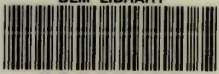


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# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



## AMERICA'S WILD HORSES

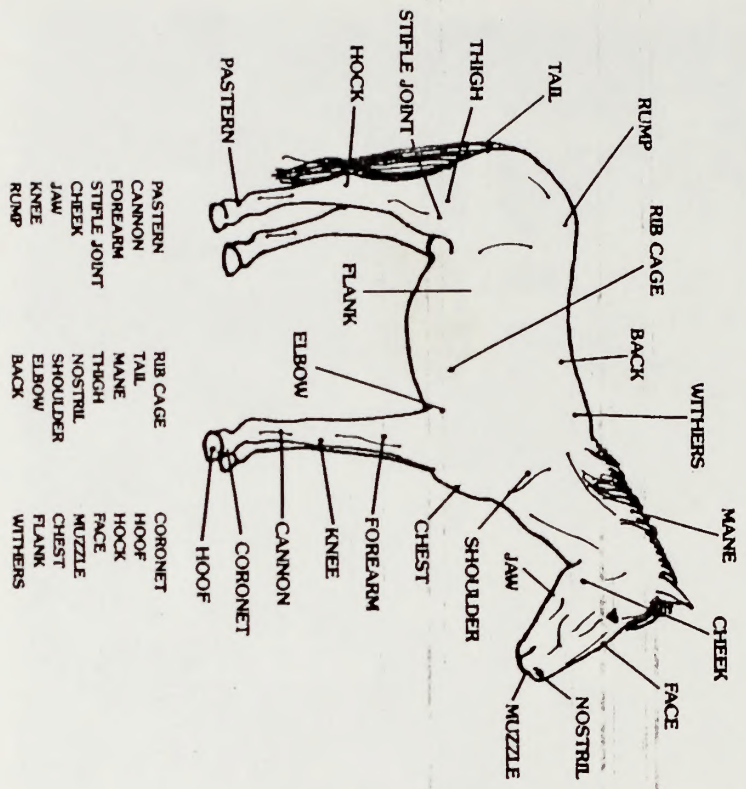
### Five Day Lesson Plan and Workbook - 4th Grade



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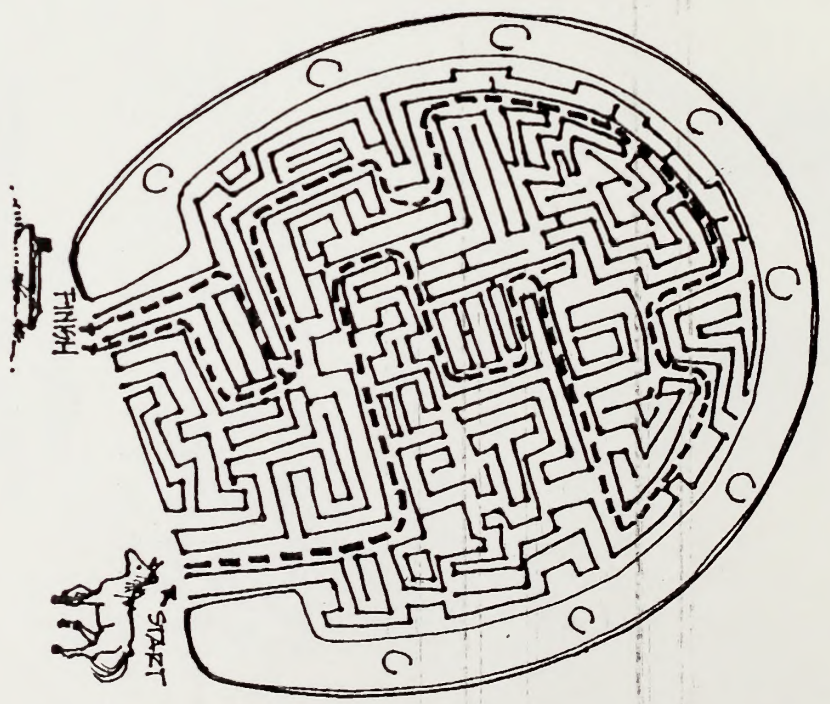
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CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE "PARTS" OF THIS WILD HORSE?



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HELP THE HORSE FIND HIS WAY TO THE WATER TROUGH...



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# Teacher's Guide and LESSON PLANS

In 1988 the BLM's Nevada State Director formed several task groups to examine the state's wild horse and burro management program. In March 1989, the Wild Horse and Burro Public Relations Initiative Group began to formulate action on positive efforts to enhance management of wild horses and burros in Nevada. Serving on the committee were wild horse and burro specialists, public affairs representatives and a graphics artist. It was this committee which developed the children's activity book. We are grateful to Mrs. Arlene E. Weeks for creating this teacher's guide. Mrs. Weeks is a retired school teacher living in Miami, Florida.



# Lesson 1

## Objective:

Create an awareness of wild horses and burros and their origin.

- A. Before the unit, display the poster on a bulletin board along with other pictures to encourage interest. Place a collection of books and other resources related to horses near the bulletin board.
- B. Brainstorm with children and list questions they have about wild horses and burros.
- C. Show the Wild Horse and Burro videotape or slide show.
- D. Have a short discussion of the presentation for students' comments or questions.
- E. Pass out Wild Horse and Burro workbook. The class may read the story together, color a picture each day and take home at the end of the unit.

# Lesson 2

## Objective:

Stimulate discussion and expose students to terminology concerning wild horses and burros and their natural environment.

- A. Using information given in Lesson 1, lead a review discussion about the history, needs, and problems that exist concerning wild horse populations.
- B. Play a vocabulary game: "Burro". Each student has a card and list of vocabulary. Children select words from the list and write on the card. The teacher reads a meaning and the children cover the word. Play the same as "Bingo".
- C. Use the crossword puzzle or the word search puzzle as an independent activity to expose the students to other vocabulary related to wild horses in workbook.
- D. List District Manager's phone number and address to call if they want someone to talk about the Wild Horse and Burro Program and lead a discussion.

# Lesson 3

## Objective:

Identify and relate needs of wild horses and burros to their habitat.

- A. Give each student the diagram of a horse and work together naming the parts.
- B. Play Mystery Animal. See if they can put the parts together to make a horse.
- C. Stimulate discussion of the wild horses habitat, behavior, social needs, shelter, natural enemies and survival characteristics.
- D. Name the horse and write a class cinquain or write individual stories telling the adventures of your wild horse. Share with the class.

Cinquain is a five-line poem which has no rhyme or rhythm.

Line one	Title	2 syllables
Line two	Description of title	4 syllables
Line three	Verbs describing actions	6 syllables
Line four	A feeling about title	8 syllables
Line five	Word picture for title	2 syllables

Example:

"Black Jack"  
Head Mane Legs Hooves  
Growing Running Grazing  
Part of a Small Family Band  
Wild Horse

# Lesson 4

## Objective:

Incorporate new ideas or facts in individual or class illustrations.

- A. "Wild Horse Art" suggested activities.
1. Color Indian War Horse and place on mural.
  2. Draw a picture of the wild horse or burro you would like to adopt.
  3. Draw some wild horses and burros in their natural habitat.
  4. Divide class in small groups. Each group works on part of a mural.



# Lesson 5

## Objective:

Students will demonstrate their progress throughout the unit with the following activities; choose one:

- A. Field trip, if possible to Palomino Valley Wild Horse and Burro Placement Center.
  
- B. Question and Answer Match  
Cut up one set. Put questions in one box and answers in another box. Label boxes. Cut up one set to pass out to children. Each child has a turn drawing either a question or answer from the box. The child having the match will draw next.
  
- C. Use the "What Do You Know" activity to evaluate the unit.

# **WILD HORSE AND BURRO FACT SHEET**

## NEVADA--HOME TO THE NATION'S HORSES

Nevada is home to most of the nation's wild horses and burros. In fiscal year 1988 the estimate was 26,160 horses and 1,318 burros. Most horses are located on the public lands administered by the BLM's Battle Mountain, Winnemucca, Las Vegas and Carson City Districts. Las Vegas District has the highest population of burros in Nevada.

In Nevada, wild horses and burros are found in about 100 Herd Management Areas. One area, the Nevada Wild Horse Range has been established to be managed primarily, for wild horses. The 394,000-acre range in the northeast corner of Nye County is cooperatively managed by the BLM, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Air Force, the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the Department of Defense.

Early explorers' journals indicate horses were in northern Nevada by the 1820s. Peter Ogden's 1828 journal talks of discovering and capturing horses apparently abandoned by Indians.

In several areas of Nevada, ranchers turned loose many breeds including Shires, Percherons, Hambletonians, Morgans and Irish stallions and mares to set a standard and pattern in herds in their geographic areas. As the cavalry, ranchers or miners demanded horses, many were trapped and trained for the purposes of man.

Burros were first brought to the "New World" by early Spanish explorers, and were used by prospectors and sheep herders.

Goals for management in Nevada over the next five years include:

- *Assure safe and humane treatment of animals.*
- *Bring population numbers to a level which ensures a "thriving natural ecological balance."*
- *Base management proposals on quantifiable background information on the animals and their habitat.*
- *Implement positive habitat and population management practices which are technically sound.*
- *Inform and educate the public on all aspects of the management program.*

Most gathers of excess animals in Nevada utilize a helicopter, although some animals are gathered by "water trapping." When a helicopter gather is in progress, the BLM has inspectors on-the-ground and/or in a monitor helicopter to oversee safe and humane treatment.

With few exceptions, all excess wild horses and burros gathered in Nevada are brought to the Palomino Valley Wild Horse and Burro Placement Center north of Sparks where they are readied for adoption. The animals receive an identification number (freeze mark), vaccinations, the age is determined and they are classified for adoption.

Among some of the more visible horses adopted from Nevada are the mounts of the Marine Corps Mounted Color Guard. The Guard appears in parades throughout the West, including the Rose Parade in Pasadena. Four of the Guards' palominos are adopted wild horses.

Another unusual horse, the Bashkir Curly, is found in some herd areas in central Nevada. Some of these animals, which are descendants of Russian horses, have been adopted and are seen in parades and horse shows. Look for an unusual coat of tightly curled hair and a kinky mane and wavy tail.

## WILD HORSE AND BURRO FACTS

In 1971, Congress passed legislation to protect, manage and control wild horses and burros on the public lands. The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act declared these animals to be "living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West."

Congress further declared it is the "policy of Congress that wild free-roaming horses and burros shall be protected from capture, branding, harassment, or death..." and that they are "...an integral part of the natural system of the public lands."

Bureau regulations require that herds of wild horses and burros be considered comparably with other resource values within the area. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) maintains and manages wild horses or burros in "herd management areas."

In the ten states where BLM manages horses, there are 270 herd areas, but through its planning process BLM has decided to manage in the long-term for 199 Herd Management Areas.

### IF YOU'D LIKE TO ADOPT...

By law, the BLM supervises the removal of horses or burros. These animals are gathered "...in order to preserve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship in the area."

The Act allows the Secretary of the Interior, and thus the BLM, to offer excess animals for private maintenance and care. Between fiscal years 1972 and 1988, a total of 91,419 animals had been adopted. Leading the states with the most number of horse adoptions are Texas, followed by South Dakota, California, Oklahoma and Oregon. Californians have adopted the most burros.

The BLM maintains a number of permanent centers where animals are available for adoption all year long. Satellite adoptions are sponsored at locations convenient to the public. A typical satellite adoption is held on a weekend in an area where adoption demand has been identified.

To adopt a horse or burro, an individual must be at least 18 years of age, have no convictions for inhumane treatment of animals and have adequate facilities and means of transportation to provide humane care and proper treatment for the animal. Parents or legal guardians may adopt a horse or burro and allow children to assist in caring for and training the animal.

An adoption fee of \$125 per horse or \$75 per burro is charged at all adoption centers. There is no charge for unweaned foals accompanying a mare or jenny. Progeny of adopted wild horses or burros which are born in captivity are not considered to be "wild and free-roaming" and are, therefore, the property of adopters.

One year after signing an adoption agreement, the adopter may receive title to the horse or burro provided that the animal has received proper care and maintenance.

To adopt in Nevada, write: *Palomino Valley Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Center, P.O. Box 3270, Sparks, NV 89432. Telephone 702 673-1150.*

# VOCABULARY

Animal	Any living being that is not a plant; able to move voluntarily.
Characteristic	A trait or feature that separates one person or thing from another.
Community	A group of plants or animals living together in a given area.
Competition	The struggle by different living things for the same food, water, space, and other requirements for existence.
Component	A part of a whole; ingredient; element.
Cover	Shelter for protection; hiding place for game animals, e.g. woods, underbrush.
Domestic	Tame animals; kept and used by man.
Ecology	The study of the interrelationships between organisms and their environment.
Environment	All the surrounding conditions, circumstances and influences that affect the development of a living thing.
Grazing	Animals feeding on growing grasses or pastureland.
Habitat	The place where a plant or animal species naturally lives and grows.
Heritage	Something handed down from one's ancestors or from the past.

Humane	Kind, merciful, tenderness, compassion and sympathy toward animals and man.
Interdependence	Dependent on each other; mutual need for existence or support.
Livestock	Animals kept for home (domestic) use or raised for sale or profit.
Management	The art or manner of handling, controlling, or directing.
Multiple Use	Used for more than one purpose; e.g. public lands used for timber, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, wild horse and burro ranges, etc.
Natural Resources	Materials supplied by nature, e.g. minerals, water, vegetation.
Population	The number of people or other organisms living in a given area.
Public Lands	Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the public.
Rangeland	Land suitable for grazing; common in the western United States.
Sagebrush	Grayish green shrubs common to the dry plains and mountains in the western United States. State plant of Nevada.
Species	A class of individuals having some common characteristics or qualities that distinguish them from other individuals.

Survival The act of surviving, continuance of life; living or lasting longer than others.

Vegetation Plant life; growing plants.

Wildlife Living things that are neither human or domesticated.



# COLORING BOOK ACTIVITIES

H A L L O W E E N  
 S P I D E R S  
 W E B S  
 P O U S S I N S  
 P O U S S I N S  
 P O U S S I N S

U N C L E S  
 T E A T U S  
 S W E T N E  
 I D I O T  
 W I D O W  
 D I A B L O  
 A C T I V E  
 O C S E  
 P E N N Y W E S  
 H M E Y  
 P H O T O G R A P H  
 C O A U

H O L L O W E E N  
 S P I D E R S  
 W E B S  
 P O U S S I N S  
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 P O U S S I N S  
 P O U S S I N S

S P I D E R  
 W H I T E  
 P O U S S I N S  
 P L O T  
 W I L D H O R N E S  
 F O A L  
 G O X R A T I O  
 S L A D E  
 G R O W T H

# "BURRO" Word Box

Animal  
Characteristic  
Community  
Competition  
Component

Cover  
Domestic  
Environment  
Ecology  
Grazing

Habitat  
Heritage  
Humane  
Interdependence  
Livestock  
Management

Multiple Use  
Natural Resource  
Population  
Public Lands  
Rangeland

Sagebrush  
Species  
Survival  
Vegetation  
Wildlife

Place one word in each box of the game card

## CARD GAME


# LASSO THOSE WORDS IN THE..... WORD ROUNDUP

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

FREE-ROAMING  
LIVESTOCK  
HABITAT  
CENSUS  
MONITORING  
FECUNDITY  
WILD BURROS  
MOVEMENTS  
AGE STRUCTURE  
STALK

GRASS  
MORTALITY  
WILDLIFE  
FORAGE  
PLOT  
WILD HORSES  
FOAL  
SEX RATIO  
BLADE  
GROWTH

## Questions and answers to cut apart for game

Which state has the largest population of wild horses ?	Nevada
What are the basic life needs of wild horses?	Food - Water - Shelter - Space
Who is responsible for the protection of horses?	Bureau of Land Management wild (BLM)/U. S. Forest Service
How many wild horses roam on the public lands in Nevada?	About 30,000.
How much does it cost to adopt a wild horse?	\$125.00
Who was instrumental in starting the movement to protect wild horses?	Velma Johnson or Wild Horse Annie
How did the wild horses and burros come to live on the public lands?	They were brought to America by the Spaniards in 1700.
What is a freeze mark?	Identification number put on a wild horse before adoption.
What color are the horses in the Marine Corps Mounted Color Guard?	Palomino.
Which government agency is responsible for managing public lands?	Bureau of Land Management.
How much does it cost to adopt a burro?	\$75.00
What is the state plant of Nevada?	Sagebrush
In what year was the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act passed?	1971
What age does a person have to be, before they can adopt a wild horse?	18 years old
What type of vehicle is used to round up wild horses and burros?	Helicopter

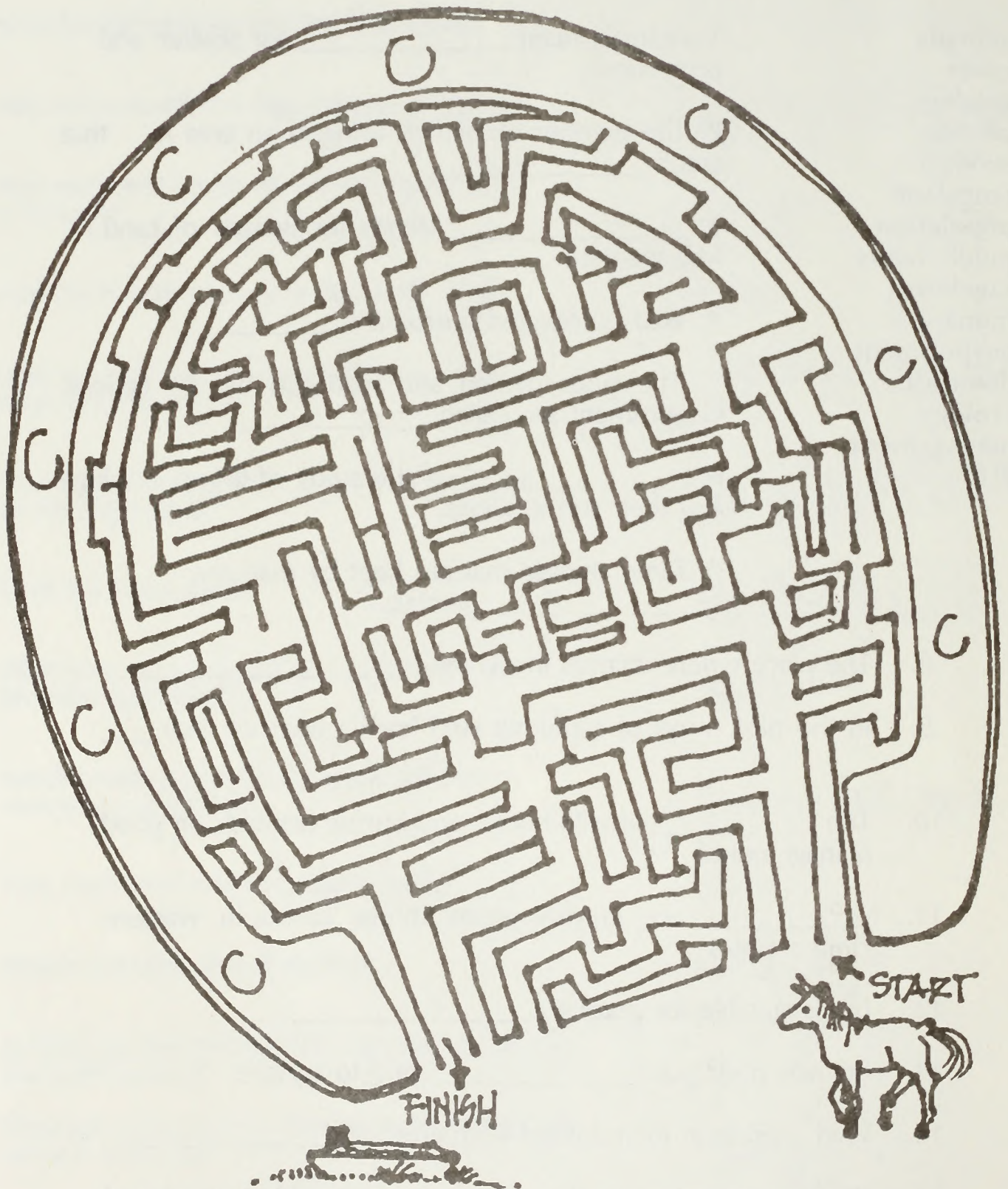
## What Do You Know?

Use the words listed below left to complete these sentences correctly. You'll use each word only once.

animals  
cover  
grazing  
wildlife  
survival  
rangeland  
population  
public lands  
sagebrush  
humane  
environment  
domestic  
ecology  
management  
BLM

1. Animals need \_\_\_\_\_ for shelter and protection.
2. The number of animals living in an area is that area's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ stands for Bureau of Land Management.
4. Wild horses and burros are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The lands owned and managed by the Federal Government are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of living things and their surroundings.
7. Tame animals that are kept by man are \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
8. The place where animals live is their \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In the past, ways of capturing wild horses was not very \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of wild horses and burros depends on good management.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ are grayish green shrubs found in western United States.
12. Lands suitable for grazing is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Animals need good \_\_\_\_\_ land to survive.
14. Wild animals in their natural state are called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. BLM is responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ of wild horses found on public lands.

HELP THE HORSE FIND HIS WAY TO THE WATER TROUGH...



TEST YOUR SKILLS AT CRYPTOCAPTURE!!!

1 2 23 6 17 1 18 21 22 2 13 23 24 7 12 23 24

11 25 24 24 23 1 2 23 6 17 1

22 21 8 21 15 3 22 12 3 12 15 2 !

A = 1  
D = 2  
G = 3  
J = 4  
M = 5  
P = 6  
S = 7  
V = 8  
Y = 9

B = 11  
E = 12  
H = 13  
K = 14  
N = 15  
Q = 16  
T = 17  
W = 18  
Z = 10

C = 19  
F = 20  
I = 21  
L = 22  
O = 23  
R = 24  
U = 25  
X = 26

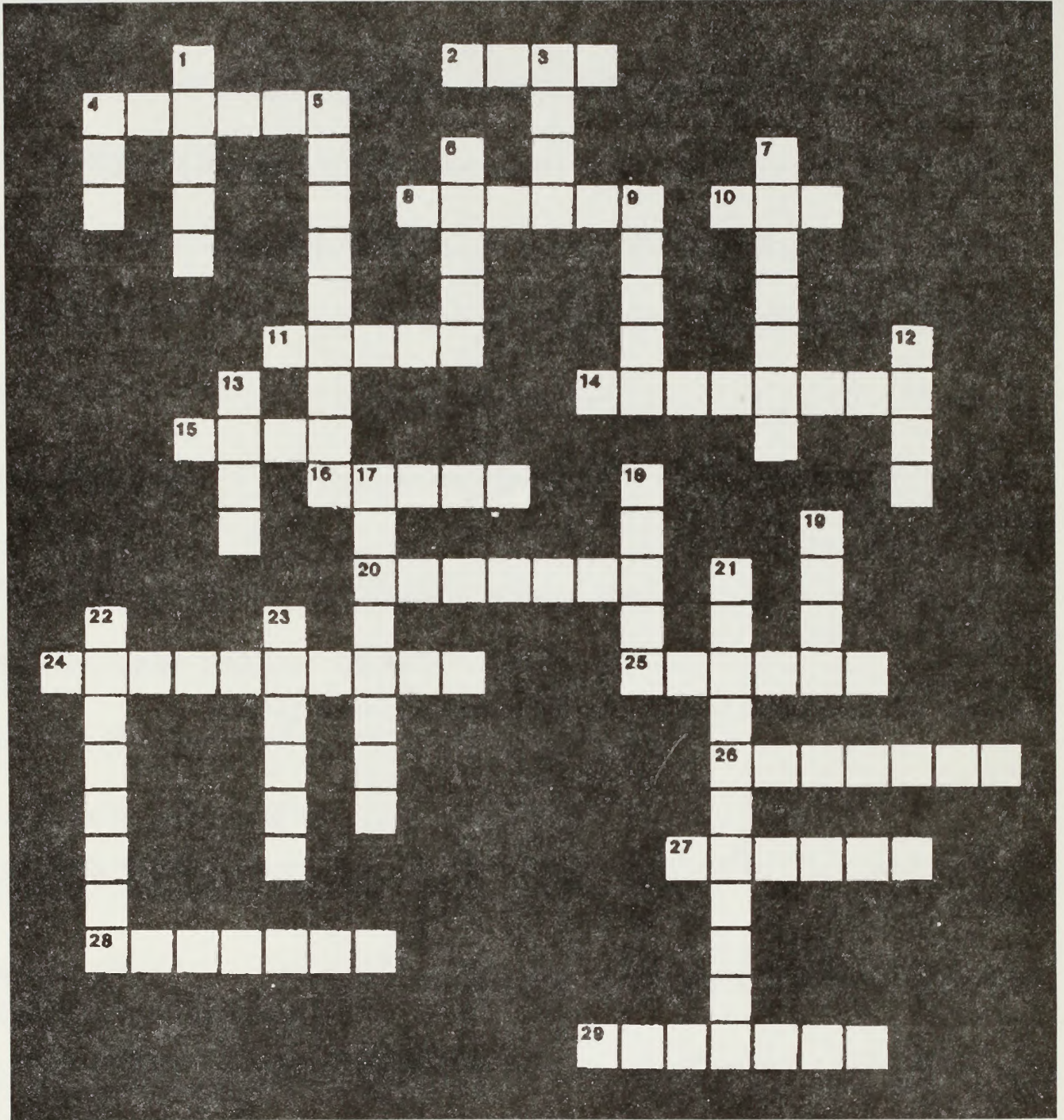
## ACROSS

2. What Congress passed to protect wild horses and burros.
4. Cousins of the wild horses.
8. What a veterinarian is to horses, a \_\_\_\_\_ is to people.
10. A food that is eaten by wild horses and burros that can be cut and baled.
11. A life need that comes from springs or wells.
14. Who passed two major laws to protect wild horses and burros?
15. People get this from grocery stores and wild horses and burros get it from the land.
16. The fourth life need that has not been mentioned yet.
20. A type of hay that has lots of nutritional value.
24. A vehicle powered by rotating blades that is used in gathers.
25. The state where 75% of the wild horses are found.
26. BLM has a \_\_\_\_\_ to remove excess wild horses and burros from areas that are over-populated.
27. Humans would sell a captured \_\_\_\_\_ for profit before laws were passed to protect them.
28. BLM conducts \_\_\_\_\_ to see if wild horses and burros life needs are being met.
29. Laws passed by Congress were to \_\_\_\_\_ wild horses and burros from inhumane treatment.

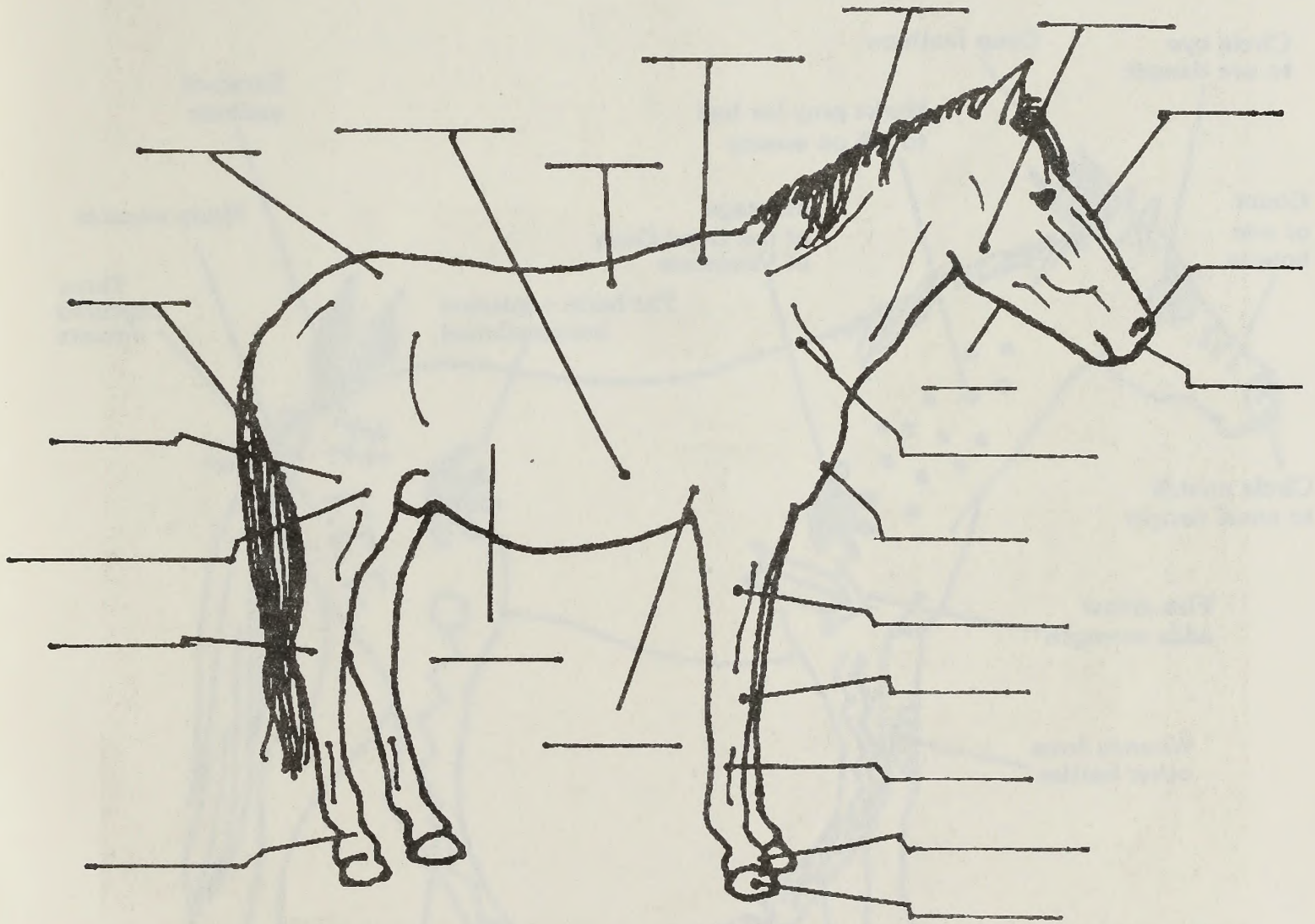


## DOWN

1. What people do with their animals after they adopt them.
3. Part of the United States where wild horses and burros roam free.
4. Three letter abbreviation for Bureau of Land Management.
5. Who brought horses to America in the 1700s?
6. One of a horse's life needs that provides shade.
7. The BLM uses helicopters and portable corrals to \_\_\_\_\_ wild horses and burros.
9. An activity that pits cowboys against animals that wild horses are not allowed to compete.
12. Four letter abbreviation for the United State Forest Service.
13. What a horse walks on.
17. The BLM makes more food available by \_\_\_\_\_ seeds in the ground to grow more food.
18. A mixture of oats, corn, barley and molasses is called \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Animals that roam free and are not domesticated are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Horses need time to get used to their new \_\_\_\_\_ after they are adopted.
22. Early Americans that moved West were called \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Animals that were used a great deal for travel before motorized vehicles.



# CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE "PARTS" OF THIS WILD HORSE?

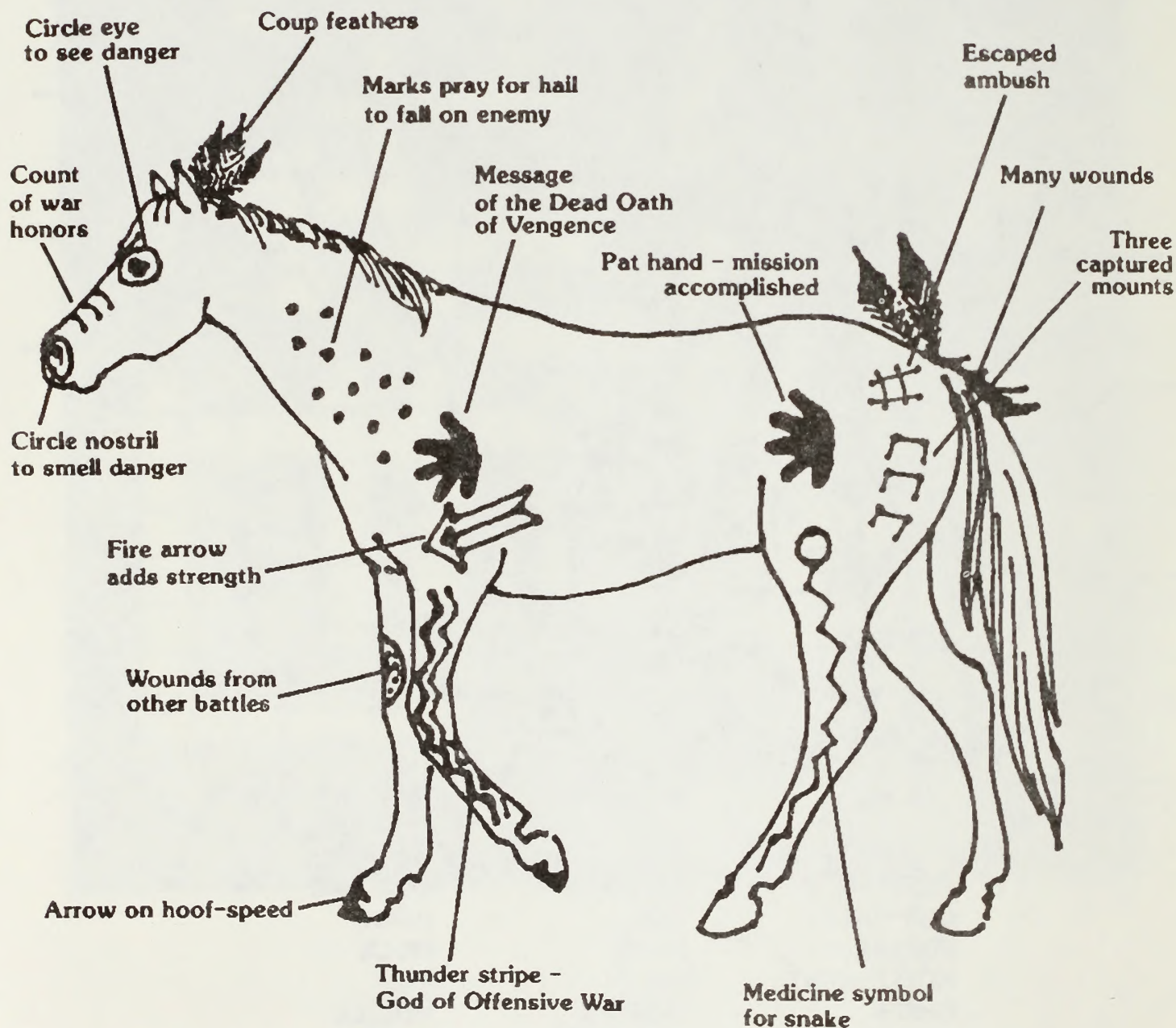


PASTERN  
CANNON  
FOREARM  
STIFLE JOINT  
CHEEK  
JAW  
KNEE  
RUMP

RIB CAGE  
TAIL  
MANE  
THIGH  
NOSTRIL  
SHOULDER  
ELBOW  
BACK

CORONET  
HOOF  
HOCK  
FACE  
MUZZLE  
CHEST  
FLANK  
WITHERS

# DID YOU KNOW INDIANS PAINTED THEIR HORSES TO RECORD THEIR BRAVERY IN BATTLE?



## MARKINGS USED ON PRIZED WAR HORSES AND BUFFALO HORSES

Source: AMERICAN INDIAN HORSE REGISTRY, INC. Rt. 3 Box 64 Lockhart, Texas 78644

GPO 585-055/26002

DO YOU KNOW INDIANS PAINTED THESE  
QUEST TO RECORD THEIR HISTORY IN  
1912



THESE ARE THE NAMES OF THE INDIANS WHO PAINTED THEM













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ER'S CARD

4 1991

horses : five  
an and

	OFFICE	DATE RETURNED

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