

Study Questions

A Primer for Young Trail Riders Riding and Caring for Recreational Trails

Chapter 1

11 questions on 2 pages, 37 answers, possible score = 100%)

1. The richness of the trail experience happens when the rider's physical senses are honed and his mind is open to the realities of his _____, the _____, the _____ in which the trail is embedded and a sense of our _____ as a people and as a _____, most of which has been shared with a horse. (see p. 1-1)
2. The popularity of the horse in _____ and in _____ is testimony to the love that most humans have for horses. (see p. 1-1)
3. In our own American culture, our visions of horses expand to all of the scenes of America being _____, _____, _____, and _____ over. (see p. 1-2)
4. On a trail embedded in _____ and _____ landscapes can we escape to the stages of what once existed. (see p. 1-2)
5. A good trail horse is an accomplished _____. He can handle and endure a wide variety of _____; he has the mind to deal with a broad range of sensations from the trail conditions as well as a variety of situations with terrain and other _____ and _____, and he has the willingness to _____ and accommodate his rider. (see p. 1-3)
6. When a horse and a rider come to fully know and trust each other they have achieved mutually beneficial _____, a true _____. (see p. 1-4)
7. Just as it is critically important to never take the trail horse for granted, it is at least equally important to never take the _____ and our _____ to it for granted. Just as it is critically important to develop good trail _____, it is equally important to develop good trail _____. (see p. 1-4)

8. Trail riders must become _____ of the trails and lands on which we ride. We must invest ourselves in helping the _____
_____ (three words) construct and maintain trails if we are to have trails available to us. We must become known for our _____ and our _____ behavior towards the land and other people with other values for the land. (see p. 1-5)
9. An _____ is any principle that guides us towards behaviors that stabilize relationships. (see p. 1-5)
10. After decades of work with and study of the land, and near the end of his life, Aldo Leopold defined a _____ ethic: "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the _____, _____ and _____ of the biotic community [living portion of the ecosystem]. It is wrong when it tends otherwise." (see p. 1-6)
11. The loss of access to recreational horse trails in the future would mean the loss of a _____ heritage in a _____ heritage setting. (see p. 1-7)

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Chapter 2

37 questions on 5 pages, 50 answers, possible score = 100%

1. Four rules are always on the mind of the trail worker:
 1. The trail must be _____.
 2. The trail must be _____ sound.
 3. The trail must be _____ (two words) to build and maintain.
 4. The trail must be _____.
(see p. 2-1)

2. The four dimensions of a trail are _____, _____
_____ (two words), _____ (two words) and _____, which is also called _____.
(see p. 2-2)

3. _____ (two words) determine where the trail is going and how it gets there. (see p. 2-3)

4. The two side slopes to a trail are referred to as the _____ and _____.
(see p. 2-4)

5. Treads are usually _____ to move the water away from the trail and to the downslope side. (see p. 2-4)

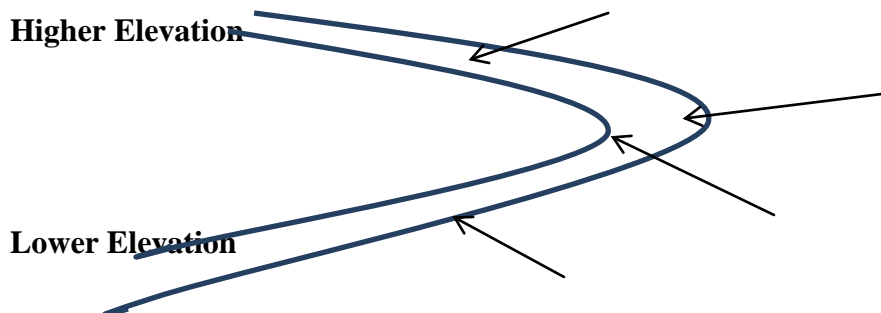
6. The tread is _____ on the upper leg of a switchback to move the water on the tread downgrade and over the apron. (see p. 2-5)

7. Normally, we try not to allow trail grades to exceed _____ percent. (see p.2-6)

8. The trail grade is calculated by the following equation:

Percent Grade = (_____ / horizontal distance traveled) x 100 (see p. 2-6)

9. The accumulation of soil and debris on the lower side of the tread is called the tread _____ . (see p. 2-6)
10. The _____ (two words) of the terrain is a line that goes straight or nearly straight up and down hill. A trail should never be constructed on this line. (see p. 2-8)
11. Soils that have a lot of clay in them are referred to as _____ textured. Those with a lot of silt and/or sand are referred to as _____ textured. (see p. 2-8)
12. An _____ trail is a condition in which the trail is starting to turn into a gully. (see p.2-8)
13. _____ are used along the trail to move water away from the trail and into filter areas. The purpose of the filter areas is to filter _____ (two words) from the water before it gets to a stream. (see p. 2-12)
14. Grade reversals are constructed by intentionally creating and maintaining _____ in the trail grade. (see p. 2-12)
15. Water bars and rolling dips should be angled at _____⁰ to _____⁰ with the trail centerline. (see p. 2-13)
16. Surface hardening is done to stabilize the trail _____. (see p. 2-15)
17. Two types of geosynthetic materials sometimes used in surface hardening process are _____ and _____. (see p. 2-17)
18. Label the primary parts of a trail switchback. (see p. 2-18)



19. French drains are used to move water _____ into the trail and causing a _____ under a _____ tread and away from the trail. (see p. 2-19, 21)
20. Land management agencies in charge of lands with trails normally require training a certification for trail workers to use _____ equipment. (see p. 2-22)
21. Never attempt to cut tree branches from the back of a horse with tools such as _____, _____, or _____. (see p. 2-24)
22. When pruning tree branches that are overhanging the trail, the branches should be severed near _____. (Place relative to the trunk of the tree.) (see p.2-24)
23. Identify the trail tools (left to right) in the picture below: (see p. 2-26)



24. Identify the tools (left to right) the tools below: (see p. 28-29)



25. Identify the tools (left to right) below: (see p. 2-30)



26. Of the two tools pictured in No. 26, the _____ is best for moving loose soil and gravel. (see p. 2-29)

27. The edges of a shovel should always be kept _____. (see p. 2-30)
28. The term _____ (two words) refers to the stones and gravel naturally embedded in the trail tread surface. (see p. 2-31)
29. _____ pick up and _____ management are two of the most needed and least done jobs in trail maintenance. (see p. 32 – 33)
30. If a large segment of trail is changed to a substantially different location, we say the trail segment has been _____. (see p. 2-34)
31. If a small segment of trail has been moved only a short distance from and roughly paralleling the original trail, we say the trail has been _____. (see p. 2-34)
32. (Circle one: True or False): Never approach a sawyer or brush cutter while his/her equipment is running unless he/she is looking directly at you and has asked you for help. (see p. 2-37)
33. (Circle one: True or False): When moving logs or large blocks of wood always stand on the downslope side of the object being moved. (see p. 2-37)
34. (Circle one: True or False): Always stand in close proximity to a bent tree while it is being sawn. (see p. 2-37)
35. (Circle one: True or False): When using an axe or Pulaski, always make sure the head is firm on the handle. If the head becomes loose on the handle, stop using the axe or Pulaski until the problem can be remedied. (see p. 2-37)
36. (Circle one (True or False): Always stand in front of someone using an axe or Pulaski. (see p. 2-37)
37. (Circle one: True or False): Always cut ends of logs and stumps of all sizes at an angle. (see p. 2-38)

Study Questions

A Primer for Young Trail Riders

Riding and Caring for Recreational Trails

Chapter 3

3 pages, 32 questions with 45 answers, possible score = 100%

1. The trail ride should be an excellent example of _____. (see p. 3-1)
2. You must respect the dignity of the horse and seek a _____ with him, but it is critically important that you be the _____. (two words) (see p. 3-1)
3. The horse absolutely must respect your personal _____. (see p. 3-2)
4. The trail horse must _____ quietly and with respect. (see p. 3-3)
5. Never lead a horse across a narrow _____ if there is any other choice. (see p. 3-4)
6. The trail horse must _____ (type of movement) both when being led and being ridden. (see p. 3-5)
7. Before ever leaving home, the trail horse must be able to stand _____. (see p. 3-5)
8. Before ever leaving home the trail horse must _____ on to and _____ from a _____ without incident. (see p.3-6)
9. Never get yourself trapped inside a trailer with horses without an _____ route. (see p. 3-7)
10. The trail horse must _____ while being mounted. (see p. 3-8)
11. The trail horse must cross _____ and reasonable _____ places. (see p.3-9)

12. The trail horse must cross _____ (type of trail structure). (see p. 3-11)
13. The trail horse should _____ rein. (see p. 3-13)
14. When reversing directions on the trail you should always turn the horse with his head facing _____ (slope position). (see p. 3-14)
15. When ponying another horse you should never _____ the lead rope around your hand or tie it hard and fast to your saddle _____. (see p. 3-15)
16. The two worst parts of your body that can be injured in a riding accident are your _____ and _____ (two words). (see p. 3-18)
17. _____ (two words) and _____ (two words) are the best tools for cutting a horse free from an entanglement in vines or other types of vegetation. (see p. 3-19)
18. Before going on any ride you should make sure that the _____ fits the horse. (see p. 3-21)
19. (Circle one: True / False) When feeding before a ride you should double the horse's grain ration. (see p. 3-22)
20. Never have a _____ - _____ (piece of tack, two words) on a horse when it is near a body of water more than a few inches deep. (see p. 3-23)
21. (Circle one: True / False) It is a good idea for you to move your horse off the trail when pedestrian or bike traffic is approaching to show courtesy even though trail "rules of the road" do not require it. (see p. 3-25)
22. If you have to ask pedestrians or bikers to move off the trail because you cannot for some reason, you should ask them to move to the _____ (slope position) and away from the trail. (see p. 3-25)
23. If you move your horse off the trail for others to pass, you should position your horse so that he is _____ feet from the trail and _____ the trail traffic. (see p. 3-25)

24. Never tie your horse directly to a _____ (type of vegetation, two words) except in an emergency. Never tie your horse to a _____ (type of vegetation, two words) (see p. 3-26)
25. Never tie your horse with the _____ (piece of tack). (see p. 3-28)
26. A highline rope should be made of _____ (type of material) because it will not stretch.
27. Lead ropes of _____ (type of construction) _____ (type of material) are preferred because of their _____ and _____ . (see p. 3-29)
28. Snaps made of _____ are usually preferable to those that are nickel-plated because of the latter's tendency to chip and _____ . (see p. 3-30)
29. When tying your horse while he is under saddle, always tie _____ (short or long - choose one). (see p. 3-31)
30. When tying to a highline, the tie rope should be only long enough for the horse to comfortably reach the _____ for feeding and drinking. (see p. 3-31)
31. (Circle one: True or False) When caught in an electrical storm while on the trail you should go to the highest point on the terrain and stand beside your horse. (see p. 3-37)
32. (Circle one: True or False) When caught in an electrical storm you should mount up and head for home as soon as the rain stops. (see p. 3-37)

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Chapter 4

3 pages with 28 questions and 51 answers; possible score = 100%

1. To develop and practice _____ is to learn and accept social norms that are expected in the society in which we live. (see p. 1)
2. Etiquette is an extension of _____. (see p. 2)
3. _____ are the fundamental reasons for good manners. (see p. 2)
4. Behaviors that _____ relationships among individuals and communities are wrong and those that have _____ and _____ effects are right. (see p. 2)
5. We are also members of a “greater community” of _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ other than ourselves. In other words, we are members of _____. (see p. 3)
6. Leopold made the argument that landscapes and their plants and animals natural, wild and free were critically important to our _____ well-being. (see p. 3)
7. “_____ is a state of harmony between men [people] and land.” (see p. 4)
8. Just as we have a _____ conscience about how we treat fellow humans, we must have an _____ conscience about how we treat land. (see p. 4)
9. Getting lost or far behind the ride schedule anticipated at the beginning of the ride often causes people to start to either _____ (three words) for trail conditions or attempt to _____ (three words). (see p. 6)

10. It is common for land management agencies to prohibit _____ except those on leash outside of the hunting season for wildlife protection reasons. (see p. 7)
11. Allowing a horse to run free on the trail with a ride group (a) is good training for the horse, or (b) should never be done. (circle one) (see p. 8)
12. (Circle one: True or False) You should feed your horse an extra ration of grain before a trail ride. (see p. 8)
13. (Circle one: True or False): Riding your horse up and down a streambed is acceptable trail etiquette and demonstrates a good land ethic. (see p. 10)
14. Horse poop at the edge of or in streams upsets land managers charged with the responsibility of protecting _____ (two words) and may dissuade other horses from _____ when they should. (see p. 10)
15. _____ rules are usually established to keep horsemen from unintentionally damaging resources such as sensitive species of plants and wildlife, streams and stream banks, riparian areas, sites of cultural history importance, and the prevention of erosion problems on steep slopes. (see p.11)
16. It is a good idea to cleanup waste hay and manure _____ (frequency). This helps to minimize flies in summer and minimizes the cleanup effort required when you break camp to go home. (see p. 12)
17. Lunging at a trailhead should be done well away from all other horses so as not to upset those of other people who are trying to _____ (two words) or _____ (two words). (see p. 13)
18. Proper etiquette and the ethical thing to do at a trailhead would be to simply haul your manure _____ (two words) and dispose of it there. (see p. 14)
19. A smile and a warm voice are the most basic tools of _____. (see p. 14)
20. When yielding the right-of-way to other trail users, you should move your horse well away from the trail and _____ (three words) as it passes. (see p. 14)

21. _____ for the fun of it is not legitimate competition and puts other riders and other trail users at risk. (see p. 15)
22. When a rider has stopped to pick up litter he may have dropped, the riders behind the incident should bring their horse up, but _____ (two words) the horse from which the rider is dismounting or has dismounted. The riders ahead should turn their horses _____ (two words) the situation and _____. (see p. 15)
23. Artifacts of cultural history ranging from projectile points and pottery shards from Native American cultures to pieces of agricultural implements and household items remaining from old farmsteads are all protected by federal laws that _____ their removal from _____ (two words). (see p. 17)
24. In addition to an advantage in viewing wild animals, trail riders have the opportunity to see more _____ (two words) than do people nearer to the ground because of the rider's wider field of view. (see p. 17)
25. In the case of deer spotted some distance from the trail, it is often that in these situations if the deer believes that it has not been _____, it will simply _____ and _____ for a long period of time. (see p. 18)
26. _____ is the proper conduct of etiquette and application of ethics plus intentional efforts to enhance the trail and the ecosystem in which it is embedded. (see p. 19)
27. Your favorable trail rider _____ in the minds of land management agency personnel and other trail users will be proportional to your _____ efforts. (see p. 19)
28. Your _____ to give your full stewardship efforts will be limited by how well you are able to _____ to and _____ people of the importance of the stewardship _____ you pursue, the unselfishness and sincerity of your _____ to it, and *the ultimate benefits to American society of preserving trail riding as a* _____ (two words) *in a* _____ (two words) *setting*. (see p. 20)