

~Horse Usage Sheet~

Once you know how many rides you will have in each class, you can officially determine how many horses will need to be provided. Having entries close at least one week before the competition will ensure you will have time to plan a well thought out horse grid. The IEA cares greatly for the welfare of all horses. so please keep the following rule in mind when planning horse usage.

4204.4 Acceptable use of horses in IEA competitions is to schedule and use each mount no more than 5-8 times (including scheduled and alternate rides) in any one day of competition. Each horse's specific ride count should be based upon characteristics of the horse, facility, courses, patterns, tests, and judging.

Below is an example horse grid created using Excel. Please feel free to use whatever program works best for you. Keep in mind that the printed horse grid should be easily read, and copy should be provided for your steward and horse providers.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Provider	Name	Size	W/H	Crop	Spur	Chg?	1A	1B	2A	2B	4A	4B	6A	6B	7A	7B	10A	10B	Total
							7	7	7	6	7	8	7	6	6	6	7	7	81
CCD	Bruce	14.2	150	N	N	Y					X	X				X	X	X	5 0A
MDF	Cupid	16.2		N	N	Y	X	X	X	A			X	X	A				5, 2A
WLD	Dakota	16.2		Y	Y	Y	X	A	X	X	A			X	X	A			4, 3A
WLD	Dunkin	16		Y	Y	Y	A	X	X	X	A	X							4, 2A
CBF	Henry	13.1	135	Y	N	Y					X	X					X	X	4, 0A
CCD	Jack	14.2		Y	N	Y			X		X	X					X	X	5, 0A
MDF	Joe 1	14.2	150	N	N	Y			X		X	X	A				X	X	5, 1A
WLD	Joe 2	16.2		N	N	Y	X	A	X	X		A	X						4, 2A
FBF	Keyco	16.2		Y	Y	Y	X	X	A				X	A		A			3, 3A
FBF	Marcus	16	150	Y	N	N	X	X					X	X			X	A	5, 1A
MDF	Magic	16		N	N	Y	X	X					X	X					4, 0A
FBF	Miller	17.1		N	Y	Y	A	X		X		A	X	X	X				5, 2A
WLD	Morgan	16.2		Y	Y	Y									X	X	A		2, 1A
CCD	Noodle	14.2	140	Y	Y	Y					X	X			X	X	A	X	5, 1A
BXF	Payson	14.2		Y	Y	Y			X	A	X	X				X		X	5, 2A
FBF	Pebbles	15.3		N	N	Y			A	X	X	X			X	X	X	A	6, 2A
FBF	Teddy	14.2		Y	Y	Y							A		A	X	X	X	3, 2A
FBF	Wills	17.3	115 pd min	Y	N	Y	X	X		X	A		A	X	X				5, 2A

- A) Name of the horse. When there is more than one horse with the same name, differentiating the two with numbers helps. Example: "Joe 1" and "Joe 2".
- B) Horse height
- C) Weight and Height information. Horses that have any rider weight/height requirements should be noted. The horse "Henry" has a 135 pound maximum. "Wills" has a 115 pound minimum.
- D) Lists whether the horse is crop optional.
- E) Lists whether the horse is spur optional.
- F) Lists whether the horse has a lead change or simple change.
- G) Each class is listed, following the amount of rides in each class. For example, 1A has 7 rides. There should be 7 horses listed marked with "X", with at least 2 alternates listed marked with an "A".
- T) The total number of trips. In this case, the grid example above has all rides listed for the first half of the show

day. The classes and sections represented above are the Open level through the Intermediate level. The total number of rides that each horse is participating in are noted. For example, “Cupid” is being ridden in 5 classes, and is listed as the alternate in 2 classes.

~Tips~

1. If you have never created a horse grid, ask for help! It takes a good amount of practice and finesse to put together a well working grid.
2. Know in advance how many horses you can provide before accepting entries, and stick to your entry limit and closing date! This will leave you enough time to secure not only enough horses, but the correct level of horses.
3. Do not wait until the last minute to create the grid! The horse grid should be created at least 72 hours before the competition. This allows time for adjustments if need be.
4. You can never have enough horses! Always take into account that there is a likely chance you will lose 20% of the horses on your grid. Whether it be from losing a shoe, coming up lame the day of, or “not wanting to play” in the show ring that day. No matter how much work and effort you put into your show, people will always remember if there were horse issues.
5. Keep each horse in mind. Have you allowed each horse to have adequate breaks during the day? Is the horse going to be standing around a lot waiting?
6. Stagger your horses in a way that makes the day move along at a good pace. For example, have one group of horses for an “A” section of a flat class, and a second group of horses for the “B” section of a flat class. While the riders in group “A” are changing direction in the ring, the second group of riders can mount their horses and be ready for their class faster.
7. Provide copies of the grid to the official show Steward and Horse providers. Remind your horse providers that adjustments may occur from the steward, and to always check in with the steward with any questions, comments, or concerns.
8. Make sure your grid is legible and large enough to read! Printing the document on a “landscape” setting is much better than a “portrait” setting.

The next page shows the above grid in an easily readable landscape format for printing.

Provider	Name	Size	W/H	Crop	Spur	Chg?	1A	1B	2A	2B	4A	4B	6A	6B	7A	7B	10A
CCD	Bruce	14.2	150	N	N	Y	7	7	7	6	7	8	7	6	6	6	X
MDF	Cupid	16.2		N	N	Y	X	X	X	A			X	X	A		
WLD	Dakota	16.2		Y	Y	Y	X	A	X	X	A			X	X	A	
WLD	Dunkin	16		Y	Y	Y	A	X	X	X	A	X					
CBF	Henry	13.1	135	Y	N	Y					X	X					X
CCD	Jack	14.2		Y	N	Y			X		X	X					X
MDF	Joe 1	14.2	150	N	N	Y			X		X	X	A				X
WLD	Joe 2	16.2		N	N	Y	X	A	X	X		A	X				
FBF	Keyco	16.2		Y	Y	Y	X	X	A				X	A		A	
FBF	Marcus	16	150	Y	N	N	X	X					X	X			X
MDF	Magic	16		N	N	Y	X	X					X	X			
FBF	Miller	17.1		N	Y	Y	A	X		X		A	X	X	X		
WLD	Morgan	16.2		Y	Y	Y									X	X	A
CCD	Noodle	14.2	140	Y	Y	Y					X	X	X		X	X	A
BXF	Payson	14.2		Y	Y	Y			X	A	X	X				X	
FBF	Pebbles	15.3		N	N	Y			A	X	X	X			X	X	X
FBF	Teddy	14.2		Y	Y	Y							A		A	X	X
FBF	Wills	17.3	115 pd min	Y	N	Y	X	X		X	A		A	X	X		