones are larger; therefore, not only do the bones take longer to actually form bone tissue, but the epiphyseal platesHorses, particularly colts, sometimes are physically capable of reproduction at about 18 months, but domesticated horses are rarely allowed to breed before the age of three, especially females.[40] Horses four years old are considered mature, although the skeleton normally continues to develop until the age of six; maturation also depends on the horse's size, breed, sex, and quality of care. Also, if the horse is larger, its bones are larger; therefore, not only do the bones take longer to actually form bone tissue, but the epiphyseal plates are also larger and take longer to convert from cartilageHorses, particularly colts, sometimes are physically capable of


SKELETAL SYSTEM OF
EQUUS CABALLUS


Based on an engraving of "Gold Dust" from Manning's Illustrated Horse Book
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- *Horses have a skeleton that averages 205 bones.[47]Horses have a skeleton that averages 205 bones.[47] A significant difference between the horse skeleton and that of a human, is the lack of a collarboneHorses have a skeleton that averages 205 bones.[47] A significant difference between the horse skeleton and that of a human, is the lack of a collarbone—the horse's forelimbsHorses have a skeleton that averages 205 bones.[47] A significant difference between the horse skeleton and that of a human, is the lack of a collarbone—the horse's forelimbs are attached to the spinal columnHorses have a skeleton that averages 205 bones.[47] A significant difference between the horse skeleton and that of a human, is the lack of a collarbone—the horse's forelimbs are attached to the spinal column by a powerful set of muscles, tendons, and ligaments that attach the shoulder bladeHorses have a skeleton that averages 205 bones.[47] A significant difference between the horse skeleton and that of a human, is the lack of a collarbone—the horse's forelimbs are attached to the spinal column by a powerful set of muscles, tendons, and ligaments that attach the shoulder blade to the torso. The horse's legs and hooves are also unique structures. Their leg bones are proportioned differently from those of a human. For example, the body part that is called a horse's "knee" is actually made up of the carpalHorses have a skeleton that averages 205 bones.[47] A significant difference between the*

- Main articles: Horse hoof Main articles: Horse hoof, Horseshoe Main articles: Horse hoof, Horseshoe, and Farrier*The critical importance of the feet and legs is summed up by the traditional adage, "no foot, no horse".[49]The critical importance of the feet and legs is summed up by the traditional adage, "no foot, no horse".[49] The horse hoofThe critical importance of the feet and legs is summed up by the traditional adage, "no foot, no horse".[49] The horse hoof begins with the distal phalangesThe critical importance of the feet and legs is summed up by the traditional adage, "no foot, no horse".[49] The horse hoof begins with the distal phalanges, the equivalent of the human fingertip or tip of the toe, surrounded by cartilageThe critical importance of the feet and legs is summed up by the traditional adage, "no foot, no horse".[49] The horse hoof begins with the distal phalanges, the equivalent of the human fingertip or tip of the toe, surrounded by cartilage and other specialized, blood-rich soft tissues such as the laminaeThe critical importance of the feet and legs is summed up by the traditional adage, "no foot, no horse".[49] The horse hoof begins with the distal phalanges, the equivalent of the*

- Main article: Horse teeth*Horses are adapted to grazing. In an adult horse, there are 12 incisorsHorses are adapted to grazing. In an adult horse, there are 12 incisors, adapted to biting off the grass or other vegetation, at the front of the mouth. There are 24 teeth adapted for chewing, the premolarsHorses are adapted to grazing. In an adult horse, there are 12 incisors, adapted to biting off the grass or other vegetation, at the front of the mouth. There are 24 teeth adapted for chewing, the premolars and molarsHorses are adapted to grazing. In an adult horse, there are 12 incisors, adapted to biting off the grass or other vegetation, at the front of the mouth. There are 24 teeth adapted for chewing, the premolars and molars, at the back of the mouth. Stallions and geldings have four additional teeth just behind the incisors, a type of canine teethHorses are adapted to grazing. In an adult horse, there are 12 incisors, adapted to biting off the grass or other vegetation, at the front of the mouth. There are 24 teeth adapted for chewing, the premolars and molars, at the back of the mouth. Stallions and geldings have four additional teeth just behind the incisors, a type of canine teeth that are called "tushes". Some horses, both male and female, will also develop one to four very small vestigialHorses are adapted to grazing. In an adult horse, there are 12 incisors, adapted to biting off the grass or other vegetation, at the front of the mouth. There are 24 teeth adapted for chewing, the premolars and molars, at the back of the mouth.*

- Main articles: Equine digestive system Main articles: Equine digestive system and Equine nutrition*Horses are herbivoresHorses are herbivores with a digestive system adapted to a forageHorses are herbivores with a digestive system adapted to a forage diet of grasses and other plant material, consumed steadily throughout the day. Therefore, compared to humans, they have a relatively small stomach but very long intestines to facilitate a steady flow of nutrients. A 450-kilogram (990 lb) horse will eat 7 to 11 kilograms (15 to 24 lb) of food per day and, under normal use, drink 38 litres (8.4 imp gal; 10 US gal) to 45 litres (9.9 imp gal; 12 US gal) of waterHorses are herbivores with a digestive system adapted to a forage diet of grasses and other plant material, consumed steadily throughout the day. Therefore, compared to humans, they have a relatively small stomach but very long intestines to facilitate a steady flow of nutrients. A 450-kilogram (990 lb) horse will eat 7 to 11 kilograms (15 to 24 lb) of food per day and, under normal use, drink 38 litres (8.4 imp gal; 10 US gal) to 45 litres (9.9 imp gal; 12 US gal) of water. Horses are not ruminantsHorses are herbivores with a digestive system*

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- A horse's eye
- See also: Equine vision
- *The horse's senses are generally superior to those of a human. As prey animalsThe horse's senses are generally superior to those of a human. As prey animals, they must be aware of their surroundings at all times.[56]The horse's senses are generally superior to those of a human. As prey animals, they must be aware of their surroundings at all times.[56] They have the largest eyes of any land mammal,[57]The horse's senses are generally superior to those of a human. As prey animals, they must be aware of their surroundings at all times.[56] They have the largest eyes of any land mammal,[57] and are lateral-eyed, meaning that their eyes are positioned on the sides of their heads.[58]The horse's senses are generally superior to those of a human. As prey animals, they must be aware of their surroundings at all times.[56] They have the largest eyes of any land mammal,[57] and are lateral-eyed, meaning that their eyes are positioned on the sides of their*

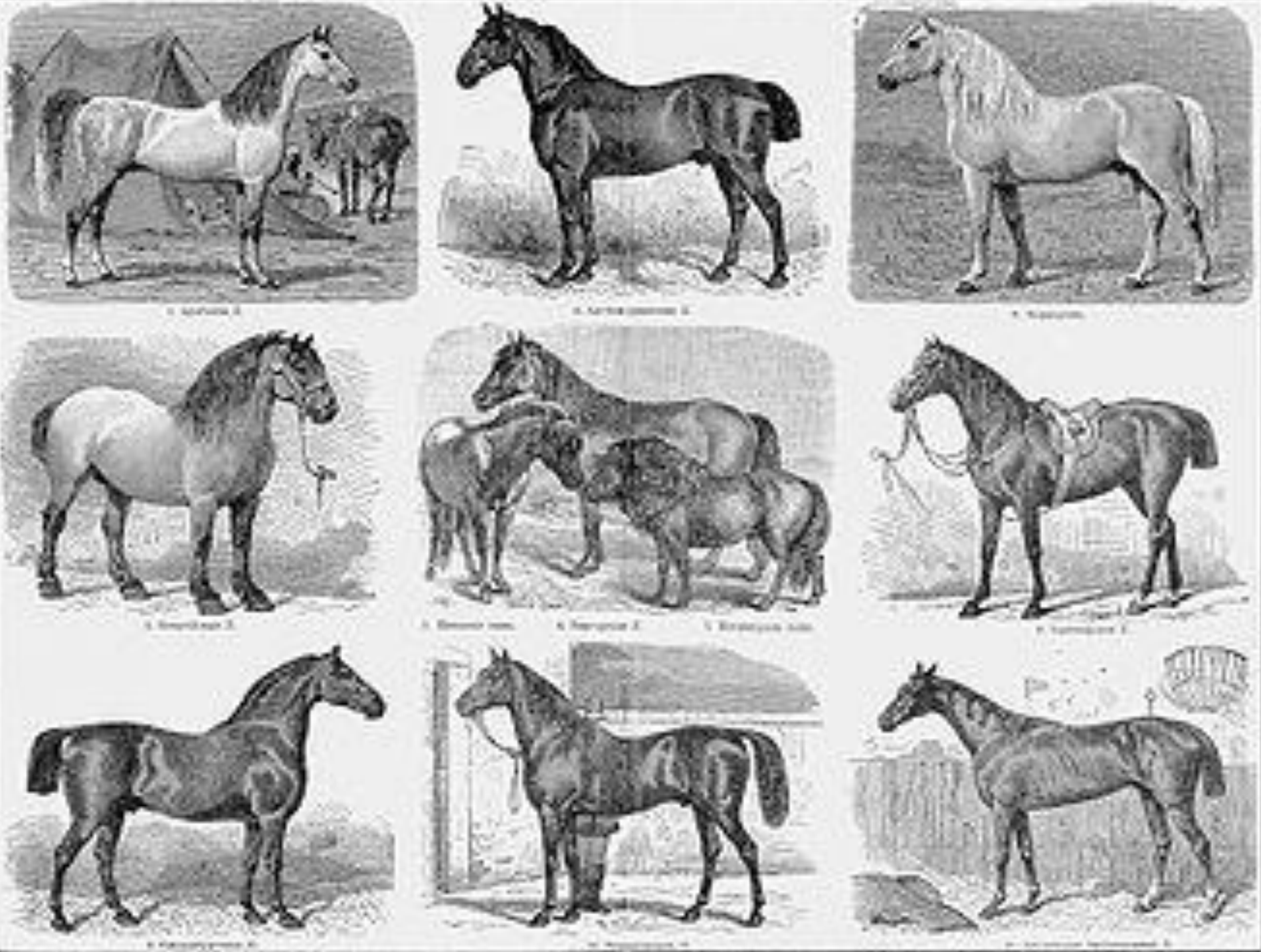
- *Their hearing is good,[56]Their hearing is good,[56] and the pinnaTheir hearing is good,[56] and the pinna of each ear can rotate up to 180°, giving the potential for 360° hearing without having to move the head.[60]Their hearing is good,[56] and the pinna of each ear can rotate up to 180°, giving the potential for 360° hearing without having to move the head.[60] Their sense of smellTheir hearing is good,[56] and the pinna of each ear can rotate up to 180°, giving the potential for 360° hearing without having to move the head.[60] Their sense of smell, while much better than that of humans, is not their strongest asset; they rely to a greater extent on vision.[56]*
- *Horses have a great sense of balance, due partly to their ability to feel their footing and partly to highly developed proprioceptiveHorses have a great sense of balance, due partly to their ability to feel their footing and partly to highly developed proprioceptive abilities (the unconscious sense of where the body and limbs are at all times).[61]Horses have a great sense of balance, due partly to their ability to feel their footing and partly to highly developed proprioceptive abilities (the unconscious sense of where the body and limbs are at all times).[61] A horse's sense of touchHorses have a great sense of balance, due partly to their ability to feel their footing and partly to highly developed proprioceptive abilities (the unconscious sense of where the body and limbs are at all times).[61] A horse's sense of touch is well*

- Main articles: Horse gaitMain articles: Horse gait, Trot (horse gait)Main articles: Horse gait, Trot (horse gait), CanterMain articles: Horse gait, Trot (horse gait), Canter, and Ambling
- *All horses move naturally with four basic gaitsAll horses move naturally with four basic gaits: the four-beat walkAll horses move naturally with four basic gaits: the four-beat walk, which averages 6.4 kilometres per hour (4.0 mph); the two-beat trot or jogAll horses move naturally with four basic gaits: the four-beat walk, which averages 6.4 kilometres per hour (4.0 mph); the two-beat trot or jog at 13 to 19 kilometres per hour (8.1 to 12 mph) (faster for harness racingAll horses move naturally with four basic gaits: the four-beat walk, which averages 6.4 kilometres per hour (4.0 mph); the two-beat trot or jog at 13 to 19 kilometres per hour (8.1 to 12 mph) (faster for harness racing horses); the canter or lopeAll horses move naturally with four basic gaits: the four-beat walk, which averages 6.4 kilometres per hour (4.0 mph); the two-beat trot or jog at 13 to 19 kilometres per hour (8.1 to 12 mph) (faster for harness racing horses); the canter or lope, a three-beat gait that is 19 to 24 kilometres per hour (12 to 15 mph); and the gallopAll horses move naturally with four basic gaits: the four-beat walk, which averages 6.4 kilometres per hour (4.0 mph); the two-beat trot or jog at 13 to 19 kilometres per hour (8.1 to 12 mph) (faster for harness racing horses); the canter or lope, a three-beat gait that is 19 to 24 kilometres per*

- Main articles: Horse behavior Main articles: Horse behavior and Stable vices*Horses are prey animals with a strong fight-or-flightHorses are prey animals with a strong fight-or-flight instinct. Their first response to threat is to startle and usually flee, although they will stand their ground and defend themselves when flight is not possible, or if their young are threatened. They also tend to be curious; when startled, they will often hesitate an instant to ascertain the cause of their fright, and may not always flee from something that they perceive as non-threatening. Most light horse riding breeds were developed for speed, agility, alertness and endurance; natural qualities that extend from their wild ancestors. However, through selective breeding, some breeds of horses are quite docile, particularly certain draft horses.[73]Horses are prey animals with a strong fight-or-flight instinct. Their first response to threat is to startle and usually flee, although they will stand their ground and defend themselves when flight is not possible, or if their young are threatened. They also tend to be curious; when startled, they will often hesitate an instant to ascertain the cause of their fright, and may not always flee from something that they perceive as non-threatening. Most light horse riding breeds were developed for speed, agility, alertness and endurance; natural qualities that extend from their wild ancestors. However, through selective breeding, some breeds of horses are quite docile, particularly certain draft horses.[73] Horses are herd animals, with a clear hierarchy of rank, led by a dominant animal (usually a mare). They are also social creatures who are able to form companionship attachments to their own species and to other animals, including humans. They communicate in various ways, including vocalizations such as nickering or whinnying, mutual groomingHorses are prey animals with a strong fight-or-flight instinct. Their first response to threat is to startle and usually flee, although they will stand their ground and defend themselves when flight is not possible, or if their young are threatened. They also tend to be curious; when startled, they will often hesitate an instant to ascertain the cause of their fright, and may not always flee from something that they perceive as non-threatening. Most light horse riding breeds were developed for speed, agility, alertness and endurance; natural qualities that extend from their wild ancestors. However, through selective breeding, some breeds of horses are quite docile, particularly certain draft*

- *In the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinkingIn the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinking ability, unable to generalize, and driven primarily by a herd mentalityIn the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinking ability, unable to generalize, and driven primarily by a herd mentality. However, modern studies show that they perform a number of cognitiveIn the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinking ability, unable to generalize, and driven primarily by a herd mentality. However, modern studies show that they perform a number of cognitive tasks on a daily basis, with mental challenges that include food procurementIn the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinking ability, unable to generalize, and driven primarily by a herd mentality. However, modern studies show that they perform a number of cognitive tasks on a daily basis, with mental challenges that include food procurement and social systemIn the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinking ability, unable to generalize, and driven primarily by a herd mentality. However, modern studies show that they perform a number of cognitive tasks on a daily basis, with mental challenges that include food procurement and social system identification. They also have good spatial discriminationIn the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinking ability, unable to generalize, and driven primarily by a herd mentality. However, modern studies show that they perform a number of cognitive tasks on a daily basis, with mental challenges that include food procurement and social system identification. They also have good spatial discrimination abilities.[76]In the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinking ability, unable to generalize, and driven primarily by a herd mentality. However, modern studies show that they perform a number of cognitive tasks on a daily basis, with mental challenges that include food procurement and social system identification. They also have good spatial discrimination abilities.[76] Studies have assessed equine intelligence in the realms of problem solvingIn the past, horses were considered unintelligent, with no abstract thinking ability, unable to generalize, and driven primarily by a herd mentality. However, modern studies show that they perform a number of cognitive tasks on a daily basis, with mental challenges that*

- Main articles: Draft horse Main articles: Draft horse, Warmblood Main articles: Draft horse, Warmblood, and Oriental horse*Horses are mammalsHorses are mammals, and as such are "warm-bloodedHorses are mammals, and as such are "warm-blooded" creatures, as opposed to cold-bloodedHorses are mammals, and as such are "warm-blooded" creatures, as opposed to cold-blooded reptilesHorses are mammals, and as such are "warm-blooded" creatures, as opposed to cold-blooded reptiles. However, these words have developed a separate meaning in the context of equine terminology, used to describe temperament, not body temperatureHorses are mammals, and as such are "warm-blooded" creatures, as opposed to cold-blooded reptiles. However, these words have developed a separate meaning in the context of equine terminology,*

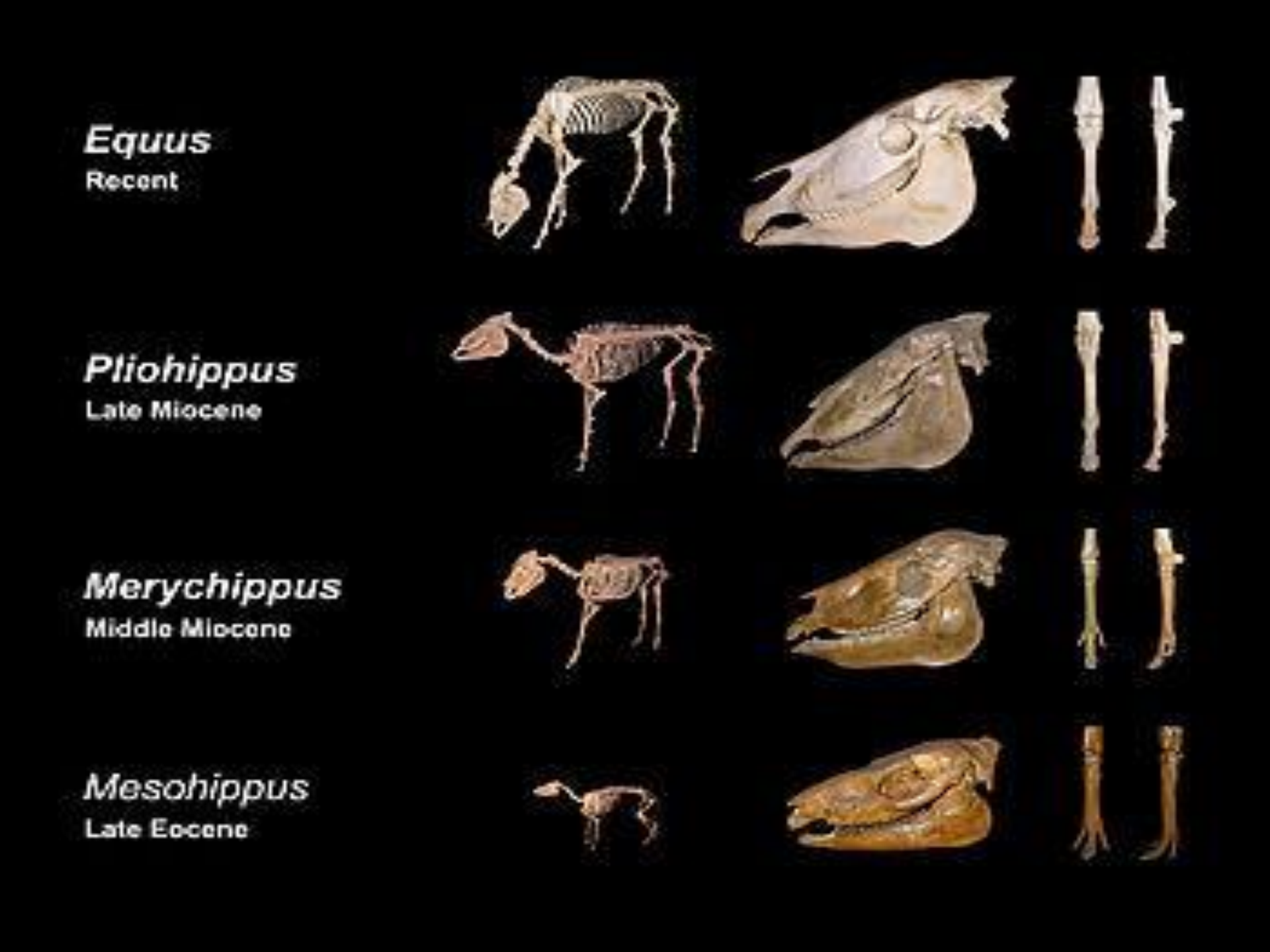


- *"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses" such as the Akhal-Teke"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses" such as the Akhal-Teke, Barb"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses" such as the Akhal-Teke, Barb, Arabian horse"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses" such as the Akhal-Teke, Barb, Arabian horse and now-extinct Turkoman horse"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses" such as the Akhal-Teke, Barb, Arabian horse and now-extinct Turkoman horse, as well as the Thoroughbred"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses" such as the Akhal-Teke, Barb, Arabian horse and now-extinct Turkoman horse, as well as the Thoroughbred, a breed developed in England from the older oriental breeds.[79]"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses" such as the Akhal-Teke, Barb, Arabian horse and now-extinct Turkoman horse, as well as the Thoroughbred, a breed developed in England from the older oriental breeds.[79] Hot bloods tend to be spirited, bold, and learn quickly. They are bred for agility and speed.[83]"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses" such as the Akhal-Teke, Barb, Arabian horse and now-extinct Turkoman horse, as well as the Thoroughbred, a breed developed in England from the older oriental breeds.[79] Hot bloods tend to be spirited, bold, and learn quickly. They are bred for agility and speed.[83] They tend to be physically refined—thin-skinned, slim, and long-legged.[84]"Hot blooded" breeds include "oriental horses"*

- *"Warmblood"Warmblood" breeds, such as the Trakehner"Warmblood" breeds, such as the Trakehner or Hanoverian"Warmblood" breeds, such as the Trakehner or Hanoverian, developed when European carriage and war horses"Warmblood" breeds, such as the Trakehner or Hanoverian, developed when European carriage and war horses were crossed with Arabians or Thoroughbreds, producing a riding horse with more refinement than a draft horse, but greater size and milder temperament than a lighter breed.[91]"Warmblood" breeds, such as the Trakehner or Hanoverian, developed when European carriage and war horses were crossed with Arabians or Thoroughbreds, producing a riding horse with more refinement than a draft horse, but greater size and milder temperament than a lighter breed.[91] Certain pony"Warmblood" breeds, such as the Trakehner or Hanoverian, developed when European carriage and war horses were crossed with Arabians or Thoroughbreds, producing a riding horse with more refinement than a draft horse, but greater size and milder temperament than a lighter breed.[91] Certain pony breeds with warmblood

- See also: Horse sleep patternsSee also: Horse sleep patterns and Sleep in non-humans
- *Horses are able to sleep both standing up and lying down. In an adaptation from life in the wild, horses are able to enter light sleep by using a "stay apparatus" in their legs, allowing them to doze without collapsing.[95]Horses are able to sleep both standing up and lying down. In an adaptation from life in the wild, horses are able to enter light sleep by using a "stay apparatus" in their legs, allowing them to doze without collapsing.[95] Horses sleep better when in groups because some animals will sleep while others stand guard to watch for predators. A horse kept alone will not sleep well because its instinctsHorses are able to sleep both standing up and lying down. In an adaptation from life in the wild, horses are able to enter light sleep by using a "stay apparatus" in their legs, allowing them to doze without collapsing.[95] Horses sleep better when in groups because some animals will sleep while others stand guard to watch for predators. A horse kept alone will not sleep well because its instincts are to keep a constant eye out for danger.[96]*

- or two every few days to meet their minimum REM sleep requirements.[96]or two every few days to meet their minimum REM sleep requirements.[96] However, if a horse is never allowed to lie down, after several days it will become sleep-deprived, and in rare cases may suddenly collapse as it involuntarily slips into REM sleep while still standing.[98]or two every few days to meet their minimum REM sleep requirements.[96] However, if a horse is never allowed to lie


Equus
Recent
Pliohippus
Late Miocene
Merychippus
Middle Miocene
Mesohippus
Late Eocene

- Main articles: Evolution of the horseMain articles: Evolution of the horse, Equus (genus)Main articles: Evolution of the horse, Equus (genus), and Equidae
- *The horse adapted to survive in areas of wide-open terrain with sparse vegetation, surviving in an ecosystemThe horse adapted to survive in areas of wide-open terrain with sparse vegetation, surviving in an ecosystem where other large grazing animals, especially ruminantsThe horse adapted to survive in areas of wide-open terrain with sparse vegetation, surviving in an ecosystem where other large grazing animals, especially ruminants, could not.[100]The horse adapted to survive in areas of wide-open terrain with sparse vegetation, surviving in an ecosystem where other large grazing animals, especially ruminants, could not.[100] Horses and other equids are odd-toed ungulatesThe horse adapted to survive in areas of wide-open terrain with sparse vegetation, surviving in an ecosystem where other large grazing animals, especially ruminants, could not.[100] Horses and other equids are odd-toed ungulates of the orderThe horse adapted to survive in areas of wide-open terrain with sparse*

- *Over time, the extra side toes shrank in size until they vanished. All that remains of them in modern horses is a set of small vestigialOver time, the extra side toes shrank in size until they vanished. All that remains of them in modern horses is a set of small vestigial bones on the leg below the knee,[104]Over time, the extra side toes shrank in size until they vanished. All that remains of them in modern horses is a set of small vestigial bones on the leg below the knee,[104] known informally as splint bones.[105]Over time, the extra side toes shrank in size until they vanished. All that remains of them in modern horses is a set of small vestigial bones on the leg below the knee,[104] known informally as splint bones.[105] Their legs also lengthened as their toes disappeared until they were a hooved animal capable of running at great speed.[104]Over time, the extra side toes shrank in size until they vanished. All that remains of them in modern horses is a set of small vestigial bones on the leg below the knee,[104] known informally as splint bones.[105] Their legs also lengthened as their toes disappeared until they were a hooved animal capable of running at great speed.[104] By about 5 million years ago, the modern Equus had evolved.[106]Over time, the extra side toes shrank in size until they vanished. All that remains of them in modern horses is a set of small vestigial bones on the leg below the knee,[104] known informally as splint bones.[105] Their legs also lengthened as their toes disappeared until they were a hooved animal capable of running at great speed.[104] By about 5 million years ago, the modern Equus had evolved.[106] Equid teeth also evolved from browsing on soft, tropical plants to adapt to browsing of drier plant material, then to grazing of tougher plains grasses. Thus proto-horses changed from leaf-eating forest-dwellers to grass-eating inhabitants of semi-arid regions worldwide, including the*

- Main article: Wild horse
- *A truly wild horse is a species or subspecies with no ancestors that were ever domesticated. Therefore, most "wild" horses today are actually feral horsesA truly wild horse is a species or subspecies with no ancestors that were ever domesticated. Therefore, most "wild" horses today are actually feral horses, animals that escaped or were turned loose from domestic herds and the descendants of those animals.[112]A truly wild horse is a species or subspecies with no ancestors that were ever domesticated. Therefore, most "wild" horses today are actually feral horses, animals that escaped or were turned loose from domestic herds and the descendants of those animals.[112] Only one truly wild horse species (Equus ferus) with two subspecies, the TarpanA truly wild horse is a species or subspecies with no ancestors that were ever domesticated. Therefore, most "wild" horses today are actually feral horses, animals that escaped or were turned loose from domestic herds and the descendants of those animals.[112] Only one truly wild horse species (Equus ferus) with two subspecies, the Tarpan and the Przewalski's Horse, survived into recorded history.*
- *The only true wild horse alive today is the Przewalski's HorseThe only true wild horse alive today is the Przewalski's Horse (Equus ferus przewalskii), named after the Russian explorer Nikolai Przhevalsky*

- *The TarpanThe Tarpan or European Wild Horse (Equus ferus ferus) was found in Europe and much of Asia. It survived into the historical era, but became extinctThe Tarpan or European Wild Horse (Equus ferus ferus) was found in Europe and much of Asia. It survived into the historical era, but became extinct in 1909, when the last captive died in a Russian zoo.[116]The Tarpan or European Wild Horse (Equus ferus ferus) was found in Europe and much of Asia. It survived into the historical era, but became extinct in 1909, when the last captive died in a Russian zoo.[116] Thus, the genetic line was lost. Attempts have been made to recreate the Tarpan,[116]The Tarpan or European Wild Horse (Equus ferus ferus) was found in Europe and much of Asia. It survived into the historical era, but became extinct in 1909, when the last captive died in a Russian zoo.[116] Thus, the genetic line was lost. Attempts have been made to recreate the Tarpan,[116][117]The Tarpan or European Wild Horse (Equus ferus ferus) was found in Europe and much of Asia. It survived into the historical era, but became extinct in 1909, when the last captive died in a Russian zoo.[116] Thus, the genetic line was lost. Attempts have been made to recreate the Tarpan,[116][117][118] which resulted in horses with outward physical similarities, but nonetheless descended from domesticated ancestors and not true wild horses.*
- *Periodically, populations of horses in isolated areas are speculated*

- Main article: Equus (genus)*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus Equus in the Equidae *family*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus Equus in the Equidae family. These are the ass or *donkey*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus Equus in the Equidae family. These are the ass or donkey, Equus asinus; the *mountain zebra*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus Equus in the Equidae family. These are the ass or donkey, Equus asinus; the mountain zebra, Equus zebra; *plains zebra*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus Equus in the Equidae family. These are the ass or donkey, Equus asinus; the mountain zebra, Equus zebra; plains zebra, Equus burchelli; *Grévy's zebra*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus Equus in the Equidae family. These are the ass or donkey, Equus asinus; the mountain zebra, Equus zebra; plains zebra, Equus burchelli; Grévy's zebra, Equus grevyi; the *kiang*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus Equus in the Equidae family. These are the ass or donkey, Equus asinus; the mountain zebra, Equus zebra; plains zebra, Equus burchelli; Grévy's zebra, Equus grevyi; the kiang, Equus kiang; and the *onager*Besides the horse, there are seven other species of genus Equus in the Equidae family. These are the ass or donkey, Equus asinus; the mountain zebra, Equus zebra; plains zebra, Equus

- *The earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horseThe earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in UkraineThe earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in Ukraine and KazakhstanThe earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, dating to approximately 3,500–4,000 BC.[127]The earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, dating to approximately 3,500–4,000 BC.[127][128]The earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, dating to approximately 3,500–4,000 BC.[127][128] By 3000 BC, the horse was completely domesticated and by 2000 BC there was a sharp increase in the number of horse bones found in human settlements in northwestern Europe, indicating the spread of domesticated horses throughout the continent.[129]The earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, dating to approximately 3,500–4,000 BC.[127][128] By 3000 BC, the horse was completely domesticated and by 2000 BC there was a sharp increase in the number of horse bones found in human settlements in northwestern Europe, indicating the spread of domesticated horses throughout the continent.[129] The most recent, but most irrefutable evidence of domestication comes from sites where horse remains were interred with chariots in graves of the SintashtaThe earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, dating to approximately 3,500–4,000 BC.[127][128] By 3000 BC, the horse was completely domesticated and by 2000 BC there was a sharp increase in the number of horse bones found in human settlements in northwestern Europe, indicating the spread of domesticated horses throughout the continent.[129] The most recent, but most irrefutable evidence of domestication comes from sites where horse remains were interred with chariots in graves of the Sintashta and PetrovkaThe earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, dating to approximately 3,500–4,000 BC.[127][128] By 3000 BC, the horse was completely domesticated and by 2000 BC there was a sharp increase in the number of horse bones found in human settlements*

- *Before the availability of DNA techniques to resolve the questions related to the domestication of the horse, various hypothesis were proposed. One classification was based on body types and conformation, suggesting the presence of four basic prototypes that had adapted to their environment prior to domestication.[138]Before the availability of DNA techniques to resolve the questions related to the domestication of the horse, various hypothesis were proposed. One classification was based on body types and conformation, suggesting the presence of four basic prototypes that had adapted to their environment prior to domestication.[138] Another hypothesis held that the four prototypes originated from a single wild species and that all different body types were entirely a result of selective breedingBefore the availability of DNA*

- Main article: Feral horse*Feral*Feral horses are born and live in the wild, but are descended from domesticated animals.[112]Feral horses are born and live in the wild, but are descended from domesticated animals.[112] Many populations of feral horsesFeral horses are born and live in the wild, but are descended from domesticated animals.[112] Many populations of feral horses exist throughout the world.[140]Feral horses are born and live in the wild, but are descended from domesticated animals.[112] Many populations of feral horses exist throughout the world.[140][141]Feral horses are born and live in the wild, but are descended from domesticated animals.[112] Many populations of feral horses exist throughout the world.[140][141] Studies of feral herds have provided useful insights into the behavior of prehistoric horses,[142]Feral horses are born and live in the wild, but are descended from domesticated animals.[112] Many populations of feral horses exist throughout the world.[140][141] Studies of feral herds have provided useful insights into the behavior of prehistoric horses,[142] as well as greater understanding of the instincts and behaviors that drive horses that live in domesticated conditions.[143]
- Main article: Horse breed Main article: Horse breed, List of horse breeds Main article: Horse breed, List of horse breeds, and Horse breeding*Horse breeds are groups of horses with distinctive characteristics that are transmitted consistently to their offspring, such as conformationHorse breeds are groups of horses with distinctive characteristics that are transmitted consistently to their offspring, such as conformation, color, performance ability, or disposition. These inherited traits result from a combination of natural crosses and artificial selectionHorse breeds are groups of horses with distinctive characteristics that are transmitted consistently to their offspring, such as conformation, color, performance ability, or disposition. These inherited traits result from a combination of natural crosses and artificial selection methods. Horses have been selectively bredHorse breeds are groups of horses with distinctive characteristics that are transmitted consistently to their offspring, such as conformation, color, performance ability, or disposition. These inherited traits result from a combination of natural crosses and artificial selection methods. Horses have been selectively bred since their domesticationHorse breeds are groups of horses with distinctive characteristics that are transmitted consistently to their offspring

- *However, the concept of purebredHowever, the concept of purebred bloodstock and a controlled, written breed registryHowever, the concept of purebred bloodstock and a controlled, written breed registry only became of significant importance in modern times. Sometimes purebred horses are called ThoroughbredsHowever, the concept of purebred bloodstock and a controlled, written breed registry only became of significant importance in modern times. Sometimes purebred horses are called Thoroughbreds, which is incorrect; "Thoroughbred" is a specific breed of horse, while a "purebred" is a horse (or any other animal) with a defined pedigreeHowever, the concept of purebred bloodstock and a controlled, written breed registry only became of significant importance in modern times. Sometimes purebred horses are called Thoroughbreds, which is incorrect; "Thoroughbred" is a specific breed of horse, while a "purebred" is a horse (or any other animal) with a defined pedigree recognized by a breed registry.[148]However, the concept of purebred bloodstock and a controlled, written breed registry only became of significant importance in modern times. Sometimes*

- *Worldwide, horses play a role within human cultures and have done so for millennia. Horses are used for leisure activities, sports, and working purposes. The Food and Agriculture OrganizationWorldwide, horses play a role within human cultures and have done so for millennia. Horses are used for leisure activities, sports, and working purposes. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that in 2008, there were almost 59,000,000 horses in the world, with around 33,500,000 in the Americas, 13,800,000 in Asia and 6,300,000 in Europe and smaller portions in Africa and Oceania. There are estimated to be 9,500,000 horses in the United States alone.[153]Worldwide, horses play a role within human cultures and have done so for millennia. Horses are used for leisure activities, sports, and working purposes. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that in 2008, there were almost 59,000,000 horses in the world, with around 33,500,000 in the Americas, 13,800,000 in Asia and 6,300,000 in Europe and smaller portions in Africa and Oceania. There are estimated to be 9,500,000 horses in the United States alone.[153] The American Horse CouncilWorldwide, horses play a role within human cultures and have done so for millennia. Horses are used for leisure activities, sports, and working purposes. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that in 2008, there were almost 59,000,000 horses in the world, with around 33,500,000 in the Americas, 13,800,000 in Asia and 6,300,000 in Europe and smaller portions in Africa and Oceania. There are estimated to be 9,500,000 horses in the United States alone.[153] The American Horse Council estimates that horse-related activities have a direct impact on the economy of the United States of over $39 billion, and when indirect spending is considered, the impact is over $102 billion.[154]Worldwide, horses play a role within human cultures and*

Horse.

- Main articles: EquestrianismMain articles: Equestrianism, Horse racingMain articles: Equestrianism, Horse racing, Horse trainingMain articles: Equestrianism, Horse racing, Horse training, and Horse tack
- *Historically, equestrians honed their skills through games and races. Equestrian sports provided entertainment for crowds and honed the excellent horsemanship that was needed in battle. Many sports, such as dressageHistorically, equestrians honed their skills through games and races. Equestrian sports provided entertainment for crowds and honed the excellent horsemanship that was needed in battle. Many sports, such as dressage, eventingHistorically, equestrians honed their skills through games and races. Equestrian sports provided entertainment for crowds and honed the excellent horsemanship that was needed in battle. Many sports, such as dressage, eventing and show jumpingHistorically, equestrians honed their skills through games and races. Equestrian sports provided entertainment for crowds and honed the excellent horsemanship that was needed in battle. Many sports, such as dressage, eventing and show jumping, have origins in military trainingHistorically, equestrians honed their skills through games and races. Equestrian sports provided entertainment for crowds and honed the excellent horsemanship that was needed in battle. Many sports, such as dressage, eventing and show jumping, have origins in military training*

- *Horses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumpingHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressageHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventingHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive drivingHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive driving, endurance ridingHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive driving, endurance riding, gymkhanaHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive driving, endurance riding, gymkhana, rodeosHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive driving, endurance riding, gymkhana, rodeos, and fox huntingHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive driving, endurance riding, gymkhana, rodeos, and fox hunting.[162]Horses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive driving, endurance riding, gymkhana, rodeos, and fox hunting.[162] Horse showsHorses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive driving, endurance riding, gymkhana, rodeos, and fox hunting.[162] Horse shows, which have their origins in medieval European fairs, are held around the world. They host a huge range of classes, covering all of the mounted and harness disciplines, as well as "In-hand"Horses are trained to be ridden or driven in a variety of sporting competitions. Examples include show jumping, dressage, three-day eventing, competitive driving, endurance riding, gymkhana, rodeos, and fox hunting.[162] Horse shows, which have their origins in medieval European fairs*

- *There are certain jobs that horses do very well, and no technology has yet developed to fully replace them. For example, mounted policeThere are certain jobs that horses do very well, and no technology has yet developed to fully replace them. For example, mounted police horses are still effective for certain types of patrol duties and crowd control.[168]There are certain jobs that horses do very well, and no technology has yet developed to fully replace them. For example, mounted police horses are still effective for certain types of patrol duties and crowd control.[168] Cattle ranchesThere are certain jobs that horses do very well, and no technology has yet developed to fully replace them. For example, mounted police horses are still effective for certain types of patrol duties and crowd control.[168] Cattle ranches still require riders on horseback to round up cattle that are scattered across remote, rugged terrain.[169]There are certain jobs that horses do very well, and no technology has yet developed to fully replace them. For example, mounted police horses are still effective for certain types of patrol duties and crowd control.[168] Cattle ranches still require riders on horseback to round up cattle that are scattered across remote, rugged terrain.[169] Search and rescueThere are certain jobs that horses do very well, and no technology has yet developed to fully replace them. For example, mounted police horses are still effective for certain types of patrol duties and crowd control.[168] Cattle ranches still require riders on horseback to round up cattle that are scattered across remote, rugged terrain.[169] Search and rescue organizations in some countries depend upon mountedThere are certain jobs that horses do very well, and no technology has yet developed to fully replace them. For example, mounted police horses are still effective for certain types of patrol duties and crowd control.[168] Cattle ranches still require riders on horseback to round up cattle that are scattered across remote, rugged terrain.[169] Search and rescue organizations in some countries depend upon mounted teams to locate people, particularly hikers and children, and to provide disaster relief assistance.[170]There are certain jobs that horses do very well, and no technology has yet developed to fully replace them. For example, mounted police horses are still effective for certain types of patrol duties and crowd control.[168] Cattle ranches still require riders on horseback to round up cattle that are scattered across remote, rugged terrain.[169]*

- See also: Horses in art See also: Horses in art and Horse worship*Modern horses are often used to reenact many of their historical work purposes. Horses are used, complete with equipment that is authentic or a meticulously recreated replica, in various live action historical reenactmentsModern horses are often used to reenact many of their historical work purposes. Horses are used, complete with equipment that is authentic or a meticulously recreated replica, in various live action historical reenactments of specific periods of history, especially recreations of famous battles.[176]Modern horses are often used to reenact many of their historical work purposes. Horses are used, complete with equipment that is authentic or a meticulously recreated replica, in various live action historical reenactments of specific periods of history, especially recreations of famous battles.[176] Horses are also used to preserve cultural traditions and for ceremonial purposes. Countries such as the United Kingdom still use horse-drawn carriages to convey royalty and other VIPs to and from certain culturally significant events.[177]Modern horses are often used to reenact many of their historical work purposes. Horses are used, complete with equipment that is authentic or a meticulously recreated replica, in various live action historical reenactments of specific periods of history, especially recreations of famous battles.[176] Horses are also used to preserve cultural traditions and for ceremonial purposes. Countries such as the United Kingdom still use horse-drawn carriages to convey royalty and other VIPs to and from certain culturally significant events.[177] Public exhibitions are another example, such as the Budweiser ClydesdalesModern horses are often used to reenact many of their historical work purposes. Horses are used, complete with equipment that is authentic or a meticulously recreated replica, in various live action historical reenactments of specific periods of history, especially recreations of famous battles.[176] Horses are also used to preserve cultural traditions and for ceremonial purposes. Countries such as the United Kingdom still use horse-drawn carriages to convey royalty and other VIPs to and from certain culturally significant events.[177] Public exhibitions are another example, such as the Budweiser Clydesdales, seen in parades and other public settings, a team of draft horsesModern horses are often used to reenact many of their historical work purposes. Horses are used, complete with equipment that is*

- See also: Hippotherapy See also: Hippotherapy and Therapeutic horseback riding*People of all ages with physical and mental disabilities obtain beneficial results from association with horses. Therapeutic riding is used to mentally and physically stimulate disabled persons and help them improve their lives through improved balance and coordination, increased self-confidence, and a greater feeling of freedom and independence.[183]People of all ages with physical and mental disabilities obtain beneficial results from association with horses. Therapeutic riding is used to mentally and physically stimulate disabled persons and help them improve their lives through improved balance and coordination, increased self-confidence, and a greater feeling of freedom and independence.[183] The benefits of equestrian activity for people with disabilities has also been recognized with the addition of equestrian events to the Paralympic GamesPeople of all ages with physical and mental disabilities obtain beneficial results from association with horses. Therapeutic riding is used to mentally and physically stimulate disabled persons and help them improve their lives through improved balance and coordination, increased self-confidence, and a greater feeling of freedom and independence.[183] The benefits of equestrian activity for people with disabilities has also been recognized with the addition of equestrian events to the Paralympic Games and recognition of para-equestrian events by the International Federation for Equestrian SportsPeople of all ages with physical and mental disabilities obtain beneficial results from association with horses. Therapeutic riding is used to mentally and physically stimulate disabled persons and help them improve their lives through improved balance and coordination, increased self-confidence, and a greater feeling of freedom and independence.[183] The benefits of equestrian activity for people with disabilities has also been recognized with the addition of equestrian events to the Paralympic Games and recognition of para-equestrian events by the International Federation for Equestrian Sports (FEI).[184]People of all ages with physical and mental disabilities obtain beneficial results from association with horses. Therapeutic riding is used to mentally and physically stimulate disabled persons and help them improve their lives through improved balance and coordination, increased self-confidence, and a greater feeling of freedom and independence.[183] The benefits of equestrian activity for people with disabilities has*

- Main article: Horses in warfare
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- Turkish cavalry, 1917
- *Horses in warfareHorses in warfare have been seen for most of recorded history. The first archaeological evidence of horses used in warfare dates to between 4000 to 3000 BC,[188]Horses in warfare have been seen for most of recorded history. The first archaeological evidence of horses used in warfare dates to between 4000 to 3000 BC,[188] and the use of horses in warfare was widespread by the end of the Bronze AgeHorses in warfare have been seen for most of recorded history. The first archaeological evidence of horses used in warfare dates to between 4000 to 3000 BC,[188] and the use of horses in warfare was widespread by the end of the Bronze Age.[189]Horses in warfare have been seen for most of recorded history. The first archaeological evidence of horses used in warfare dates to between 4000 to 3000 BC,[188] and the use of horses in warfare was widespread by the end of the Bronze Age.[189][190]Horses in warfare have been seen for most of recorded history. The first archaeological evidence of horses used in warfare dates to between 4000 to 3000 BC,[188] and the use of horses in warfare was widespread by the end of the Bronze Age.[189][190] Although mechanization has largely replaced the horse as a weapon of war, horses are still seen today in limited military uses, mostly for ceremonial purposes, or for reconnaissance and transport activities in areas of rough terrain where motorized vehicles are ineffective. Horses have been used in the 21st century by the JanjaweedHorses in warfare have been seen for most of recorded history. The first archaeological evidence of horses used in warfare dates to between 4000 to 3000 BC,[188] and the use of horses in warfare was widespread by the end of the Bronze Age.[189][190] Although mechanization has largely replaced the horse as a weapon of war, horses are still seen today in limited military uses, mostly for ceremonial purposes, or for reconnaissance and transport activities in areas of rough terrain where motorized vehicles are ineffective. Horses have been used in the 21st century by the Janjaweed militias in the War in DarfurHorses in warfare have been seen for most of recorded history. The first archaeological evidence of horses used in warfare dates to between 4000 to 3000 BC,[188] and the use of horses in warfare was widespread by the end of the Bronze Age.[189][190] Although mechanization has largely replaced the horse as a weapon of war, horses are still seen today in limited military uses, mostly for ceremonial purposes, or for reconnaissance and transport activities in areas of rough terrain where motorized vehicles are ineffective. Horses have been used in the 21st century by the Janjaweed militias in the War in Darfur.[191]*
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- *Horses are raw material for many products made by humans throughout history, including byproducts from the slaughter of horses as well as materials collected from living horses.*
- *Products collected from living horses include mare's milk, used by people with large horse herds, such as the MongolsProducts collected from living horses include mare's milk, used by people with large horse herds, such as the Mongols, who let it ferment to produce kumisProducts collected from living horses include mare's milk, used by people with large horse herds, such as the Mongols, who let it ferment to produce kumis.[192]Products collected from living horses include mare's milk, used by people with large horse herds, such as the Mongols, who let it ferment to produce kumis.[192] Horse blood was once used as food by the Mongols and other nomadicProducts collected from living horses include mare's milk, used by people with large horse herds, such as the Mongols, who let it ferment to produce kumis.[192] Horse blood was once used as food by the Mongols and other nomadic tribes, who found it a convenient source of nutrition when traveling. Drinking their own horses' blood allowed the Mongols to ride for extended periods of time without stopping to eat.[192]Products collected from living horses include mare's milk, used by people with large*

- Main article: Horse care
- See also: Equine nutritionSee also: Equine nutrition, Horse groomingSee also: Equine nutrition, Horse grooming, Veterinary medicineSee also: Equine nutrition, Horse grooming, Veterinary medicine, and Farrier
- *Horses are grazingHorses are grazing animals, and their major source of nutrients is good-quality forageHorses are grazing animals, and their major source of nutrients is good-quality forage from hayHorses are grazing animals, and their major source of nutrients is good-quality forage from hay or pasture.[203]Horses are grazing animals, and their major source of nutrients is good-quality forage from hay or pasture.[203] They can consume approximately 2% to 2.5% of their body weight in dry feed each day. Therefore, a 450-kilogram (990 lb) adult horse could eat up to 11 kilograms (24 lb) of food.[204]Horses are grazing animals, and their major source of nutrients is good-quality forage from hay or pasture.[203] They can consume approximately 2% to 2.5% of their body weight in dry feed each day. Therefore, a 450-kilogram (990 lb) adult horse could eat up to 11 kilograms (24 lb) of food.[204] Sometimes, concentrated feed such as grainHorses are grazing animals, and their major source of nutrients is good-quality forage from hay or pasture.[203] They can consume approximately 2% to 2.5% of their body weight in dry feed each day. Therefore, a 450-kilogram (990 lb) adult horse could eat up to 11 kilograms (24 lb) of food.[204] Sometimes, concentrated feed such as grain is fed in addition to pasture or hay, especially when the animal is very active.[205]Horses are grazing animals, and their major source of nutrients is good-quality forage from hay or pasture.[203] They can consume approximately 2% to 2.5% of their body weight in dry feed each day. Therefore, a 450-kilogram (990 lb) adult horse could eat up to 11 kilograms (24 lb) of food.[204] Sometimes, concentrated feed such as grain is fed in addition to pasture or hay, especially when the animal is very active.[205] When grain is fed, equine nutritionists recommend that 50% or more of the animal's diet by weight should still be forage.[206]*
- *Horses require a plentiful supply of clean water, a minimum of 10 US gallons (38 L) to 12 US gallons (45 L) per day.[207]Horses require a plentiful supply of clean water,*