



NZ Certificate in Equine (Breeding) Level 4

To gain this qualification the trainee will need to have the opportunity to undertake the following practical tasks and reach competency within the 22 month course duration in order to be able to achieve the qualification.

A level 4 graduate will work in a self-managed capacity under broad guidance and may have some responsibility for the performance of others.

	Practical Skills required to be demonstrated and recorded in evidence portfolio	Theory knowledge
Implement and monitor a breeding programme for a horse stud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate wet, dry and maiden mares for teasing, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Teasing two wet mares, two dry mares and two maiden mares – Maintain teasing and scanning records, provide inhouse or complete proforma for the six mares • Arrival documentation for three horses • Maintain breeding records for three mares • Prepare, fit restraints, and hold mare for service and/or teasing x three mares • Evaluate mares and youngstock and provide recommendations for future matings for three mares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oestrous cycle, hormones, and behavioural changes in mares • Vet treatments used to manipulate oestrous cycles • Problems in breeding mares and treatment options • Methods and purposes of teasing • Assess stable design and stud facilities • Methods to accelerate oestrus • Mating procedure, stallion behaviour and handling
Take responsibility for the early education of weanling foals to yearling stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care for three sick foals, monitoring health foal/mare, administering treatments • Maintaining clean and hygienic facilities and equipment • Monitoring health and feeding mare and sick foal, formulating feeding schedule • Managing mares approaching foaling, foal a mare and attend to post-foaling activities, evidence portfolio of managing 10 mares <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Placenta, membrane, colostrum checks – Administer routine care and health checks mare/foal – Complete foal identification • Monitor health, development and education of three foals/ mares from 24 hours to weaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monitor weight, conformation, skeletal development, health – Group mares and foals in compatible groupings – Monitoring behaviour of mare and foals – Plan education sessions with foal - handle foal, catch, halter and teach to lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orphan foal options, locating foster mare • Methods to encourage bonding • Milk formulations and their nutritional value • Weaning foal from bottle to bucket feeding, caring for orphan foals • Methods for introducing orphan foal to a herd • Grouping mares • Managing mares that have slipped • Maintaining records of mares approaching foaling • Problems that can occur during each stage of foaling • Abnormal and/or emergency conditions in foals post-foaling • Importance of colostrum to foals health • Abnormal or emergency conditions in mares post-foaling • Monitoring foal development, growth, skeletal issues • Possible issues seen in foals post-foaling • Supplementary feeding

	Practical Skills required to be demonstrated and recorded in evidence portfolio	Theory knowledge
<p>Take responsibility for the early education of weanling foals to yearling stage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess training needs, develop, implement and evaluate three progressive training sessions for two young horses, which could include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial handling, picking up feet, tying up, rugging, loading etc Carry out education for weanlings/yearlings in preparation for sales, i.e. leading with bit, stabling, grooming, exercising Monitor health and development of weanling to yearling, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor musculoskeletal development, identify any action faults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological behavioural terms relating to educating horses Horses behavioural characteristics in relation to practical handling Human handling factors to consider prior to and during sessions Physical environments required for training horse skills Age appropriate skills related to developmental stages Progressive training and factors to consider Managing behavioural problems Grouping young horses, tail chewing Monitoring OCD Action faults and hoof trimming programme to assist correction
<p>Implement and monitor a breeding programme for a horse stud</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess commercial appeal, conformation and identify suitable sales series – four yearlings – conformation, pedigree, action Carry out education and health management programme, feed, monitor growth and manage behaviour issues during sales preparation – four yearlings of vaccination, worming, teeth, feet, feeding, x-ray, scope Attend sales, travel and settle yearlings at sales, monitor health Present yearlings to prospective buyers – two horses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeds to maximise potential for growth General abnormalities in yearling and behavioural problems Precautions to avoid injury during transportation to sales Sales venue layouts facilities and schedule Maintaining personal wellbeing at sales venues History, TB breeding genetics, geographical spread and influential lines Breeding calendar, pedigrees and sales series Identifying and management of conformational faults Conformational faults effect on structure, function and purpose, their management and intervention techniques
<p>Implement and monitor a programme for the care of paddocked horses on a horse stud</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer treatments for lower leg issues in six horses Identify lameness and administer treatments Dress hoof wall of two broodmares Take action seedy toe/abscess x two broodmares Determine feed requirements x five categories Assess and select feed formulations Feed horses and monitor feeding health problems x three categories Coordinate pasture management programme includes weed control, fertiliser application, topping, re-pasturing, spraying Implement/monitor grazing programme for horses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stocking rate, rotational/cross grazing, break feeding Implement/monitor supplementary feeding programme for paddocked horses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External and internal structures of foot and hoof balance Lower leg deviations and management techniques Digestive tract and preventative health Evaluate methods to maximise pasture production Evaluate techniques to establish or renovate pasture
<p>Implement and monitor a horse health programme for the prevention, identification and treatment of horse health problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act in an emergency situation and assist vet Care for a convalescing horse Implement and monitor parasite control programme x five categories Implement and monitor vaccination booster schedule for horses Implement and monitor preventive health care measures for introducing new horses on property x three Treat and manage ailments of body systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six x digestive ailments Six x respiratory ailments Four x circulatory, coronary or lymph ailment Five x integumentary ailments Seven x nervous, eye or endocrine ailments Three x reproductive ailments Eight x musculoskeletal ailments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Components, function and problems of circulatory, lymphatic, respiratory, reproductive and hormonal, endocrine, digestive, nervous and eye, integumentary, skeletal and muscular Microbes, viral, vaccination schedules Immunity
<p>Communicate effectively with team members and external clients to achieve equine business objective including health and safety requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce computer based documentation x two Submit forms to industry organisation x two Team collaboration to achieve objectives Apply health and safety plan Workplace responsibilities, reporting accidents, managing emergencies 	