

# My Donkey Project

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Donkey name: \_\_\_\_\_



## 4-H Pledge

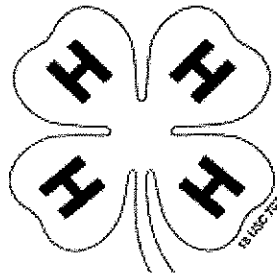
I pledge:

My head to clearer thinking,

My heart to greater loyalty,

My hands to larger service, and

My health to better living, for my Club, my Community, my Country, and my World.



## 4-H Motto

**"To Make the Best Better"**

*The 4-H Motto refers to each member. It means that each club member will do the "best" that he/she possible can in whatever is attempted. The member will then strive to improve the next time so his or her initial "Best" becomes "Better". The 4-H motto encourages members to stretch their abilities and capacities to reach greater achievement within their own potential.*

# MESSAGES

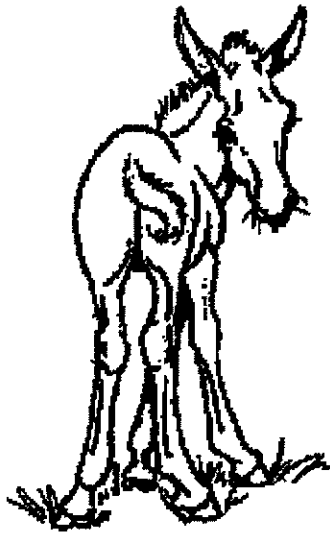
## TO THE 4-H MEMBER

This book is designed to give you information on basic care of your donkey.

Good horsemanship and working with and handling donkeys are important parts of this project. The 4-H member and his or her donkey will become a team. And, the donkey should be a better animal as a result of the project member's care and management.

Will the 4-H member also be a better person as a result of undertaking this project? 4-H seeks to develop leadership, initiative, self-reliance, honesty, sportsmanship and other positive character traits. The 4-H member should strive to make new friends, understand and accept others and strengthen personal standards.

However, by not practicing or using these opportunities, a 4-H member can embarrass the donkey and weaken the 4-H team. Because of this, all 4-H members are urged to work actively with their donkeys and teams.



# YOU, YOUR DONKEY AND 4-H

CONGRATULATIONS! In joining a 4-H Donkey club you have just become part of a very successful and enthusiastic group of young people. 4-H Donkey Club members have found that this project offers opportunities to learn new skills and gain valuable knowledge, while getting a great deal of pleasure from their donkey and fellow club members. Just how much you learn, grow and enjoy depends on you.

Your project offers many good teachers who will guide you in your 4-H Donkey Club experience. 4-H club advisors are volunteer teachers who give their time and knowledge because they enjoy working with you. They receive help from the county Extension 4-H agent and from other Extension workers representing The Ohio State University.

This project book and other 4-H literature are helpful "teachers." Your donkey, meanwhile, can be the best teacher of all, by introducing you to the fascinating worlds of horsemanship and animal science.

The reward you gain from this project and its teachers depends on your attitude and effort. The project and others that follow can guide you in becoming a horseman with as much skill

and knowledge as you desire. If, at the same time, you grow in each of the 4-H directions - head, heart, hands and health - you will become a better person as well.

How far you go depends on you!

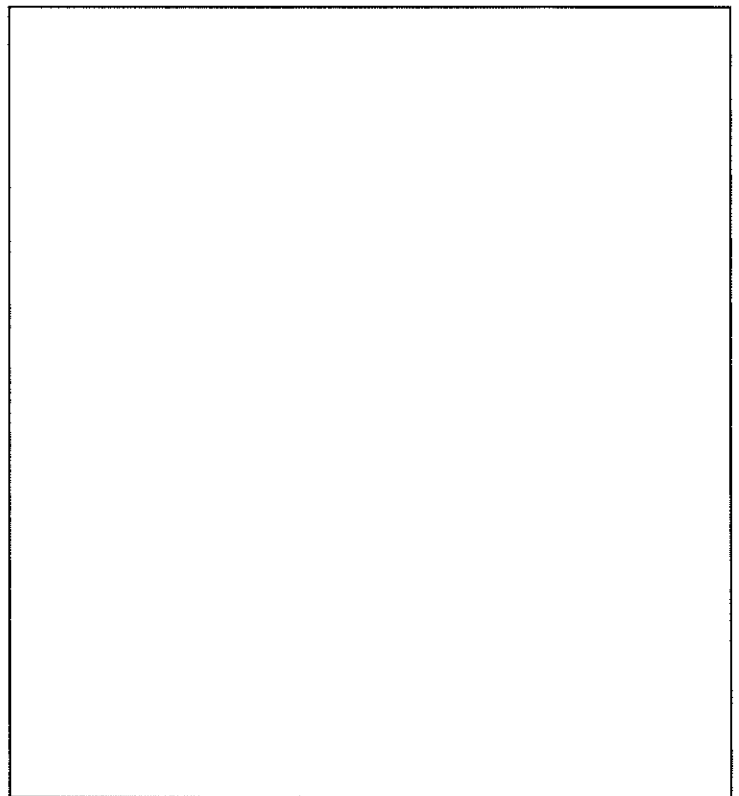


Photo of me and my Donkey

Donkey Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# GROOMING AND CONDITIONING

Donkeys that display the winning look and condition of show champions do not get there by accident. Beautiful condition is shown by a bright, clean coat, an alert look, good grooming and a fit physical condition - neither too fat nor too thin. The look of a champion does not come in an aerosol can or some magic dietary supplement. Rather, conditioning is based on four major factors: Balanced nutrition, good health, proper exercise and good grooming.

Good grooming is useful in preparing your donkey for the show ring, and it also will contribute to his good health and reflect the pride that you take in your animal. Good grooming is a primary reflection of good horsemanship.

It is desirable to develop a regular pattern of grooming steps and use these steps so they become habits used daily in caring for your donkey. You should adjust the pattern to suit you and your donkey. The following steps are used by the author when grooming a donkey - either in preparing for a show or before a daily workout and training session.

## 1. CLEANING THE FEET

There are different ways in handling the legs and feet. Remember that you are not trying to pick up the donkey's

hooves—you are asking him to pick them up for you. There is a big difference.

- Stand close to the shoulder facing the rear, scratch his shoulder area to relax him, run your hand firmly down the leg and gently squeeze just above the fetlock joint between the tendon and the bone. (This is a pressure point and the donkey reflex is to lift the foot.) **DON'T TRY THIS ON THE HIND LEG, YOU WILL GET KICKED.**
- Lean against the donkey, your hip against his shoulder, or your shoulder against his shoulder, to push his weight onto the other leg and use your word command "up" or "lift." Until your donkey has learned what your cues mean, you may have to help him to lift up his foot.
- Put your hand under it to support it, do not grip it.
- Use a hoof pick to clean out any dirt and foreign material.
- Check for any signs of injury or disease.

*NOTE: Donkeys stand higher in the heel than horses and should NOT be compared with horses. From a side view, the front foot, when drawing a straight line from the toe to the fetlock, would be at a 55*

degree angle. The hind foot, would be at a 60 degree angle.

Donkeys' feet are also more concave and softer than horse's and therefore are a little more susceptible to seedy toe and Thrush. While cleaning their feet always look for signs of Seedy toe<sup>1</sup> and Thrush<sup>2</sup>; and never be rough with a hoof pick because of the donkeys' soft feet.

## 2. GROOMING THE BODY

All donkeys need to be body clipped for showing. Depending on the weather, most judges will allow the hair below the knee to be left on the legs to help protect their legs from fly biting. The hair inside the ear can be left alone also but trim evenly so the hair is not sticking out of the ear. The best way of trimming ear hairs is to fold the ear so the edges are even with each other and run the clippers up the ear to the tip to cut off exposed hairs. If your donkey is ticklish in its ear, roll up a child's sock and place it gently in the ear. This will eliminate the vibration from the clippers which causes it to tickle. It also eliminates the loudness of the clippers which sometimes may scare a younger donkey.



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<sup>1</sup> Seedy toe is a disease of the hoof wall normally in the toe region in which the hoof wall is separated from the white line.

<sup>2</sup> Thrush is a foul, black infection of the frog.

The donkey's tail must be clipped leaving a broom shape at the end. Hence the name "Broom Tail".

A rag can be used under the tail and inside the donkey's thighs. A damp cloth can be used if any of these areas are especially dirty.

*\*Donkeys must be body clipped before arriving at fair.*

Brushing with a rice root or "dandy" brush is thoroughly enjoyed by most donkeys. Use a short stroke in the direction of the lay of the hair. The little flip of your wrist at the end of each stroke removes the loosened dirt and dust.

The coat now should be clean and smooth, ready for an everyday ride, walk or drive.

## 3. GROOMING THE HEAD

- Use a cleaning rag—an old Turkish towel is good—to wipe the face, chin and inside the ears and nostrils.

### Questions

1. Demonstrate how to pick up and clean your donkey's feet.
2. Demonstrate the proper use of your grooming equipment.
3. Discuss donkey safety in catching, leading and saddling for a ride.
4. Demonstrate how to tie a bowline knot and a quick-release slip knot.

# YOUR DONKEY: IT'S TYPE AND POTENTIAL

Good donkeys for 4-H projects are found in a variety of types, sizes and price ranges. Some members take pride in owning valuable registered donkeys, while many other members get a great deal of enjoyment and education from an inexpensive donkey or mule. It is not necessary to own an expensive donkey to profit from the 4-H Donkey project or to win showmanship classes in 4-H shows. However, it is important to find a donkey that is a safe and suitable animal for learning.

Ideally, you and your parents should select a project animal after considerable deliberation, using the help and advice of the club advisor or another qualified horseman. Together, you should select a sound donkey with the best disposition, conformation, breeding and performance ability that can be bought for the amount you are willing to pay.

However, most members acquire a donkey or mule before they begin. If this is the case, you should take a long, hard look at your donkey to decide what he is, and what he can be. There are several sizes of donkeys and mules and the following classifications can help you see where your own donkey or mule fits.

## Miniature Donkey:

- These donkeys must be less than 36" at the withers at maturity (after age 3).
- This size donkey is great fun to drive carts.
- These donkeys are fun to coon jump.

## Standard Donkey:

- This donkey covers the size range of most donkeys in the world.
- The size range is from 36.01" to 48" at the withers.
- This size donkey is often called a "burro".
- This size donkey is great fun to coon jump.
- These donkeys are fun to drive carts.

## Large Standard Donkey:

- Donkeys from 48.01" up to 54" for females and up to 56" for males.
- These are good riding donkeys or can be used in breeding<sup>3</sup> saddle mules<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Breeding - normal gestation for donkeys is 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  months to 13 months.

<sup>4</sup> Mules are offspring from a horse Mare and a Jack donkey.

Mammoth - Mammoth Jack stock,  
Mammoth Ass:

- This is one of the largest breeds of donkey in the world.
- Males must stand 56" and up.
- Females must be 54" and up.

American Spotted Ass:

- While all donkeys can come in the spotted pattern ("pinto"), the term American Spotted Ass is a trademark for those donkeys.

6. This donkey breed is the largest in the world:

\_\_\_\_\_

7. This donkey breed is fun to coon jump:

\_\_\_\_\_

8. This type of donkey has it's own trademark:

\_\_\_\_\_

### Questions

1. What are the four most common types of donkeys?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What size donkey is best for breeding mules?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What size donkey is best for riding?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What size donkey is fun to drive carts?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What donkey is often referred to as a "burro"?

\_\_\_\_\_



\*\* The old wives tale of donkeys being *stubborn*, is actually their sign of:

- a. Orneriness
- b. Intelligence
- c. Meanness

Answer: b. Intelligence

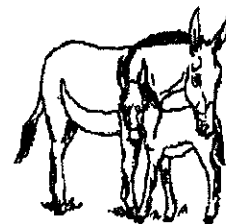


## FACTS:

1. Donkeys, zebras and mules all differ somewhat from horses in conformation. The most noticeable difference is of course the ears. Donkeys' ears are MUCH longer in proportion to their size than a horse's. The necks are characteristically straighter in the longears, and most donkeys and all zebras lack a true wither. The croup and rump are also a different shape in the donkey and its hybrids, lacking the double-curve muscled haunch. The back is straighter due to the lack of withers. Dipped or swayed backs are a conformation fault, unless in old animals or brood Jennies who have produced many foals, and not due to genetic factors.
2. The mane and tail in the donkey are coarse. The mane is stiff and upright, rarely lying over, and the tail is more like a cow's, covered with short body hair for most of the length, and ending in a tasseled switch. Donkeys do not have a true forelock, although sometimes the mane grows long enough to comb down between the ears toward the eyes. Because the mane is stiff and sometimes flyaway, many donkeys, especially show stock, wear their manes clipped short or shaved close to the neck.
3. Hoof shape varies as well, donkey hooves are smaller and rounder,

with more upright pasterns. The legs should have good bone, but many donkeys of common breeding may appear to have long thin legs with tiny feet.

4. The vocal qualities are the most remembered differences in the long-ears. The donkey's voice is a raspy, brassy Bray, the characteristic Aw-EE, Aw-EE sound. Jacks especially seem to enjoy braying, and will "sound off" at any opportunity.
5. Although many donkeys are the familiar gray-dun color, there are many other coat shades. Most donkeys, regardless of coat color, will have dorsal stripes and shoulder crosses, dark ear marks, as well as the "lightPoints" - white muzzle and eye rings, and a white belly and inner leg. Leg barring ("garters" or "zebra stripes") may be present as well. Small dark spots right at the throatlatch, called "collar buttons" are a good identifying marking and occur occasionally. These typical donkey markings may be passed on in part or in whole to Mule or Hinny<sup>5</sup> offspring.



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<sup>5</sup> Hinny is an offspring of a Jennet donkey and a Stallion (horse).

# SHOWMANSHIP IN HALTER CLASSES

Each 4-H Club member should be able to learn correct halter showmanship during the first year in the project. In Halter Showmanship classes, the member is judged on his or her ability to present a donkey in the ring to its greatest advantage. Showmanship is judged on these considerations:

1. Grooming and fitting of the donkey.
2. Appearance and grooming of the showman.
3. Presentation of the donkey and showmanship skills displayed in the ring.

## GROOMING & FITTING

Each showmanship entry must be clean. The coat should be clean, shining with the natural sheen that comes from brushing frequently. The tail should be clipped to resemble a broom. The feet should be properly trimmed and then picked just before entering the ring. Halters should be clean and in good condition.

## APPEARANCE OF THE SHOWMAN

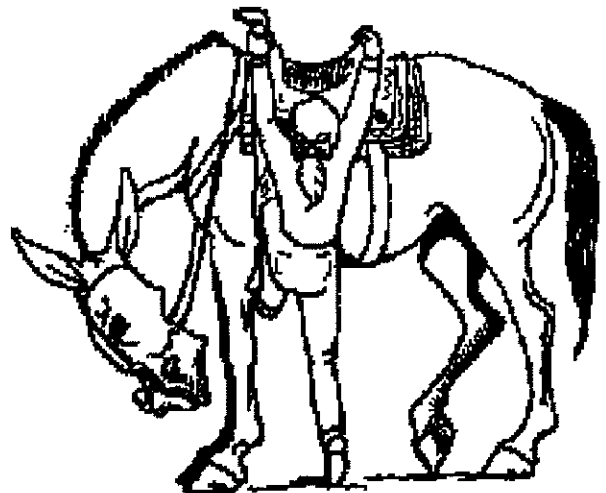
The 4-H showman should be as clean and well groomed as the donkey. Wear fresh clothing in good taste and suitable for your class. Loud, garish colors and inappropriate fabrics must be avoided. Boots should be worn for safety

and appearance. Shorts and tennis shoes also should be strictly avoided.

## PRESENTATION OF THE DONKEY IN THE RING

Showmen should have a simple yet challenging goal—present the donkey to look its best. In order to do this, the donkey must be alert, completely under control and set up and moved to show off its best conformation and action.

The showman must be quick to follow directions of the judge and ringmaster. The judge should be given an unobstructed view of the horse whenever possible. At times, the showman is very busy in setting up the donkey and getting its attention, but unnecessary movements never should be made. Such "over showing" detracts from the donkey. However, every judge wants the champion showman to be very clearly wide awake.



## CLASS PROCEDURE

### Leading

Lead your donkey into the ring promptly when the class is called. Allow at least one donkey-length from the donkey in front of you. Your donkey should be trained to lead readily on your right side. Hold the lead strap in your right hand about 12 inches from the halter with the extra strap held in a neat manner. Always turn your donkey to the right.

### SETTING UP IN LINE

Watch the ringmaster for a signal as he begins to form a line. Set your donkey quickly. Switching the lead from your right hand to the left hand is not necessary. Train your donkey to stand squarely and to move into place on a signal from the halter lead alone.

Watch for the judge to approach your end of the line; have your donkey alert and standing to his best advantage for the judge's examination. As the judge walks past or around your donkey, make certain he had an unobstructed view of the donkey at all times. You can move to the donkey's off (right) side while showing, if it is necessary. Try to stand your donkey on level ground or facing slightly uphill, never downhill.

### SHOWING YOUR DONKEY IN ACTION

You will be asked to show your donkey individually at the walk and trot. Leave and return to the line at the direction of the judge and ringmaster, and move quickly when you are called to perform. Your donkey should move in a

straight line to and from the judge so that he may easily see the donkey's way of going. Teach your donkey to trot out freely without your having to look back or pull on the halter. After completing the required pattern, set your donkey up quickly in front of the judge and wait to be dismissed.

### Riding

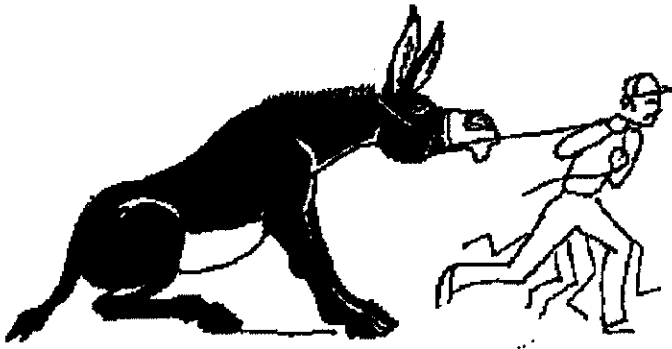
In riding classes, donkeys may be shown English or Western and may be ridden at all times with two hands. A crupper or breeching is mandatory in all riding classes. Donkeys should only be asked to canter for brief periods of time and be asked to back only short distances. The use of draw reins in classes is to be penalized but is not cause for disqualification.

## SPORTSMANSHIP

In any show class, there is only one winner. Win humbly, and if you lose, do it graciously. The good sportsmanship this will foster is one of the biggest personal trophies you can win.

### Questions

1. Put on and properly adjust your halter and lead shank.
2. Demonstrate control and proper handling in a showmanship class at a show or in a schooling show.



the different knots. It is easily tied, will not slip nor draw tight and may be easily untied.

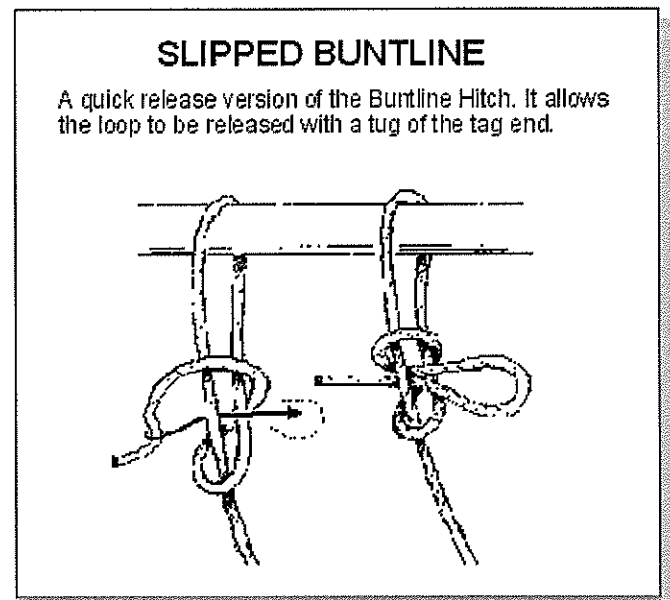
### RULES FOR SAFE HANDLING

1. Always speak to a donkey when you approach, especially if you approach from the rear.
2. Never walk under the neck of a tied donkey.
3. Establish regular patterns and habits of catching, grooming and exercising.
4. Never tie a donkey by the bridle reins.
5. Accustom your donkey gradually to the noises, distractions and sights he may encounter on the trail, on the highway or at the county fair.
6. Teach your donkey to lead readily on your right side with you at his throat latch.
7. Always tie your donkey securely, but use a knot that can be untied quickly in an emergency. The slipped buntline is a very useful knot.

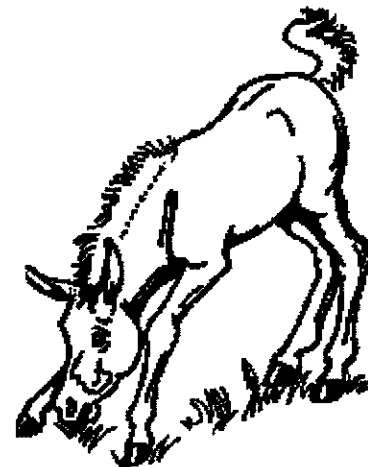
#### Slipped Buntline (slip knot):

A quick release version of the Buntline Hitch. It allows the loop to be released with a tug at the tag end.

The buntline is without question the most useful and most important of



**\*\*NOTE:** Most donkeys when startled/spooked will only run a short distance and then turn around and look for what might have scared him. A donkey will very rarely do something that might cause injury to it. Where we would think the donkey is being stubborn, it is actually considering the safety in what we are asking it to do.



# RECORD OF TIME SPENT ON PROJECT

Hours spent in:

Month	Grooming & stable work	Pleasure riding	Training	Meetings	Other	Total hours for month
Jan						
Feb						
Mar						
Apr						
May						
Jun						
Jul						
Aug						
Sep						
Oct						
Nov						
Dec						
<b>SubTotals</b>						
<b>for Year</b>	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	

TOTAL FOR PROJECT            hrs.

# FEEDING RECORD

Weanlings should be fed one or two cups of grain (12% protein) horse sweet feed in the evenings. He should be fed this for his first year. After that, if he is in good weight, you can stop the sweet feed or only give them a limited amount as a treat. A limited amount would be approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of feed.

Grass hays are the choice for donkeys. They have a low incidence of mold, are less dusty and help prevent a donkey from becoming overweight. On the other hand, they are generally low in protein, possibly too low. This basically depends on when the hay was cut.

A salt block in your donkey's paddock is essential.

Donkeys will not drink stale or dirty water. They must have fresh water daily.

1. What type of feed is your donkey on? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What percentage of protein is the feed? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How much per day was given to your donkey? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What kind of hay was used? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How were salt and minerals provided? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What kind of pasture was used and what was the cost per month? \_\_\_\_\_

7. When was your donkey wormed? What drug was used each time?

Date	Drug	How Drug was administered
------	------	---------------------------

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Note: Most donkeys don't like the taste of wormer and will scrunch up their face and try to spit out the paste.



Yuck!!

**EXPENSE RECORD**  
**Equipment Added During Year**  
**(including gifts)**

Date	Item of Equipment	Value

**HEALTH RECORD**  
**(Inoculations, veterinary visits, lameness, injuries)**

Date	Action taken	Cost

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**DONKEY SHOWS, FAIRS AND EXHIBITS**

Date	Exhibits	Winnings	
		Placing	Award

Total amount of any prize money won at shows or fairs. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER EXPENSES**  
**(Donkey show entries, transportation, etc.)**

Date	Item of expense	Amount

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

# EQUIPMENT RECORD

	Value		Value
Saddle(s)		Hoof pick	
What kind:		Corn brush	
Bridles		Water brush	
What kind:		Grooming cloth	
Halters		Blankets	
Lead ropes		Rubber Currycomb	
Straps		Dandy brush	
Buckets		Sponges	
Feed Tubs		Clippers	
Trailers			
Others:			

What is the estimated value of your equipment \$ \_\_\_\_\_

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Number of donkeys in project: \_\_\_\_\_

Expenses	Income
\$ _____ Value of donkey and equipment at the beginning of project.	_____ Animals sold
_____ Value of feed	\$ _____ Value of donkey and equipment at the end of project.
_____ Other expenses	_____ Show and fair winnings
_____ Total	_____ Other income
\$ _____ Total	\$ _____ Total



# DONKEY PROGRAM

## LEASING A 4-H DONKEY PROJECT

One purpose of 4-H donkey projects is to teach young people how to feed, fit, show and care for their animal(s). The more important purpose is to provide an opportunity for personal growth and development of the young person. Ohio 4-H realizes that some youth are unable to have an actual donkey for their 4-H donkey project. Options available to these individuals include:

1. lease a donkey from another individual

### WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF LEASING A DONKEY AS A 4-H PROJECT?

A lease program is appropriate in the 4-H program when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. Youth does not have the financial ability to purchase a donkey.
2. Youth has a donkey, but it is unable to be used (i.e. lameness, pregnancy, too young, etc.)
3. Youth has a donkey, but it is of the wrong type for the educational experience the youth wishes to obtain.

### WHAT ARE EXPECTATIONS OF THE DONKEY'S OWNER?

An individual (lessor) who leases a donkey must be willing to:

1. Relinquish all rights to train, handle, and care for the donkey in order for the youth to complete the requirements of a 4-H donkey project. Potential owners should not lease donkeys they want to ride or show on a regular basis during the term of a lease.
2. Not take the donkey back prior to the end of the lease unless the youth agrees to return the donkey.
3. Have the youth (or parent/legal guardian) sign whatever agreements they decide upon in regard to care of the animal.
4. Allow the youth to transport and show the donkey in 4-H, open, or breed shows.

### WHAT ARE EXPECTATIONS OF THE 4-H PARTICIPANT?

An individual (youth) who leases a donkey as a 4-H project:

1. To be responsible for the care of the animal in whatever manner that is mutually agreeable to both the owner (lessor) and youth (lessee).

2. To complete a donkey identification form as required by local counties to identify the donkey as a 4-H project.
3. As a part of the educational experience of leasing a donkey, to work in consultation with the owner (lessor) to develop a lease agreement on the donkey selected for the Ohio 4-H program (see attached suggestions for developing a lease agreement).
4. Prior to any deadline date established by your local County Extension office, to submit to the local County Extension office a completed copy of the donkey identification form and lease agreement for verification purposes ONLY.

### WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN A LEASE?

Every lease is unique in the items that must be covered to protect both the owner (lessor) and the youth (lessee). A lease should be drawn and signed by the owner and the youth to insure adequate care of the animal. Protect the investment of the lessor and to detail the responsibility of the youth in regards to caring for the animal. It is wise to have a written lease agreement any time you are using someone else's donkey even if the owner is a family member. A lease can assist in preventing misunderstandings and unhappiness between the donkey's owner and the youth leasing the donkey.

We suggest the following issues, but not limited to, be addressed in a lease:

1. Identification of the donkey (name, registration number [if registered]); the name, address, and phone number of the youth leasing the donkey, name of parent or guardian if the youth is under 18 years of age; and the name address, and phone number of the owner (lessor).
2. Who is responsible in case of injury or death to the donkey? Who pays veterinarian bills and what would be the maximum amount you are expected to pay in veterinarian costs if injury costs are your (lessee's) responsibility. In addition, if the animal is injured and unusable, who has to nurse the animal back to health? An owner (lessor) may require you to take out an insurance policy on the donkey with the owner as the beneficiary to cover possible loss due to the death of the animal.

3. Where the donkey will be housed and who is responsible for the daily care of the donkey; any feed, health care (i.e., deworming, vaccinations, etc.), foot care, and/or special stabling requirements made by the owner.
4. The purpose(s) for which the donkey will be used and that it can be transported at the youth's discretion to donkey shows.
5. *Any limitations that would be placed on the owner's use of the donkey. Refer to the current Uniform Rules for 4-H Horse Shows (Circular 179) for limitations caused by the animal being a 4-H project and include them in the lease or reference them in a statement and make a copy of the rules available to the owner of the donkey.*
6. A statement on the time period covered by the lease and under what conditions and time frame the lease can be discontinued.
7. The owner should have a statement included relieving them of liability in cases of property damage, injury to the youth or injury to a third party while the donkey is under the lessee's supervision.
8. A place for signatures for the owner (lessor) and the youth (lessee) with a line for a parent or guardian to sign for youth under 18 years of age.

The above mentioned issues are only suggestions and we can not advise you as to specific terms or wording for a lease agreement. You may even want to consult an attorney.

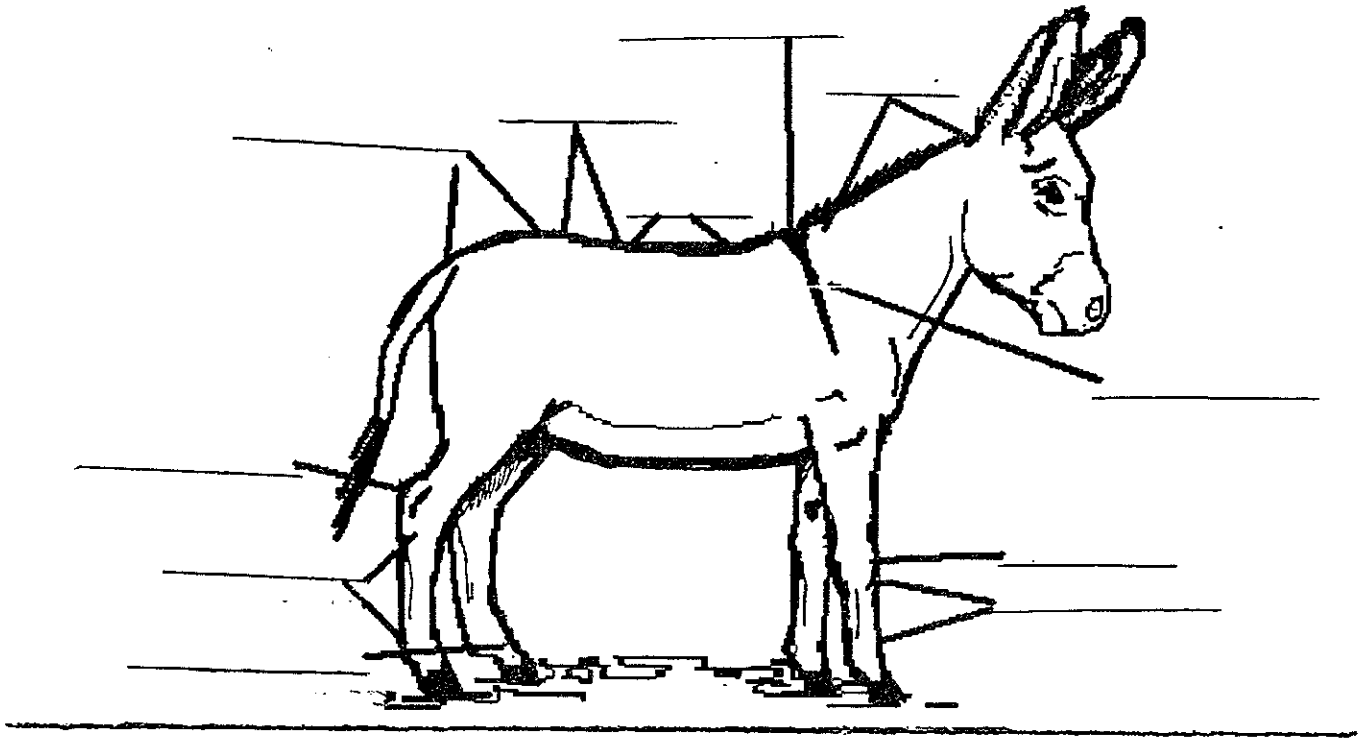
## JUST HOW TALL IS A HAND?

Equines are measured in a unit. Some registries use inches to determine size, since it is easier than trying to convert to hands. A hand is four inches. The story behind this unit of measurement is that a king went to measure his favorite horse. Not having a device to measure with, he used the only thing he knew would be consistent - the palm of his hand. He could then go anywhere and know that his horse measured 15 hands, and another measured 14 hands, and so on. Since then, the hand has been the unit of measure. The letters HH or hh after the numbers stand for Hands High. The single letter H or h may also be used, standing just for "hands".

Parts of a hand are given after the whole unit following a decimal. 10.2 hands means 10 hands and two more inches ( $4 \times 10$  equals 40, plus 2", so 42") 10.3 would be 10 hands and 3 inches (43"). There is no such thing as 10 hands 4 inches, as that would be an additional hand. However, even fractions of an inch can be listed, such as  $10.3 \frac{3}{4}$  hh (hands high).

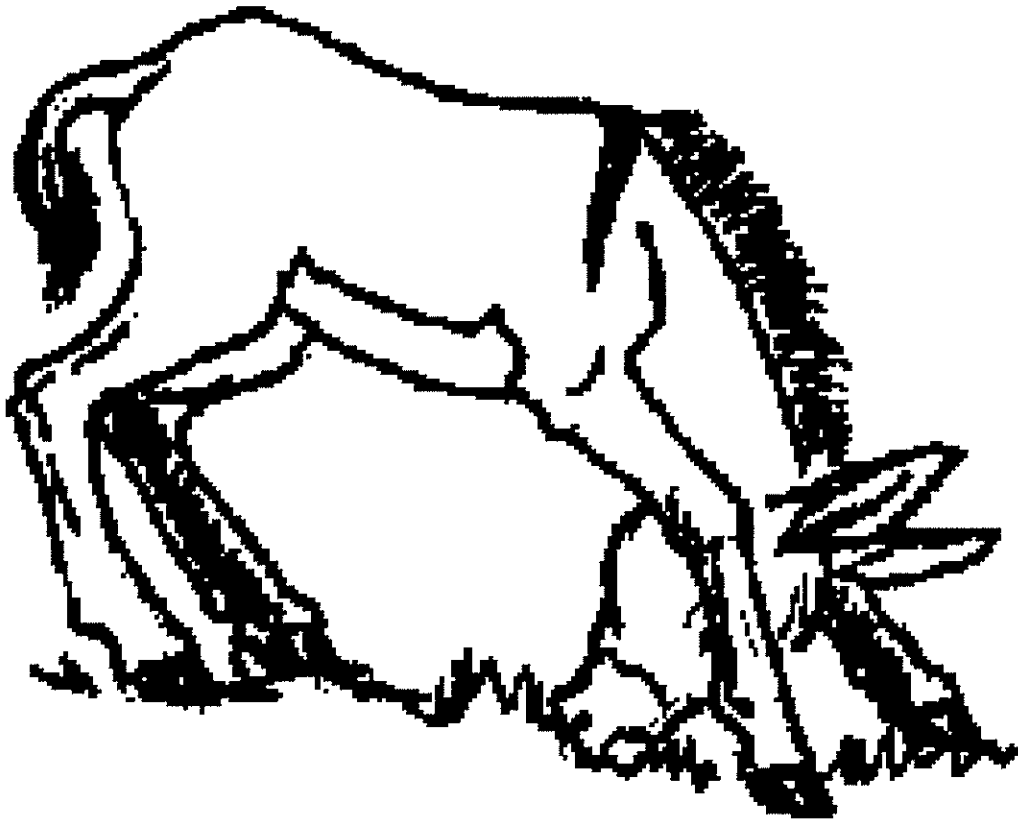
3.3 hands --	15" at the withers - the smallest horse ever documented!! Too small !!!
6.2 hands --	26" - the smallest known mule in the world ( <i>General Grant</i> )
7 hands --	28" - a few Miniature donkeys this small, difficult for females in pregnancy and birthing.
8 hands --	32" - Miniature size - horse, donkey or mule. Good average for Miniature donkey height.
9 hands --	36" - Breakover from Miniature to Small Standard for donkeys. Miniature listing for mules.
9.2 hands --	38" - Maximum height for Miniature donkeys with BOTH parents registered as miniatures.
10 hands --	40" - Breakover for small standard donkey to Standard Donkey, miniature mule.
11 hands --	44" - Standard donkey.
12 hands --	48" - Breakover from Standard to Large Standard donkeys.
12.2 hands --	50" - Breakover from Miniature Mule to Saddle Mule.
13 hands --	52" - Large Standard donkey.
13.2 hands --	54" - Breakover from Large Standard to Mammoth for Jennets.
14 hands --	56" - Breakover from Large Standard to Mammoth for Jacks.
15 hands --	60" - typical for many horse breeds and mules as well.
16 hands --	64" - getting pretty large for a donkey! Typical height range for some horse breeds.
17 hands --	68" - now seen in some Warmblood breeds and a few mules.
19.1 hands --	77" or 6' 5" at the withers - the height of the tallest Mule in the world <i>Apollo</i> , b. 1977 in TN, as listed by the Guinness Book of World Records.
21.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands -	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ " at the withers - 7' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - tallest horse ever documented - a Shire gelding named <i>Sampson</i> (aka <i>Mammoth</i> - with good reason) measured in 1850 (Guinness Book of World Records).

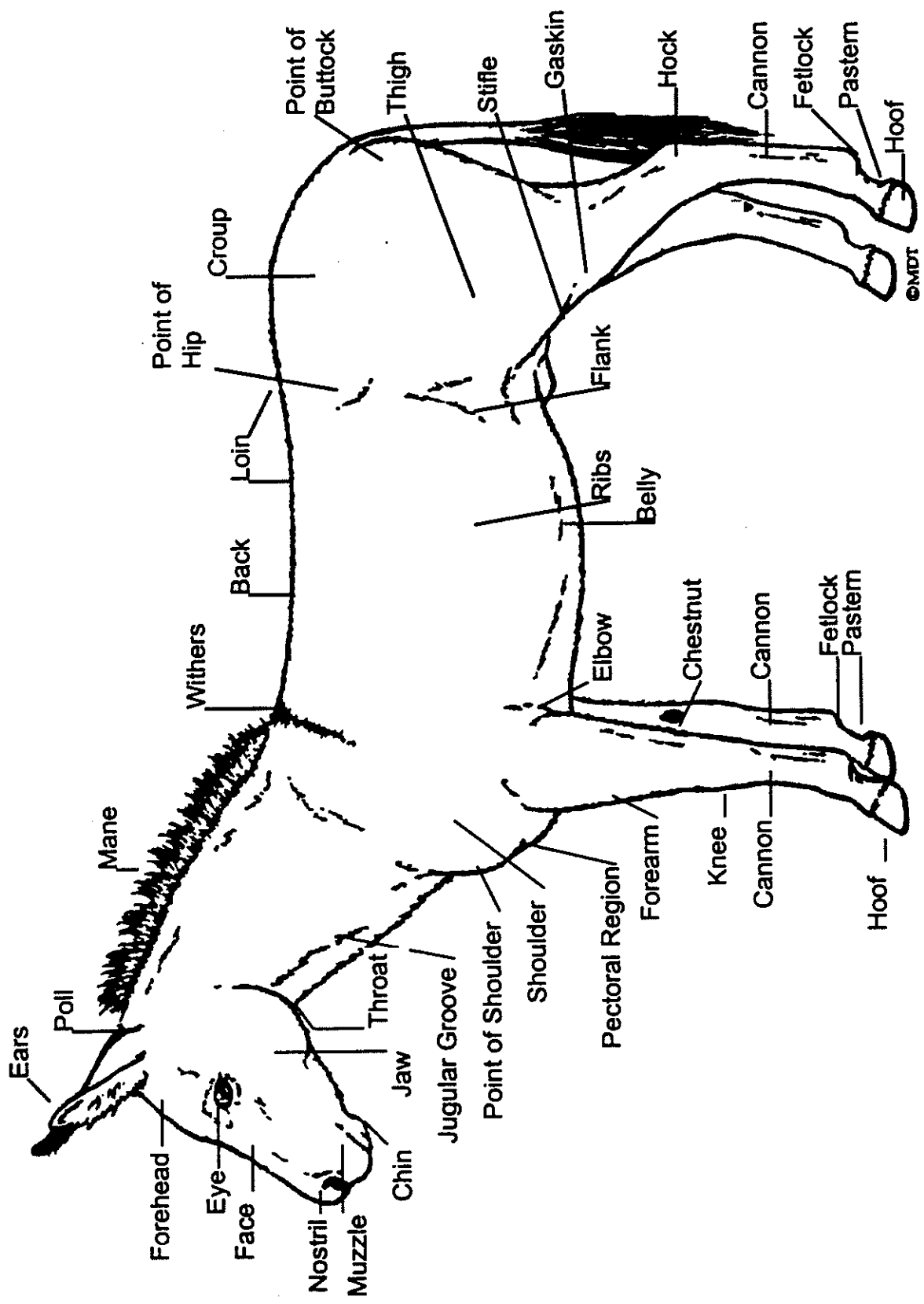
## Label the Body Parts

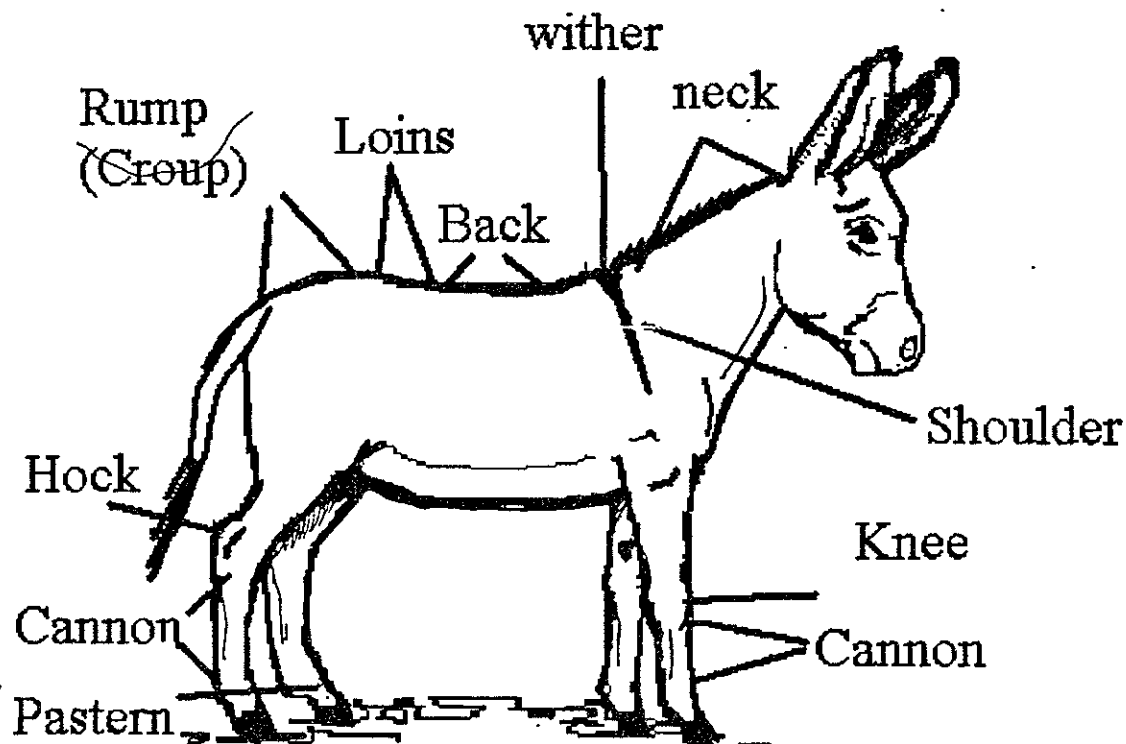


- a. Back
- b. Cannon
- c. Hock
- d. Knee
- e. Loins
- f. Neck
- g. Pastern
- h. Rump (Croup)
- i. Shoulder
- j. Wither

NO PEEKING  
AT THE ANSWERS







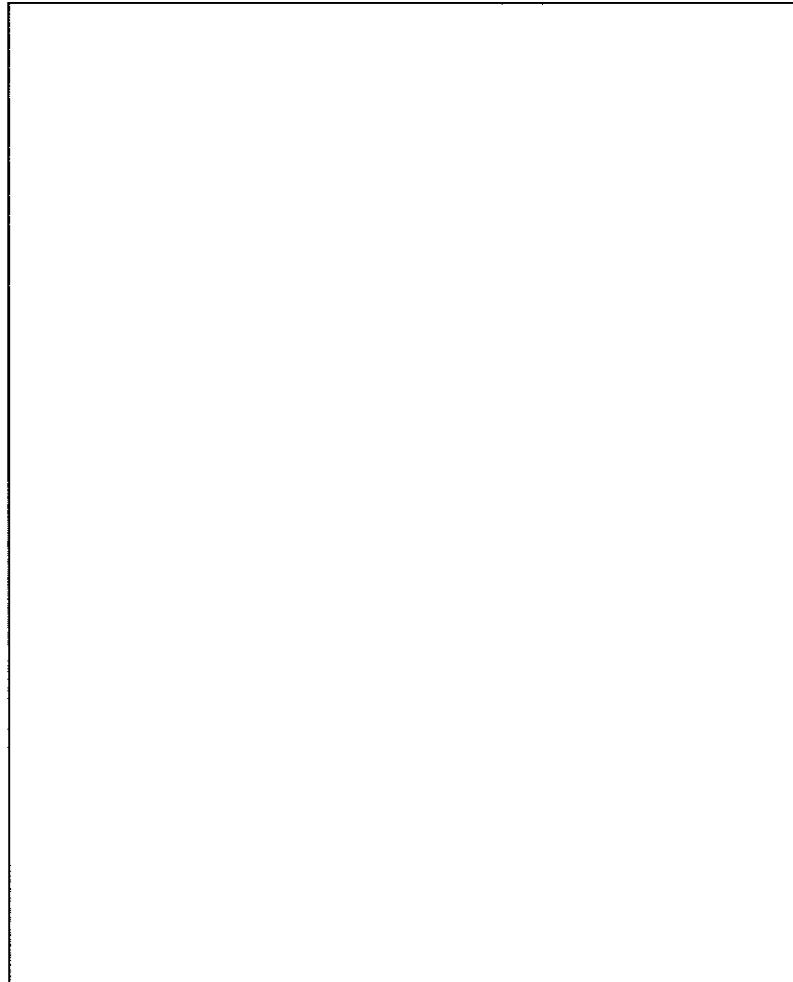


## Bibliography:

- 4-H 171 Basic 4-H Horsemanship
- Caring for your Miniature Donkey by: Bonnie R. Gross
- The Brayer; a Journal of the American Donkey & Mule Society
- Miniature Donkey Talk; a publication by Bonnie Gross, Editor/Publisher



*A photo of you and your donkey in your show clothes would be a great reminder of how much fun you had showing your donkey at the Madison County Fair as a 4-H project.*



***CONGRATULATIONS!!***