

Horse



Learn fascinating facts about horses. Read about the different breeds of horses and what they can do. Learn about and create models of a Clydesdale, Thoroughbred and a Wild Horse for display.



Skulduggery, Inc.

HORSE CASTING KIT

HORSE

★ Read directions thoroughly before starting. ★

Horses are beautiful and majestic animals. They are exciting to watch, whether they are at play or doing work for which they are bred. Horses have been around for millions of years. Throughout the years, horses have been used for many things. They have been used to produce leather goods and food, to wage war, to work in farms and industries, for transportation, sports, pleasure riding and companionship.

The Eyewitness Horse Kit, produced by Skullduggery, provides a fun project to create three magnificent horses for display and interesting information about the world of horses.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

- General Information about horses.
- Information about the Thoroughbred, Clydesdale and the wild horse.
- Casting (PerfectCast) material to make three fantastic horses. Additional PerfectCast is available from your local retailer to make additional models.
- 2 mold trays containing molds of three popular horses.
- Instructions explaining how to use the mold trays.
- Paints and paint brush with which to finish the models.
- Magnets used to attach the models to a steel background like a refrigerator.
- Bibliography.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Disposable container to mix PerfectCast. A can or paper cup will work nicely.
- Mixing utensil.

WARNING: Don't place hand in casting material while it is hardening. Don't pour excess material into drain or toilet bowl. Dispose of excess material in garbage.

★ Adult supervision suggested ★

INSTRUCTIONS

Find an area with a flat, level, stable working surface, such as a counter-top, desktop or table. Make sure the surface is waterproof; some excess water may spill out of your container. Use a disposable container to mix the PerfectCast and water.

1. Place the mold tray on a flat, stable surface.
2. Mix PerfectCast in a disposable container using a ratio (by volume) of 1 part cold water to 3 parts PerfectCast. *See tip below for suggestion on estimating the amount of PerfectCast to use for your cast.*
3. Stir the PerfectCast/water mixture with a spoon or mixing stick until it is evenly mixed (about 1½ minutes). Tap the container on the table several times to remove air bubbles. There should be no lumps.
4. Pour the PerfectCast mixture into the mold. Tap the mold on the work surface to remove the remaining bubbles.
5. Let PerfectCast set for 30 to 40 minutes. If the object is delicate, allow at least one hour before demolding.
6. After the mixture hardens, carefully press each part out of the mold. If a section should break, use glue to repair it or cast additional sections.
7. Read the educational information about the horses..
8. Let casts dry for 2 hours before painting. Separate the paint pots from each other with sissors before painting.
9. Cut the magnet into pieces, glue the magnets to the horses, display on refrigerator or any steel surface.

Tip: How to measure the volume of the objects to be cast.

If you have purchased additional PerfectCast or don't want to mix all the PerfectCast included in your kit, follow the instructions below to determine how much PerfectCast to mix.

Fill all the cavities you intend to cast with water and pour into a measuring cup. This is the total volume of the finished casts.

For each fluid ounce needed, mix 1½ fluid ounces of PerfectCast and ½ fluid ounce of water. The mixture should have a consistency of a runny milkshake or melted ice cream.

HORSES

Horses are beautiful and majestic animals. They are exciting to watch, whether they are at play or doing work for which they are bred. Horses have existed for millions of years in one form or another. The modern horse first evolved one million years ago. Throughout the years, horses have been used for many things. They have been used to produce leather goods and food to wage war, to work in farms and industries, as well as for transportation, sports, pleasure riding and companionship.

Horses are social animals by nature. They are most comfortable when they are in a group of other horses. They communicate with one another with all of their senses. They have exceptional hearing. As they listen they also move their ears in a number of positions. These positions can indicate what they are feeling and thinking. For instance, if a horse's ears are pinned back to its head, it may be sensing danger and feeling fear or is angry. When the ears are pricked and forward the horse is alert.

Horses have a very keen sense of smell. They can recognize other horses by scent. When they are getting to know each other, they may put their noses together, sometimes blowing down each others nostrils before deciding whether or not to become friends.

Horses have four different noises they use to communicate: the whinny, the nicker, the squeal, and the snort. It is thought that the nicker and snort are used to indicate friendly feelings: the whinny is a louder sound and is used to warn and call out to other horses, and the scream is used when in pain and during a fight.

The feet or hooves of the horse are made up of a material much like human toenails and fingernails. If the horse works or travels on hard surfaces, he needs to have horseshoes fitted to his hooves. Because hooves grow, the horse shoes are removed to trim the new growth. They must be trimmed periodically and fit with new horseshoes again.

Although there are more than 350 different breeds of horses they can be divided into four different groups. The four groups are light, heavy or draft, ponies, and feral or wild horses.

The horses which are classified as ponies are usually not more than 58" tall. Those that are called "light" horses weigh less than 1300 pounds and have very thin legs and small bones. Breeds such as Morgan, Arabian, Quarter Horses and Thoroughbreds are in this group. Because of their light frames they tend to be very good for racing and for show. Horses such as Clydesdale and Shire horses belong to the group called "draft" or heavy horses. This type of horse can weigh up to 2000 pounds and has very sturdy legs and large bones. Because of their sturdy build these horses make excellent work horses. Wild horses are called *feral* horses.

THOROUGHBRED

The Thoroughbred horse was developed in England. This breed is a result of breeding a combination of at least three other breeds known for speed and agility.

Classified as a “light” horse, the Thoroughbred is most commonly known for its racing abilities. They are very smart and versatile and have the qualities that are needed in competing in a steeplechase. Their handsome appearance and silky coat make them excellent show horses. This breed of horse is very spirited and can be very temperamental.

The Thoroughbred is muscular and has a silky smooth coat. His coat can be any solid color and can have occasional white markings.

CLYDESDALE

The Clydesdale breed was named for the area in Scotland where they were first bred in the mid eighteenth century. They originated in an area near the Clyde River. These strong draft horses were first used to help the farmers plow their fields. The Clydesdale has extremely well developed muscles and a very sturdy skeletal frame.

Although they originated in Scotland, the Clydesdale now can be found all over the world. They were exported to the United States to work in farmer’s fields and remain popular as work horses. Although tractors have replaced many of these draft horses, they can be found in other roles that require great strength. Clydesdales can be found in parades proudly pulling vehicles such as antique fire engines. They are a very recognizable symbol of a famous producer of beer.

The color of the Clydesdale can be brown, bay, black, and occasionally chestnut. They usually have quite a bit of white on their face, legs, and stomachs. One of the most notable features is the white, long and wispy growth of hair around the hooves.

THE WILD HORSE

The term “feral” is one that refers to any animal that was once domesticated but for some reason escaped or was released and is now living in the wild. Wild horses are “feral” animals. Some examples of feral or wild horses are the Brumby from Australia, the Sorraia of Portugal and the Mustang of North America. At the beginning of the twentieth century there were between one and two million wild horses in the Western United States.

The wild horses of North America are related to the horses left by Spanish colonizers in the sixteenth century. As time went by the American Indian began to realize the value of horses as a means of transportation. During the fighting between Indians and the Spaniards, some horses would be turned loose because of injuries or would become too exhausted to go on with the fighting. Horses by nature are herding animals. Gradually as these horses were abandoned, they would join up with other horses to form a “feral” herd.

At one-point wild horses, mustangs, existed in such great numbers that they were damaging grazing land for domesticated animals. People began killing the wild horse and using their meat for pet food. In 1971 The Bureau of Land Management adopted a policy to help humanely manage the numbers of Mustangs.

With proper training and handling, wild horses can be tamed and can become good riding horses. A Mustang can be any color.

COLOR GUIDE

Thoroughbred

The coat can be any solid color and can have occasional white markings.

Clydesdale

Brown, bay, black, and occasionally chestnut. Quite a bit of white on the face, legs, and stomach. One of the most notable features is the white, long and wispy growth of hair around the hooves.

Wild horse

A wild horse can be any color.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The non-grooved side of the magnet is the side that is most strongly attracted to metal. Magnets should be cut into 3 pieces. Glue the magnets on each horse. Remember to glue the grooved side of the magnet (when in doubt test on metal) to the animals.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Goodall, Machin, D., (1965) *Horses of the World*, Country life Ltd.
- Henschel, Geargie (1980), *Horses and Ponies*, Ward Lock Ltd.
- Rubin, D.E. (1995), *Horse Trivias, A Hippofiles Delight*, Half Halt Press
- Vaura, Robert (1992), *Classic Book of Horses*, William Morrow & Co. Inc.

COLOR MIXING GUIDE

Kits come with different sets of colors depending on the title of the kit. Mixing instructions may include colors not included in your kit.

Acrylic paints can be thinned with water if they get too thick. Be sure to clean brushes with soap and water before the paint hardens or the paint will become permanent.

Primary colors can be mixed to obtain many other colors. Mix a small amount of two or more colors on a non-absorbent surface.

Always begin with more of the lighter color and a small amount of the darker color. To darken or lighten colors, add small amounts of black, brown or white and mix. Take your time and allow the paint to mix thoroughly before adding more paint.

- White skin - add small amounts of red and yellow to white
- Black/brown skin - add small amounts of white, yellow, red & black
- Army green - mix blue and yellow and a small amount of black
- Ammonite green - mix blue and yellow and a small amount of white
- Carmel - mix small amounts of brown and yellow to white
- Tan or beige - add small amounts of red, brown and yellow to white
- Brown - mix black, yellow, red and green
- Orange - add small amounts of red with yellow
- Gray - mix small amounts of black with white
- Pink - mix small amounts of red with white
- Purple - mix red and blue
- Gold - mix small amounts of yellow with silver
- The pot labeled GL is glue
- Some kits come with a pot labeled ST. This is stain that can be used to antique your creation after painting. Paint on and wipe off.

Download other Kit brochures at: <http://skullduggery.com>

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