

HOLD THE REINS

Workbook
for children
aged 5+ years



Name:

School:

Venue:

Date:

Thoroughbred Industry Careers develops and delivers education programs and supports community engagement in the racing industry across Australia.



THOROUGHBRED
INDUSTRY • CAREERS

Acknowledgements and Thanks



Thoroughbred Industry Careers is a not for profit industry organisation which aims to promote careers in the Thoroughbred Racing and Breeding Industry; introduce grass roots programs; facilitate best practice education, training and mentoring pathways for those entering the industry; and to assist in developing retention and welfare strategies aimed at creating fulfilling and rewarding long term careers.

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Godolphin is the global thoroughbred breeding operation and horseracing team founded by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum. Today Team Godolphin spans across four continents, from our home in Dubai to Europe, Australia, Japan and America. From supporting our local communities to sponsoring educational and vocational programmes, Godolphin seeks to create awareness, passion and care for the thoroughbred and nurture both our industry and the people that surround us.



Racing to School supports and enriches the learning and development of pupils and students of all ages throughout Great Britain, using the context of racing and thoroughbred breeding to deliver exciting, hands-on activities in an open air, healthy environment. www.racingtoschool.co.uk

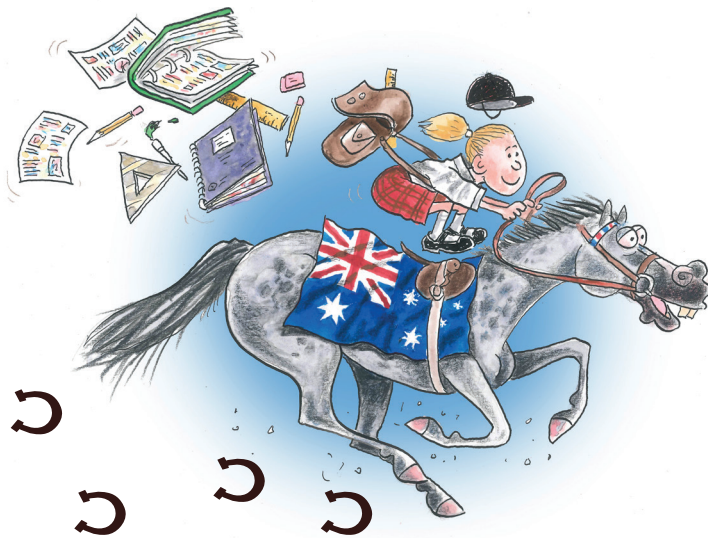
Illustrator: Remi Bellocq

About

Australia's thoroughbred industry provides employment for more than 75,000 people, with the economic value estimated to exceed \$5 billion per year. The Hold The Reins booklet is an interactive resource to educate, inform and develop in young Australians a deeper understanding and appreciation of the thoroughbred racehorse through the course of its life from breeding to stables, the racecourse and its life beyond racing.



Hold The Reins



whilst we take you for a
ride through the history
of the thoroughbred

The Thoroughbred is a horse breed best known for its use in horse racing. Although the word thoroughbred is sometimes used to refer to any breed of purebred horse, it technically refers only to the Thoroughbred breed. Thoroughbreds as a breed are known for their athleticism, agility, speed and spirit.

All modern Thoroughbreds trace back to three stallions imported into England from the Middle East in the late 17th and early 18th centuries: the Byerley Turk

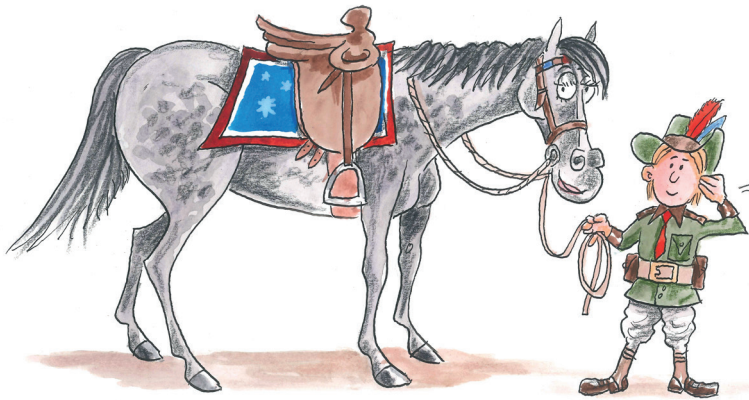
(1680s), the Darley Arabian (1704), and the Godolphin Arabian (1729).

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the Thoroughbred breed spread throughout the world; they were imported into North America starting in 1730 and into Australia, Europe, Japan and South America during the 19th century.

Horses arrived in Australia with the First Fleet in 1788 along with the earliest colonists. It is thought that the first pureblood

Thoroughbred was a stallion named Northumberland who was imported from England in 1802 as a coach horse sire.

The Australian thoroughbred breeding industry – now one of the biggest and strongest of its kind in the world – started with a stallion, three mares and three yearlings which arrived with the first European settlers in 1788. The first thoroughbred sire to be imported to Australia was Rockingham in 1799 and by 1880 a further 400 stallions had been shipped to the Australian colonies.



?

Did you know?

During the war many young men from rural areas of Australia volunteered for the Light Horse regiments. They had to pass a riding test to join. The test was easier for men from the bush because horses were still the main method of transport on farms and in country towns. Indigenous soldiers served as valuable members of the Light Horse. Many possessed excellent horse handling skills and specialist tracking knowledge. The Army preferred Waler horses because they were well suited to the desert conditions in Egypt and Palestine. Walers had been used by stockmen and mounted units in Australia for many years.

You can learn more about the Waler here: www.walerhorses.org

Hold The Reins



whilst we take you for
a ride through the
breeding farm

A thoroughbred horse starts its life at a breeding farm where it is conceived and born. It also starts its education to be a racehorse here from a young age, where it learns to be handled and interact with humans and other horses.

The Australian breeding industry is predominantly located across the eastern states of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, the island of Tasmania and the southern regions of South and Western Australia.



Write in State name &
Shade in locations of
predominate breeding
states in Aus.

- Queensland
- New South Wales
- Victoria


- Tasmania
- South Australia
- Western Australia



Age

Just like humans, thoroughbreds have different names for different ages.


Draw a line to match the name and age of the horse.

	Foal	Male horse up to 3 yrs
	Filly	6 months - 1 yr
	Yearling	Birth
	Colt	Female horse up to 3 yrs
	Weanling	1 yr - 2 yrs



Did you know?

All registered racehorses have two freeze brands, one on each shoulder that identify the location of the horse's birth, the order it was born on the farm that season, and the year it was born. This branding, along with microchipping and travel passports are important in tracing horses for equine welfare and bio security as they travel not only across Australia, but around the world.

 Brainstorm some names for humans at different ages

Identification



Thoroughbreds can be various colours, some with white markings on their faces/legs.

Colour



Black (Bl) – all black, although this colour is rare (with some horses appearing black but registered as Bay or Brown due to small amount of brown on their face).



Bay (B) – brown coat with black mane and tail.



Brown (Br) – brown coat with matching brown mane and tail.



Chestnut (Ch) – reddish ginger coat with matching mane and tail.

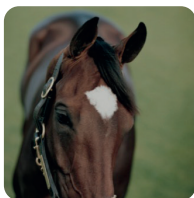


Grey (Gr) – ranging from bright white to dark gray (black skin) and will lighten with age.



White (Wh) – Also very rare, white horses will have pink skin. Example, the aptly named 'The Opera House' owned by John Singleton

Head markings



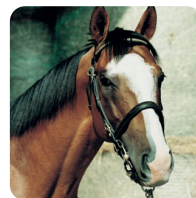
Star



Interrupted Stripe



Stripe



Blaze

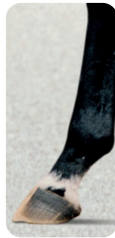
Leg markings



White to
Knee



Mid Cannon



Half
Pastern

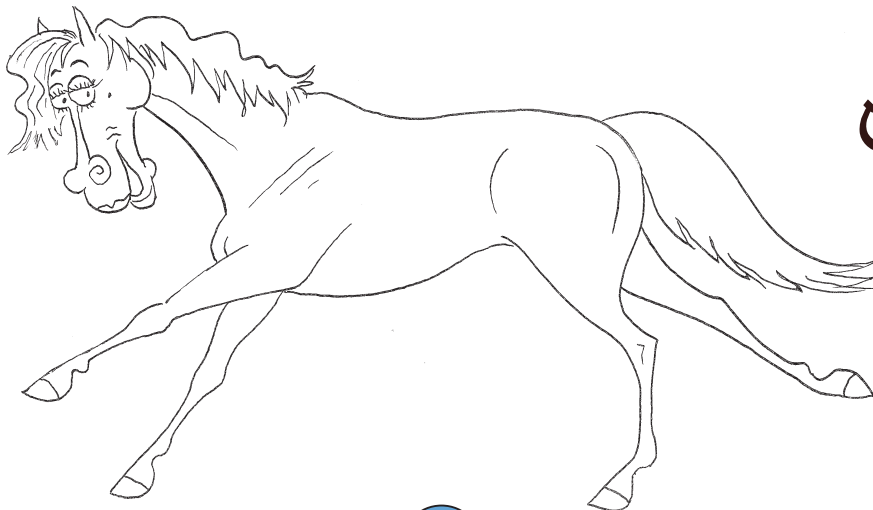


Crown



Coronet

Use the image below to develop your own unique horse. Use the charts above to choose the colour, face and leg markings of your thoroughbred.



Did you know?

A famous Australian horse Subzero was a dark grey when he was born in 1988 and almost white by the time he passed away at the age of 31 in 2020. Subbie won the Melbourne Cup in 1992 but was probably best known for his service to the community across Victoria for more than a decade, visiting schools, pony clubs, hospitals and aged care homes. If you would like to see or have a horse like Subbie visit you – contact your nearest race club to ask.

Pedigree



The pedigree of a horse is actually the family tree of that horse – its Sire (Father) and Dam (Mother). All thoroughbreds born in Australia are registered in the Australian Stud Book. The Sire and Dam can pass down their genetic traits to their progeny (children), from markings and colourings to speed and temperament. The naming of horses is quite often drawn from their pedigree and the names of their parents and grandparents.

Obvious Step - by **Sidestep (Sire)** from **State the Obvious (Dam)**

Sidestep - by Exceed and Excel from Dextrous
State the Obvious - by Magic Albert from Statement

Bargain - by **Ocean Park (Sire)** from **Shopaholic (Dam)**

Ocean Park - Thorn Park from Sayyida
Shopaholic - Pins from Splashing Out

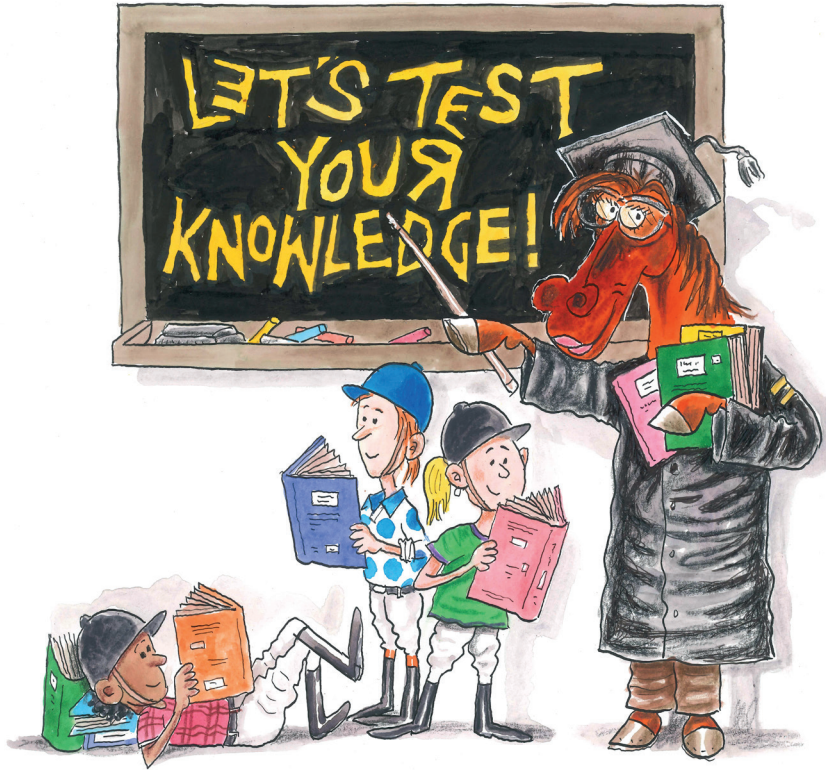


Name this horse:

A colt by **Lonhro** (Sire) out of **Sea the Sparkle** (Dam)

A colt by **Snitzel** (Sire) out of **Pinot** (Dam)

A filly by **I Am Invincible** (Sire) out of **Catchy** (Dam)



What are the names given to a Mum & Dad thoroughbred?

How long is a broodmare pregnant for?

In Australia what day do we celebrate the birthday of all horses?

What name do we give a thoroughbred when it turns 1yr old?

What do we call a large white marking down the centre of a horse's head?

What is the pedigree of a horse and what can it tell us about that horse?

?

How many breeding farm jobs can you find in this illustration?



1. Stud Manager - Typically the most senior hands-on role on a horse farm, the stud manager co-ordinates all duties from staff management to horse breeding activities. In addition to day-to-day tasks such as horse management, overseeing staff and client liaison, stud managers are also responsible for pasture management, the organisation of paperwork and budget co-ordination.

2. Stud Groom - This role encompasses a variety of positions from handling stallions to foaling-down broodmares or preparing yearlings. A few tasks involved on a near daily basis are mucking out stalls, bringing horses in, educating foals and weanlings, and feeding horses. The two major annual focuses for a stud groom is during the breeding season (August to Dec) when mares are foaling and bred to stallions, and sales season (Jan to May) where yearlings and broodmares are prepared for sale at public auction.

3. Stallion Handler - A stallion handler is responsible for the day to day care of the elite stallions around the world. You have the opportunity to work with some of the most valuable horses in the world. Working with the stallions is a highly respected job and allows you to see and work with some of the best horses that have ever graced the race track.

4. Veterinarian - On a stud farm, equine veterinarians work closely with farm staff to foal mares, then scan and pregnancy test mares going back in-foal. They also ensure all farm stock are healthy and free from injury.

5. Equine Nurse - Often assisting veterinarians, equine nurses have a broad role which ranges from surgery assistance to helping with routine x-rays and maintaining equipment. Equine nurses can be found working with horses in racing stables, on farms, and in clinics.

6. Ground Staff - Know what grass, trees and plants are good for the stud's garden and paddocks to ensure the best development and happiness of the horses.

7. Stallion Nominations - This sales role is responsible for selling stallion nominations to breeders who wish to get their mare in foal. Typically based at the farm where the stallion stands, the nominations person is tasked with attracting the best quality mares to each stallion by cultivating relationships with clients. This role also includes researching pedigrees, helping with marketing campaigns for stallions, and hosting stallion parades and showings to clients. Many bloodstock agents begin their careers in a stallion nominations role, learning the craft of commercial pedigree, physique and performance analysis from a bloodstock trading perspective.

8. Stud Secretary - A varied role depending on the farm's size, a stud secretary takes care of administrative tasks. This can vary from booking mares into stallions to invoicing and other duties required for the smooth running of the farm. Stud secretaries can also communicate with clients about breeding dates, veterinary procedures, foalings and stallion bookings. In addition, they prepare the correct paperwork for foal registration, breeding records and insurance.

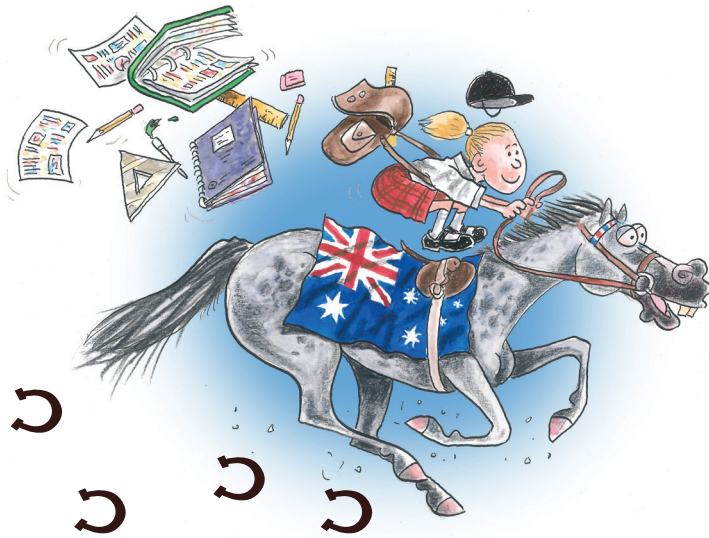
9. Horse Educator - This person works closely with a young horse to gain its trust and teach the horse how to do certain things so one day it can be led, ridden and raced safely. It is like going to school for the horse.

10. Operational Staff - Support for the stud including office administration, accounting, IT, marketing and occupational health and safety (OHS)

For a full list of careers in the thoroughbred industry visit:

www.tbindustry Careers.com.au/a-z-careers/

Hold The Reins



whilst we take you for a
ride through the
racing stables

Stables

When a horse is about 2 years old they move to a stable to begin the next stage of their education as a thoroughbred racehorse.



Racehorses are elite equine athletes and are treated as such, with programmed exercise routines, periods of rest for recovery after training, nutritious diets to fuel their bodies and meticulous care and grooming from the staff in the stables. They are also treated to regular hoof and teeth checks by a farrier and equine dentist and can even be treated with massage, chiropractic and acupuncture, just like humans, to make sure they are moving well, free of pain, and in tip top condition to compete!

As their education progresses, they learn how to be ridden with a saddle, jump out of barriers and run in races and build up their strength and fitness, just as any human athlete would.

?

Did you know?

The first job of stable staff in the morning is to check every horse's feed bin and report in if any feed is left uneaten. If they normally eat up all their feed this may tell the trainer that the horse might be feeling a little off-colour and needs to be looked after. As well as keeping an eye on their food intake, every horse has its temperature taken, another test to ensure the horses are feeling well.



Thoroughbred horses are creatures of routine. Can you put in order from 1 to 12 what a daily routine might look like for a horse in a racing stable?
Think about what your normal day looks like to get some clues!

Stable cleaned and fresh hay put in

Feeding

Groomed (washed and brushed)

Wake up

Get outside stable for a pick of grass and stretch legs

Rest

Saddled up

Feeding

Visit from the dentist/vet/farrier/massage therapist

Exercise (either ridden on the track or maybe on a horse treadmill)

Sleep

Recovery (either in a horse swimming pool or wading through water at the beach)





Did you know?

A horse's teeth never stop growing so it is important that they see the equine dentist regularly to help keep their teeth in good health. You can tell a horse's age by their teeth up to about the horse aged 10.

Compare the pair Horse v Human

Horses are obligate nasal breathers which means they breathe through their noses during exercise. They have floppy nostrils that flare out to take in more oxygen when they are breathing hard, such as when they are racing. This is because a structure called the soft palate completely separates the upper part of the airway above the mouth from the mouth itself.



Humans can breathe through both their nose and mouth and tend to breathe through their nose during rest and their mouth when exerting effort. Try and run around the backyard with your mouth closed and only breathing through your nose - it's hard!

Horses are herbivores which means they get their energy from eating only plant based materials.



Humans are omnivores and obtain their energy and nutrients from, and can survive on, plant and animal matter.

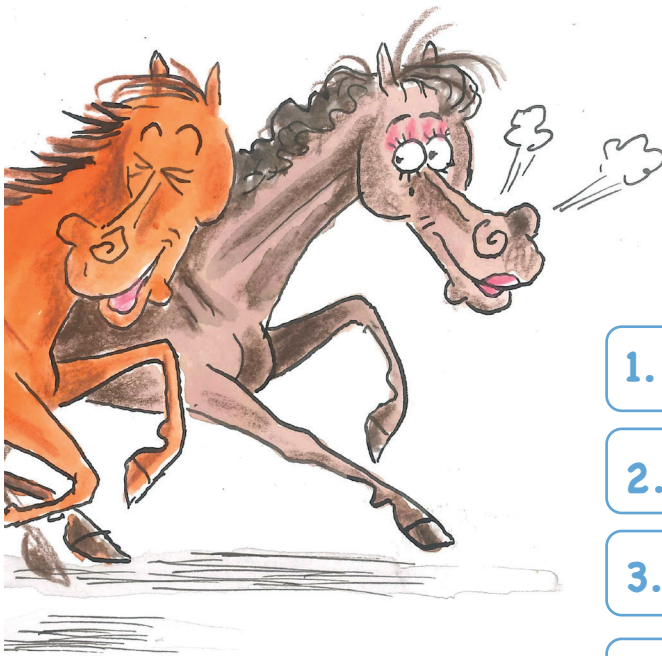


While both human and horse lungs share a long list of similar characteristics, their capacities are quite different.

At rest, an average horse draws in roughly five litres of air with each normal breath. With about 12 breaths per minute, that's nearly 60 litres of air moving into and out of their lungs every minute. When exercising this can get up to roughly 1,400 litres of air every minute!

Humans at rest inhale roughly 0.5 litres of air with each normal breath. Normally, though, we are only inhaling and exhaling somewhere around 7 to 8 litres of air each minute, which calculates to roughly 15 breaths, or about one and a half deep breaths per minute.

We would need to breathe 2,800 times every minute, or about 280 deep breaths per minute to reach the same air-intake levels as a horse during exercise!



Can you name
5 things that
horses eat?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Fast Facts

	HORSE	HUMAN
Height	16 Hands (163cm) (Measured from ground to wither)	176.6cm (Adult male) 161.8cm (Adult female)
Weight	470-550kg	85.9kg (Adult male) 71.1kg (Adult female)
Teeth	36-42	20 (Child) 32 (Adult)
Bones	205	206
Eyes - Vision	Set on side of head - wide vision	Set on front of head - narrow vision
Ears - Hearing	Set on top of head and can rotate each ear independently up to 180 degrees without turning head. Frequencies 55 to 33,500 hertz	Set fixed on side of head Frequencies 20-20,000 hertz
Speed (Racing)	58.7km/hr (Kingston Rule 1993 Melbourne Cup 3200m)	37.5km/hr (Usain Bolt over 100m)



Did you know?

Equine eyes are eight times larger than human eyes; in fact, they are larger than those of any other land mammal.

The Skeleton



Match up the equivalent parts of the horse and human skeletons.

Human	Horse
Foot (Metatarsal)	Knee
Skull	Patella
Ankle	Hind cannon bone
Patella	Cannon bone
Wrist	Hock
Hand (Metacarpal)	Skull

The horse and human skeleton

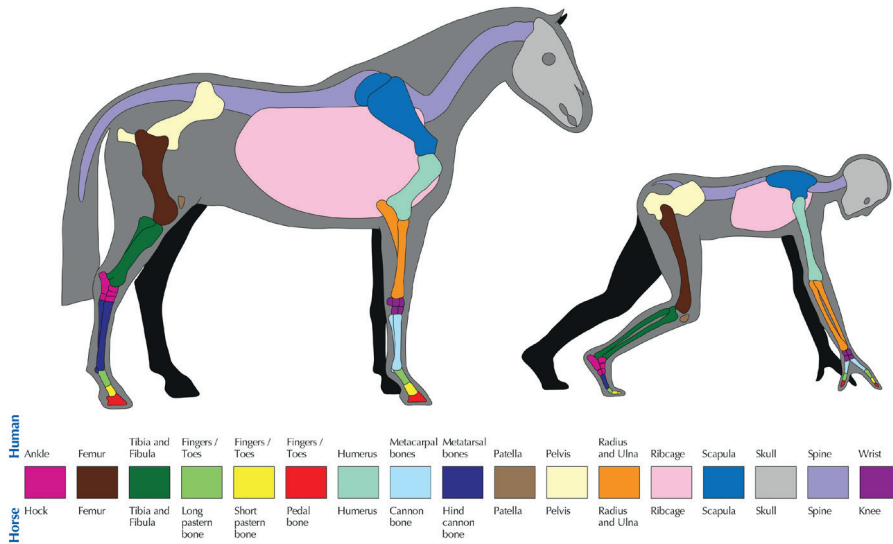


Illustration © Maggie Payne



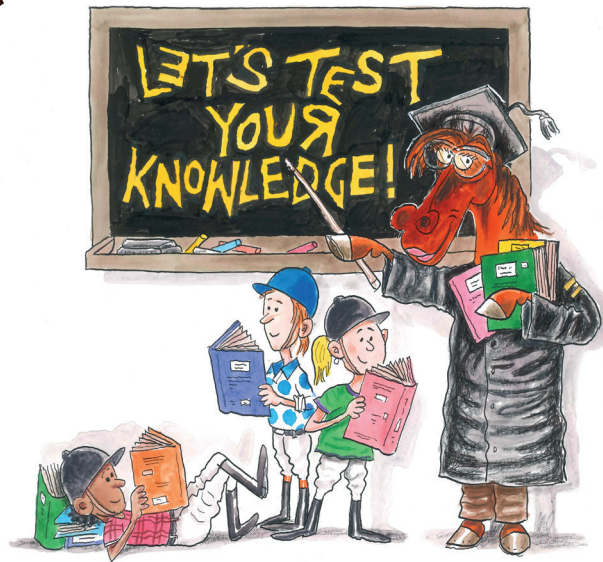
How old are you currently in horse years?

Find the age of some other people you know in horse years!

**HORSE
YEARS**

**HUMAN
YEARS**

1	_____	6.5
2	_____	13
3	_____	18
4	_____	20.5
5	_____	23
6	_____	25.5
7	_____	28
8	_____	30.5
9	_____	33
10	_____	35.5
11	_____	38
12	_____	40.5
13	_____	43
14	_____	45.5
15	_____	48
16	_____	50.5
17	_____	53
18	_____	55.5
19	_____	58
20	_____	60.5
25	_____	73
30	_____	85.5
40	_____	110.5



How old is a thoroughbred when it moves from the stud farm to the stables?

What is the name of the person who cares for horses teeth?

Name three activities a thoroughbred would do as part of its daily routine.

What does a farrier do?

Why do horses have floppy nostrils?

Are horses omnivores, herbivores or carnivores?

What is one way we can tell the rough age of a horse?

What is the average height, weight and speed of a racehorse?

?

How many racing stable jobs can you find in this illustration?



1. Trainer - The trainer is the primary carer for each racehorse in training. This person (alone or in a partnership) is responsible for training horses in preparation for raceday. In addition to being responsible for the horse's health and wellbeing, trainers keep owners updated on horse progress, perform media tasks and create individual training plans to make sure each horse maximises its earning potential.

2. Assistant Trainer - A horse trainer's right-hand, the assistant trainer ensures everything runs smoothly from managing the staff to saddling horses at the races. Assistant trainers may also help plan horses' training schedules, communicate with owners, run satellite operations outside the main stable and keep everyone on task.

3. Stable Staff - A racehorse's constant companion, stable staff makes sure a racehorse has everything it needs to perform at its best. From feeding the horse, to mucking out the horse stall, to grooming and presenting the horse on race day, stable staff spends hours with the horse every day and are often the first to notice if something is amiss.

4. Track Rider - Track riders have a crucial role in preparing horses for raceday. In addition to getting the horse into shape by riding according to a trainer's directions each morning, track riders also report on how the horse is feeling and moving, giving trainers a holistic view on how the horse is developing toward raceday targets.

5. Vet - An equine veterinarian is essentially a horse doctor, working closely with the horse staff to identify and treat issues. In the racing stable horses are generally checked over by a veterinarian pre- and post-race, and after each gallop to check for any potential ailments.

6. Farrier - The cliché "no hoof, no horse" highlights the important role of a farrier. These talented horsemen take care of the hoof, everything from hoof trimming for optimum performance to replacing shoes that come off as horses head to the barriers and working with farm managers to correct foal

conformation. Farriers are trained to have a deep understanding of the hoof and how to fix hoof-related issues.

7. Chiropractor - Much like human chiropractors, equine chiropractors make sure any musculoskeletal problems in the horse are addressed. Many racing stables employ chiropractors for regular maintenance of racehorses in addition to treating injuries or rehabilitating from old injuries. Chiropractors work on racehorses, breeding stock at farms and young horses going to sales.

8. Physiotherapist - Physiotherapists play a vital role in keeping horses feeling fit and well. Physiotherapists can help treat musculoskeletal problems such as back pain by manually manipulating joints or using ultrasound and shockwave therapies. They can help with ongoing horse soundness or address issues that pop up with racehorses.

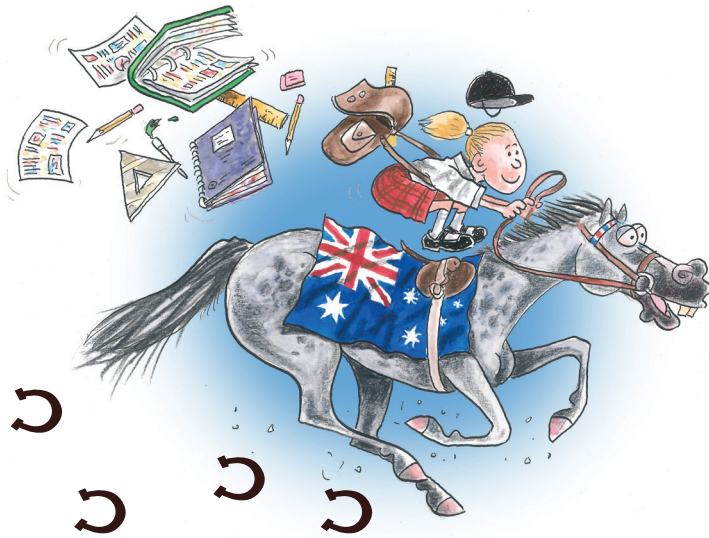
9. Dentist - Equine dentists playing a vital role in equine health by making sure a horse's mouth is healthy and free from pain. It is recommended that, like humans, horses have yearly dental care to protect from issues. Equine dentists are important members of the team that make sure racehorses and breeding stock are fit and well.

10. Racing Manager - Working for trainers, racing managers are those in charge of ensuring horses are entered in the correct races. After talking with trainers and coming up with a plan for each horse during their campaign, racing managers look at upcoming races and officially enter the horses. They also declare the equipment a horse will be wearing in the race and work closely with jockey agents to ensure their horses have the best jockey booked for the ride. Often, racing managers will be tasked at looking after clients.

11. Operational Staff - Provide support to the stable in areas such as social media, owner communications, office administration, accounting, human resources and occupational health and safety (OHS).

For a full list of careers in the thoroughbred industry visit:
www.tbindustry Careers.com.au/a-z-careers/

Hold The Reins



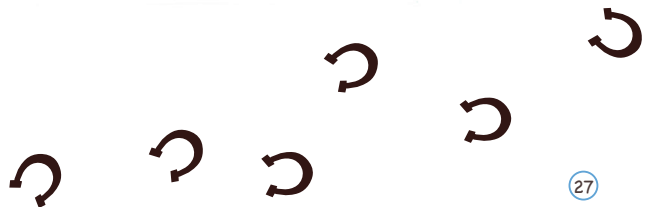
whilst we take you for a
ride through the
racecourse

During its time in the stables, the thoroughbred is preparing for its first career as an equine athlete, to compete in races at a racecourse.

Thoroughbred racing first started in Australia in the late 1700s in Sydney not long after the colony was settled. Initially there were no thoroughbreds in Australia, they just used work horses for racing, but by the early 1800s wealthy colonists started to import thoroughbreds.

Australia's most famous race is the Melbourne Cup which is run at Flemington Racecourse in Melbourne every year on the first Tuesday in November. The first Melbourne Cup was run in 1861 and was won by a horse called Archer.

Across the nation there are almost 400 racecourses in every state and territory, in both the country and city, hosting over 3,000 race meetings a year.

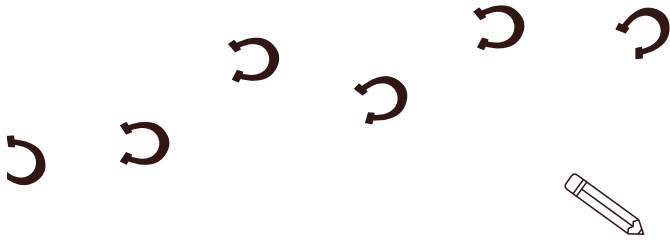


Normally a horse is required to be at the racecourse a couple of hours before its race. Thoroughbred horses may have a 'companion' pony that accompanies them the races and helps keep them calm during their travel and whilst waiting in the stalls before and after their scheduled race.



Generally racing occurs on turf (grass) or synthetic poly track (sand, fibres and recycled rubber) and in some outback parts of Australia, such as Broome in Western Australia, they race on dirt. Broome (WA) is one of the most picturesque racetracks in Australia, if not the world.





There are various pieces of gear that a horse can wear for its race.
Can you unscramble the names of the different pieces below?

dsldae

utrssipr

bilred

lhraet

isrne

ilrgtmnaea

tablepraset

lekbsnir

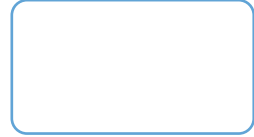
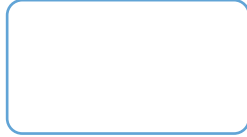
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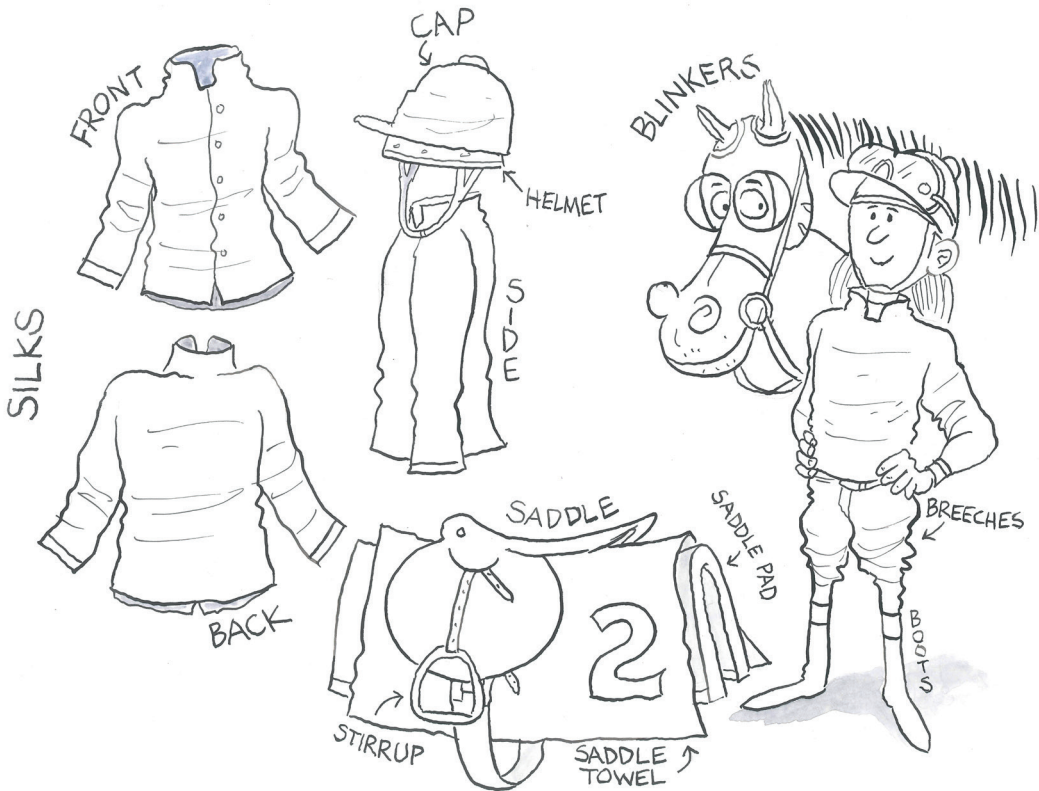
riglsceun

Owners of racehorses have to register their colours. During a race the jockey wears the silks in the colours of the owner or stable so that everyone can identify the horse easily.

Can you name the famous Australian racehorses that carried these colours in recent years?



Design your own set of racing colours below on the jockey and horse gear!



Jockeys

Horse racing is the only sport in the world where males and females can compete equally for equal race and prize money - racehorse trainers, jockeys and the horses themselves.

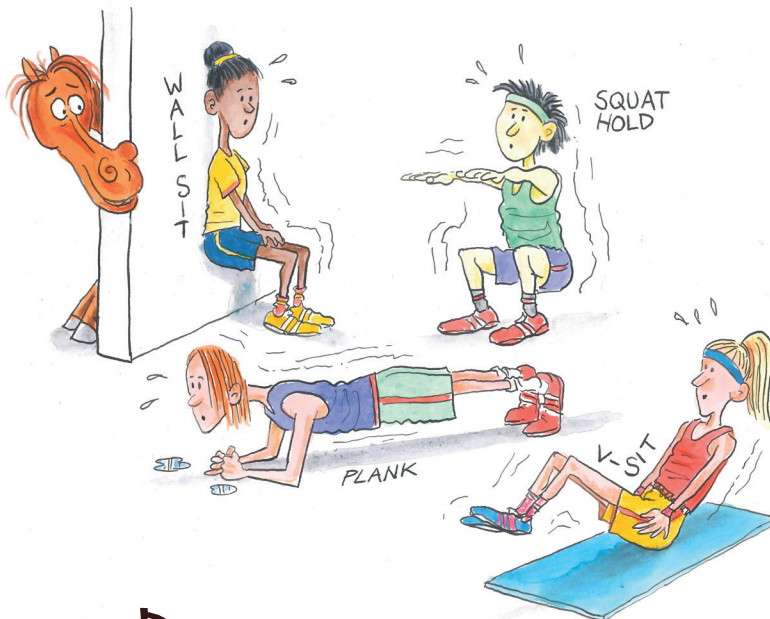
Victorian jockey Michelle Payne, became famous around the world when she was the first female jockey to win the Melbourne Cup in 2015 aboard the horse Prince of Penzance.

Indigenous jockey, Richard 'Darby' McCarthy OAM, fell in love with horses at an early age, watching them run past him kicking up the dust at the Thargomindah races in outback Queensland, which is also where he got his first ride as a jockey at only age 10. McCarthy went from that dirt track to ride more than 1,000 winners, not just in Australia, but all over the world. His cool head under pressure and skill in the saddle gained him riding contracts in Europe for some of the richest owners in the sport including in France, where he rode for the Aga Khan. With his light, quick wit, Darby was intent on enlightening the wider community on the special place of Aboriginal culture in the country.

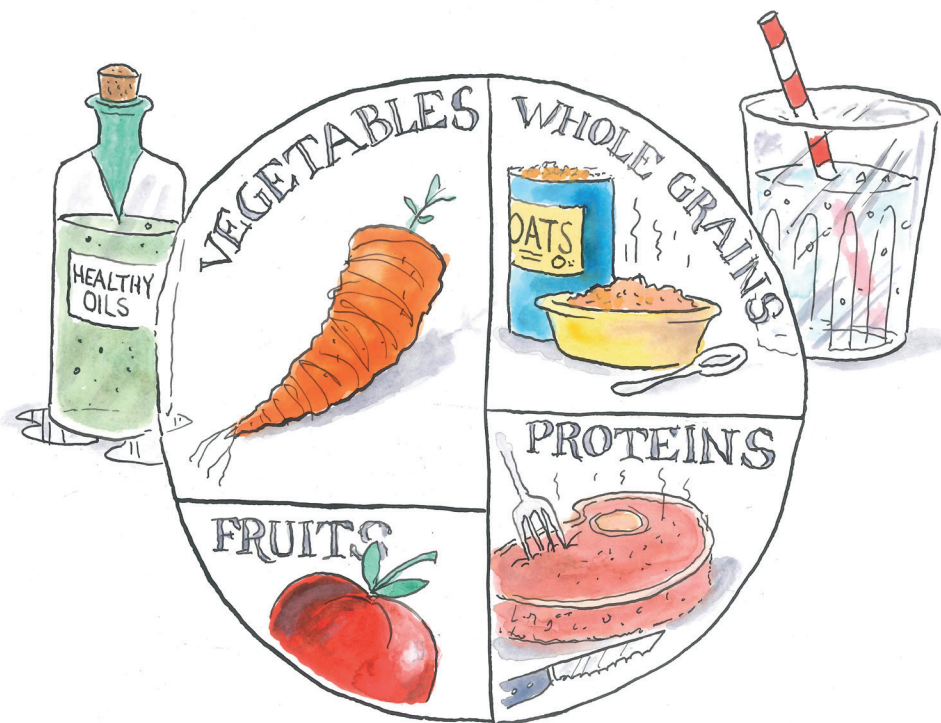
Jockeys are professional athletes who have to work very hard, day in day out, to manage their physical and mental health and fitness, including strength and weight, for competition.

It's important for a jockey, and track rider whose job it is to ride the horses in their daily exercise, to have exceptional core and upper body strength to help them balance in the stirrups and guide their horse who weighs about 500kg and can be travelling at up to speeds of 70km/h in the race! They also require excellent horse skills to understand and know the behaviours and traits of the thoroughbreds to get the best out of them and communicate how they work to their trainer.

Try some of these physical challenges to see if you've got what it takes to be a jockey or track rider! How long can you hold these positions for? Better your time each day to improve your strength.



Part of a jockey's job is to manage their weight through exercise and diet. List below the types of foods a jockey might eat and drink each day to ensure they are hydrating and fuelling their mind and muscles for race riding.



Jockeys have to manage their weight as there is only a certain amount of weight a horse can carry and in a race that weight is allocated to them by the handicapper, whose job it is to ensure every horse has an equal chance of winning.

All jockeys weigh out on special digital scales before a race to make sure they and their gear (including the saddle) are the right weight. If a jockey is lighter than the weight the horse has to carry, the difference will be made up by thin lead weights in a special saddle cloth. Trainers prefer jockeys to be as close to the allocated weight as possible, as it is harder for the horse to carry this than a human which can move with it. Once the jockey has weighed out, he hands the saddle

to the trainer or the trainer's assistant to saddle up the horse.

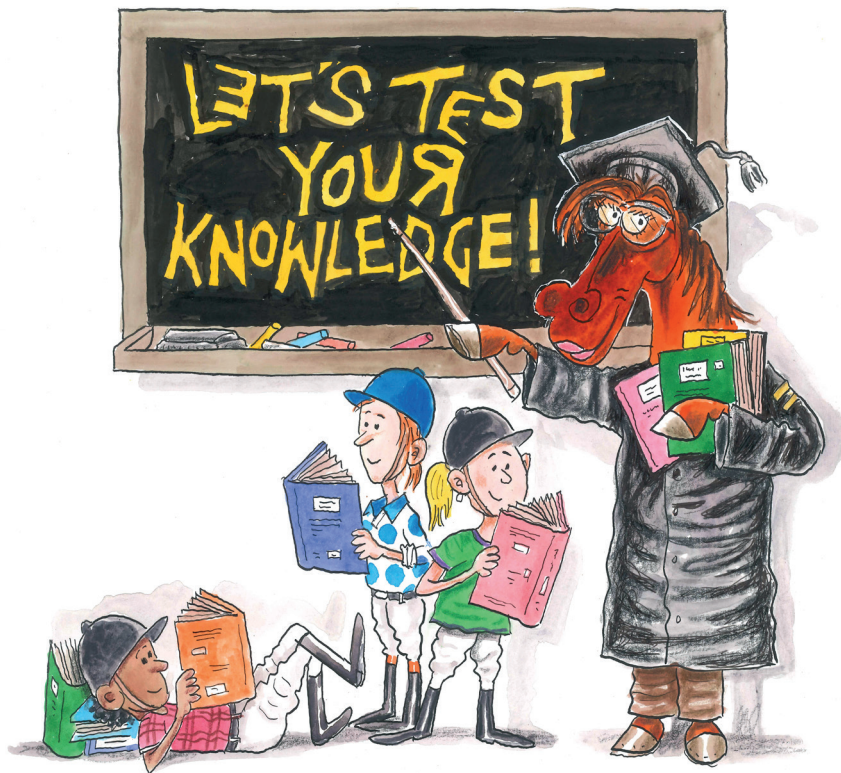
After the race the jockey must weigh in with all his gear, to confirm that the horse carried the right weight. When all the jockeys have been weighed after a race, you will hear the racecourse commentator announce "Correct Weight" and the race results are official.

If a horse wins an important race, the trainer, jockey and owners of that horse are given a trophy and the horse is given a special rug. Next time you are at the racecourse see if you can see any trophies on display, or if on a race day, trophies and rugs are being handed out to the race winners during the day.



Design your own winning horse rug below.
Be as creative as possible!





When did thoroughbred racing first start in Australia?

Why might a racehorse have a companion pony with them?

Name three types of surfaces horse races are conducted on.

What does a farrier do?

What makes horse racing such a unique sport for males and females?

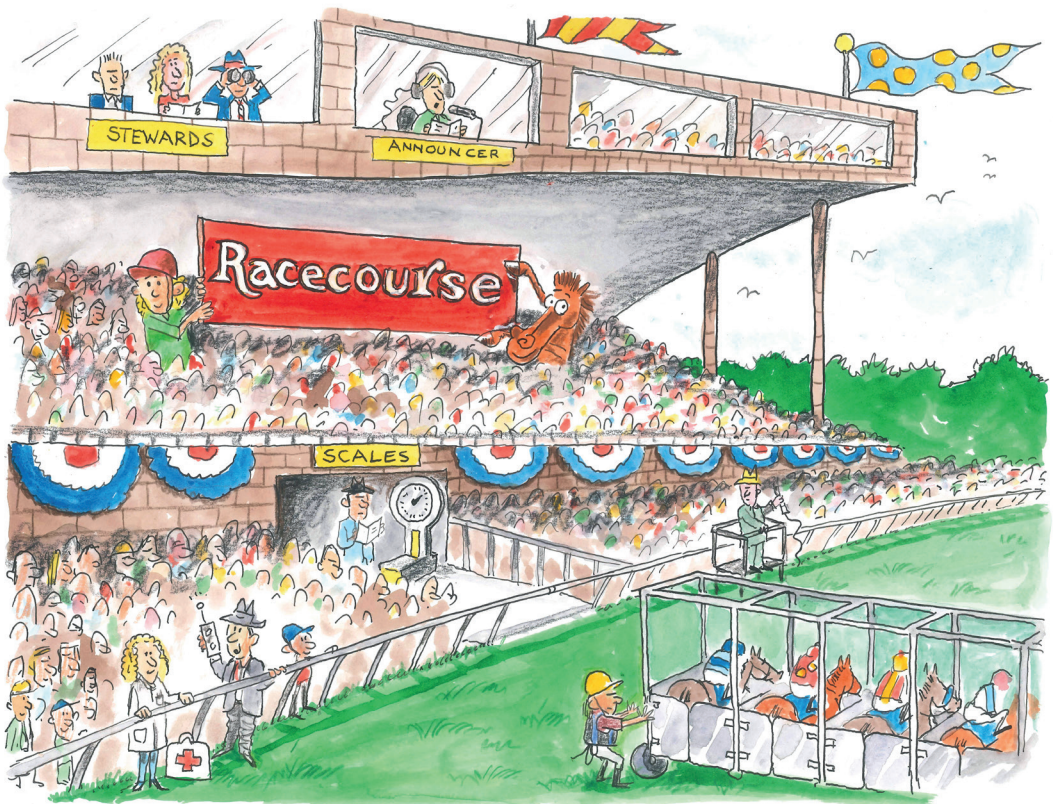
What is Victorian jockey Michelle Payne famous for?

What physical attributes do jockeys and track riders need to ride racehorses well?

What does it mean when 'correct weight' is notified?

?

How many racecourse jobs can you find in this illustration?



1. Racecourse Manager – Racecourse managers make sure the racetrack is perfect for race day. A racecourse manager maintains the track so it is a suitable racing surface on race day or for morning training.

2. Steward – Stewards have a variety of tasks during a race meeting, most importantly upholding the rules of racing to ensure the race is run fairly, safely and with integrity for the competing jockeys and horses.

3. Clerk of the Course – Often wearing a red coat and riding a grey horse, the Clerk of the Course ensures nervous racehorses are calm going to the starting gate and helps a jockey if there is an issue between the parade ring and starting gates. The clerk of the course is there to keep everyone on the course safe on race day.

4. Jockey – The person who rides horses in races, the role of a jockey is more in-depth than just riding in the afternoon. Jockeys make connections with owners and trainers and will often ride trackwork and trials to prepare for riding specific horses. A jockey is typically a small person, with a natural weight under 58kg, with some required to ride as low as 52kg on certain occasions.

5. Strapper – The person in charge of grooming and parading the horse before and after the race. The strapper quite often will work with that horse on a day to day basis as well in the stables.

6. Veterinarian – an on-course veterinarian is always available at the races and will also stand behind the barriers at the beginning of a race to ensure each horse is fit and healthy to start a race.

7. Barrier Attendant – The Barrier attendants lead the horses into the stall and ensure the safety of both horse and jockey before the race starts.

8. Starter – The starter releases the horses from the barrier and ensures all horses have a fair start and the races are run on time.

9. Race Caller – The job of a race caller is to accurately describe the running of races so the audience knows what is going on and where horses are located throughout the running of the race. They also spend the day announcing results and other on-course or on-air news between races.

10. Equine Photographer – Equine photographers can be found at racetracks taking photos of race day events, capturing images of the horses and participants. At the track, many photographers work for media outlets and you can see their work in industry or mainstream publications, in addition to advertising.

11. Clerk of Scales – ensures all horses have carried their assigned weight by weighing the jockeys before and after their races. They are also responsible for making sure that jockeys are wearing the right silks and horses are wearing the right equipment before heading to the track for their race.

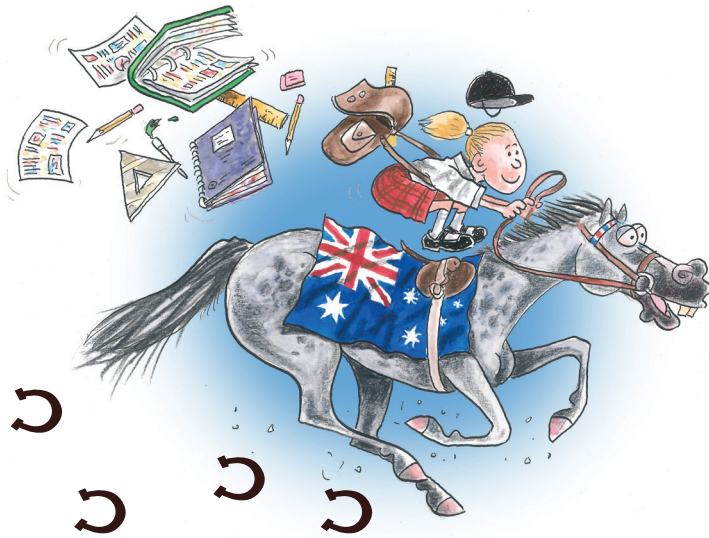
12. Crowd – although they may not own a racehorse, people come from everywhere to enjoy the colour and excitement of watching the thoroughbred compete and the horsemanship of the jockey.

13. Operational Staff – provide support to the club in areas such as hospitality, event management, marketing, public relations, office administration, accounting and IT.

For a full list of careers in the thoroughbred industry visit:

www.tbindustry Careers.com.au/a-z-careers/

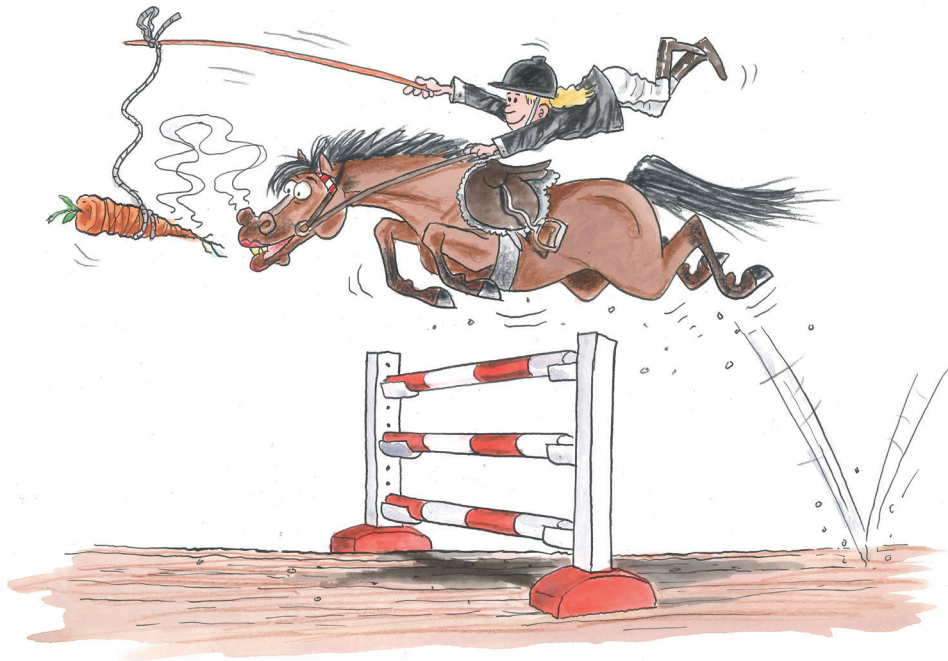
Hold The Reins



whilst we take you for a ride
through a thoroughbred's career
beyond racing

When a thoroughbred's racing career comes to an end it is time for it to find a new home away from the stables and prepare for a new role post racing.

Of the horse population, approximately half are mares or fillies that are retired to stud post-racing and a small percentage of colts will go to stud as stallions (see the breeding section of this book). The remainder of thoroughbred mares and predominantly geldings, will be retrained into a new career in equestrian sports, as working horses or become pleasure horses.



Sometimes, a retired racehorse can live a life of luxury in a paddock at someone's home or a special place like Living Legends at Tullamarine in Victoria. No matter what, thoroughbreds are highly intelligent animals and need to remain physically and mentally active and retired racehorses go on to many different and varied careers. Thoroughbreds are extremely athletic horses and are sought after in equestrian sport roles, often excelling at showjumping, eventing and polo.





Below are a list of some of the post racing careers that thoroughbreds go into.

See how many you can find in the word search!

U	P	W	E	W	S	U	X	Y	S	X	R	U	C	Z	X	K	G
Y	Q	E	S	C	Y	Q	W	C	L	C	V	X	T	N	W	C	D
J	Y	P	L	E	A	S	U	R	E	H	O	R	S	E	P	E	J
D	F	T	N	B	P	P	O	L	O	C	R	O	S	S	O	V	Y
G	O	H	Q	V	I	H	L	B	N	V	T	R	O	H	L	E	M
E	Q	U	E	S	T	R	I	A	N	F	T	V	Y	F	O	N	Z
S	U	P	M	O	U	N	T	E	D	P	O	L	I	C	E	T	M
S	C	T	L	T	E	G	X	A	F	C	J	E	B	X	I	I	L
N	S	O	V	E	N	W	Y	R	F	Z	M	K	E	A	N	N	L
C	L	E	R	K	O	F	T	H	E	C	O	U	R	S	E	G	X
L	F	U	T	Q	H	B	H	A	B	C	D	X	P	X	F	J	Z
W	I	S	I	E	S	H	O	W	J	U	M	P	I	N	G	M	A

Find the following words in the puzzle

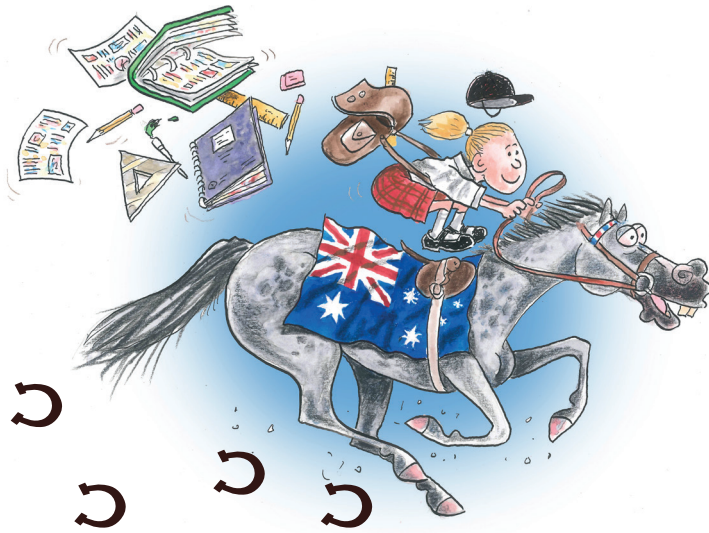
Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘.

MOUNTEDPOLICE POLO PLEASUREHORSE

POLOCROSS CLERKOFTHECOURSE EVENTING

EQUESTRIAN SHOWJUMPING

Hold The Reins



whilst we take you for a ride
racing around the world

Thoroughbred breeding and racing is conducted on every continent, in over 50 countries across the world and employs over a million people. Once you have some skills and experience in the industry it is a job that can take you anywhere!

First and foremost, people that work in the racing industry have a very special love for the horse, and when you get to meet and pat one for yourself you will understand why! They are big, strong, athletic animals but also very sensitive and reactive to human emotions.

TOGETHER for RACING INTERNATIONAL

Together for Racing International (TfRI) assists racing globally to contribute to society by improving the lives of its people and communities.

The thoroughbred is a common denominator amongst all racing countries, uniting people across geographic regions, cultural differences and bridging language barriers. Individually, facilitating a connection to the horse has the power to change lives. Collectively, those interactions have the power to propel the thoroughbred industry towards a healthy and sustainable future.

The thoroughbred racing industry is special. It is a wonderful, global sport with great heritage. It is socially inclusive, diverse and it unites all involved in it behind the love of the horse.

You can find out more about TfRI and its work here:

www.togetherforracinginternational.com



Lizzie Jelfs journey to racing in Australia started on the other side of the world, in Oxford England where she had a love of horses from a young age and rode at the same pony club as leading Sydney jockey Rachel King.

She remembers as a five-year-old, a riding instructor letting her off the lead for the first time in a jumping show, giving the horse a nudge and off it shot around the show jumping circuit. That was it, Lizzie was hooked for life and that need for speed saw her gravitate to racing. Despite not coming from a racing family, Lizzie had a dream of becoming a jockey, but at 45kg she was told she was too small and just not big enough to handle the 500kg thoroughbreds. At the time it was also difficult for female jockeys to break into English racing so Lizzie decided to go on a working holiday to Australia and, like many others who've followed the same path, is still here some 20 years later!

Initially Lizzie started her working holiday in Melbourne where she rode track work for Hall of Fame trainer David Hayes. Being her first time away from home, her family and friends, she found her feet though which in time led to senior roles as the stable's travelling foreperson and managing Lindsay Park's Randwick satellite stable. This saw her live out of a suitcase for the best part of 10 months of the year and her passport got a real workout as she travelled all over the world, travelling with horses to Japan and Hong Kong, Dubai, Singapore and Royal Ascot in England for racing.

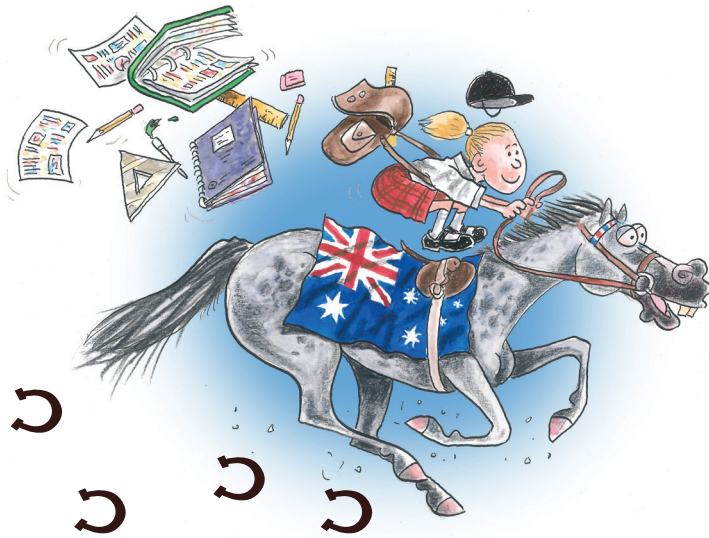
Lizzie aboard Australian racehorse Nicconi training on the Limekilns gallops in Newmarket, UK.

After 17 years working for the Hayes team, Lizzie was encouraged by David to take up an opportunity to move into the media, working as a mounting yard expert analyst firstly in Melbourne and then returning to Sydney with Sky Racing. Using her many years of experience working with and observing horses, Lizzie has an excellent eye for spotting happy and healthy horses in the mounting yard. She looks at the horse's physique, manners, their walk, any changes in behaviour, and obviously the physical appearance of the horse. Lizzie always tries to highlight the athletes in the sport from the jockeys, track riders, stable hands, and trainers, but for her the most important thing is her love of the thoroughbred. She wants to encourage people to embrace the sport because of the animal. It's that deep love for the animal that inadvertently gave her an incredible apprenticeship in understanding the behaviours and anatomies of horses. She cites the horse's general health as her main influencer - that means a glowing coat, a great walk that is loose and shows they have no problems, and a calm temperament.

Lizzie now takes an active role in ensuring younger generations have a pathway into racing, making sure the industry is still around for her daughters and their children, so one of her biggest drivers is wanting to tell people about the stories behind racing and the welfare of horses. Lizzie has a great love of the horse and although she wasn't connected to the sport through her family, she had the passion and followed it, which has led to a life rich in travel and experiences.



Hold The Reins



there is more fun ahead!

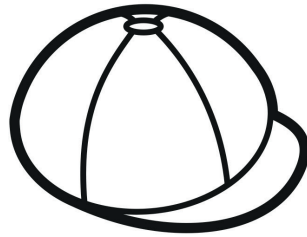
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I	F	G	E	I	K	L	N	D	L	I	N	R	S
W	U	I	A	G	N	S	D	K	S	E	B	E	S
S	M	W	C	E	R	R	F	I	E	S	S	K	A
I	R	D	N	H	R	U	S	I	R	R	S	N	E
M	A	R	T	I	N	G	A	L	E	B	S	I	R
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I	I	A	D	D	E	F	E	P	R	N	A	I	E
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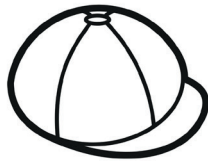
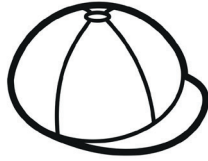
- BRIDLE
- SURCINGLE
- WINKERS
- MARTINGALE
- REINS
- EARMUFFS
- HALTER
- STIRRUPS
- BREASTPLATE
- BLINKERS
- SADDLE

C	E	R	I	S	A	E	F	M	A	D	K	P	W
O	H	R	G	T	O	E	O	S	H	I	H	I	A
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E	T	E	N	L	S	C	N	Y	L	L	I	F	B
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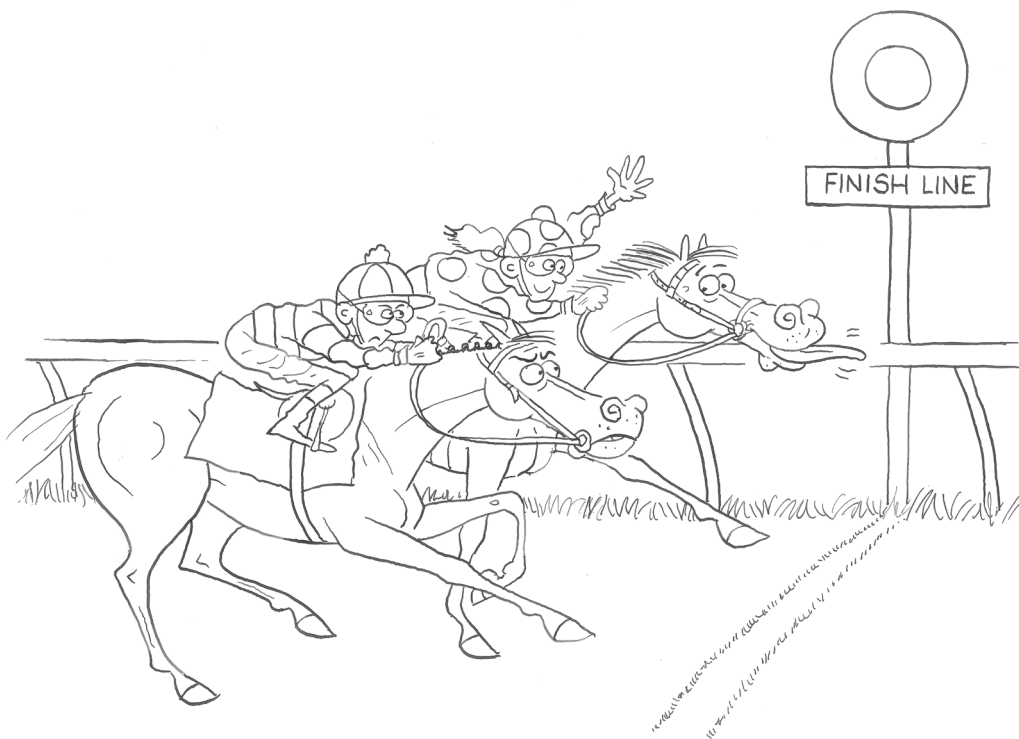
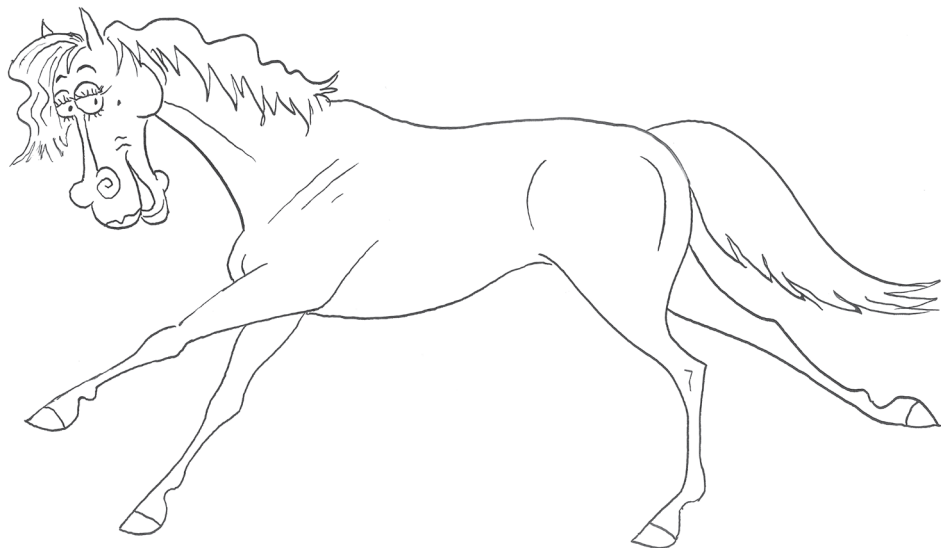
- STAR
- OBLIGATENASAL
- HOCK
- BLAZE
- STRIPE
- BAY
- BROWN
- HANDSHIGH
- FILLY
- WHITE
- GREY
- CHESTNUT
- COLT
- WALER
- WEANLING
- HERBIVORE
- CANNON
- FOAL
- SIRE
- YEARLING
- PASTERN
- BLACK
- SNIP

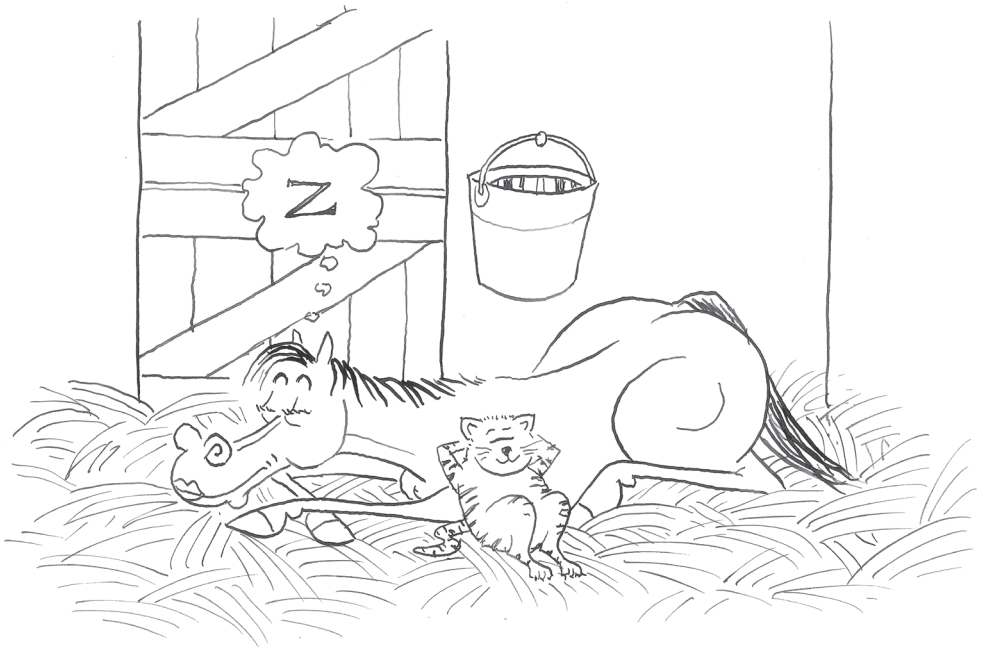
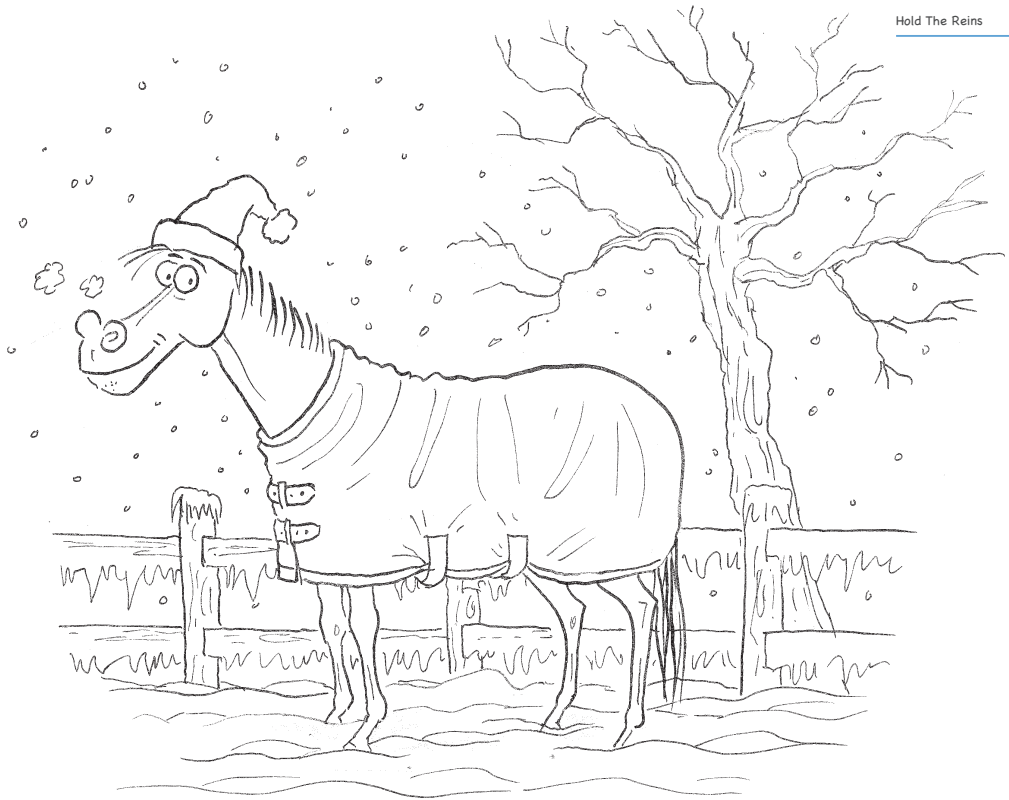
Design your own silks!

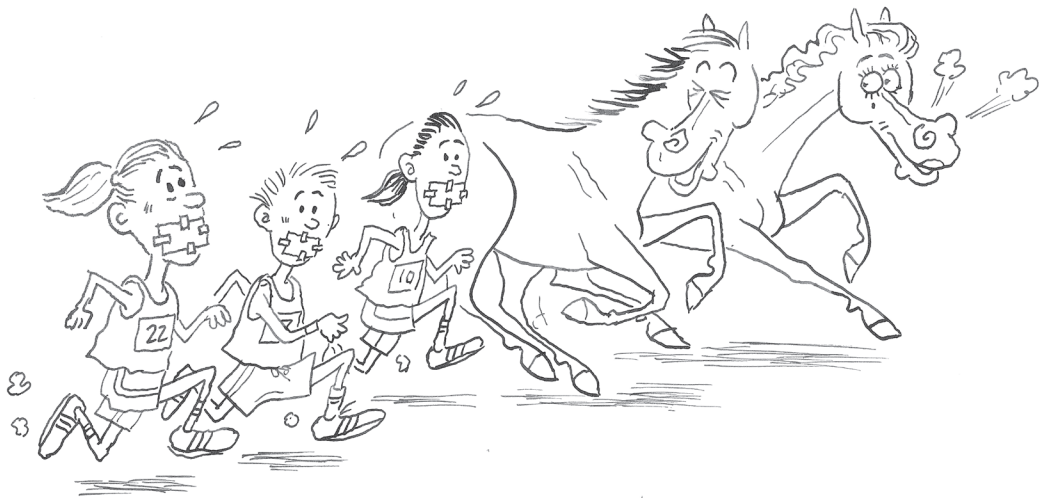
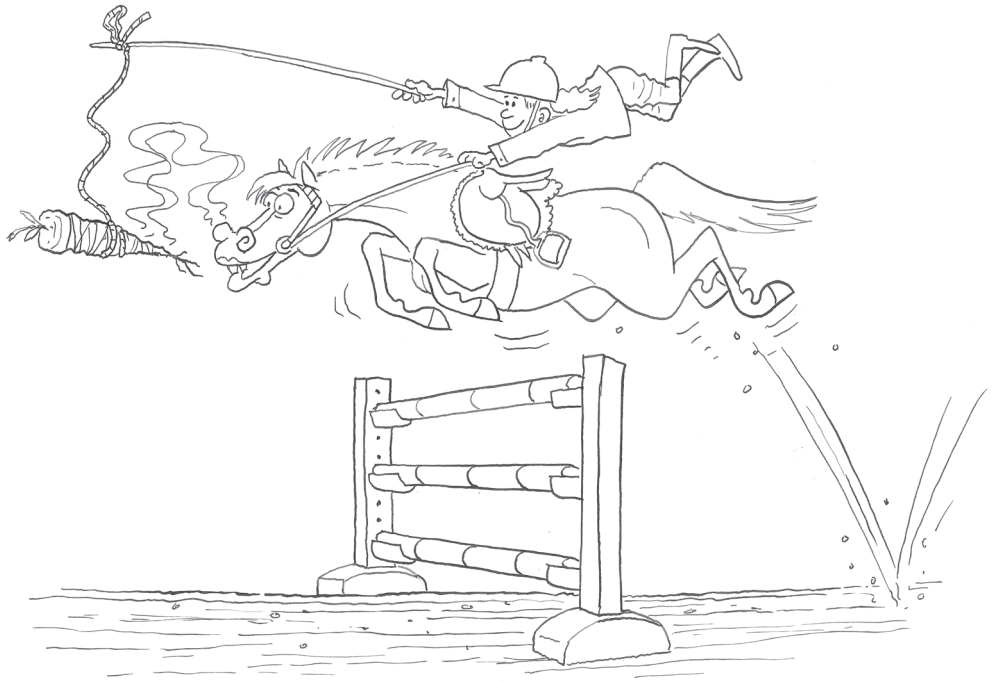




Colour us in!









3

