

Middle California Region USPC

Hind Leg Conformation

Study Questions

1. Hocks that are slightly bent with the legs in front of the plumb line are called:

2. Hind legs are placed too close together that are often underdeveloped, making them weaker and prone to strains are called:

3. Hind legs viewed from the rear that are symmetrical, with the hocks and lower legs straight and parallel are called:

4. Hocks that point outward, with the cannon bones slanting inward are called:

5. Hind legs that set behind the plumb line dropped from the point of buttock are called:

6. The hind leg that is too straight through the hock and the stifle, putting the whole leg in front of the plumb line from the point of buttock is called:

7. Hocks that point in towards each other, with the cannon bones slanting outward are called:

8. Hind legs from the side that you can drop a plumb line from the point of buttock to the back of the hock and down the bag of the leg to the ground are called:

9. Hind legs placed too far apart are called:

10. _____ hind legs are weaker, and the horse will have difficulty engaging his hind end, resulting in a loss of power.
11. Hind legs placed _____ are often undeveloped, making them weaker and prone to strains. They also can cause interfering, which may lead to injury or lameness.
12. _____ are hocks that are slightly bent. This increases stress on the hocks, putting the horse at risk for curbs, bog spavin, thoroughpin or bone spavin.
13. _____ are hocks that point in toward each other, putting extra stress on the inside of the hocks, contributing to bone spavin, bog spavin or thoroughpin.
14. Hind legs that are too straight through the hock and the stifle are called _____. This increases the stress on the whole leg, especially the hock and the pastern. This may cause bone spavin, bog spavin or thoroughpin.
15. Good hind legs viewed from the rear should be _____, with the hocks and lower legs _____.
The stifles must point out a little to allow the legs to swing forward, and the legs should not be _____.
16. Hind legs placed _____ limits the reach of the hind legs, giving the horse a shorter stride; in severe cases, increased concussion can cause ringbone.
17. _____ hocks point outward. This puts extra stress on the hocks and the inside of the hoof and legs, which may develop into bone spavin, bog spavin or thoroughpin.
18. When viewing good hind legs from the side, you should be able to drop a plumb line from the point of _____ to the back of the _____ and down the bag of the leg to the ground. The cannon bones should be _____.