Option No. 1 - the Header may throw 2 loops at head. (A quick first loop head catch may help the header obtain a faster time than Option No. 2).

Option No. 2 - the Header may put head loop around horns or neck in the roping chute and follow the cattle down the arena past a line or marker 135 feet (45 yards) from the front of the roping chute before turning cattle back for the Header’s throw. In arenas shorter than 180 feet, the turn back line should be 3/4 distance from roping chute. Turning the steer before its nose crosses the marker constitutes a no time.

NEBRASKA 4-H LEVEL IV CLASSES
4-H WESTERN RIDING CLASS PATTERN

WESTERN RIDING CLASS
(Level IV)

START

LOG

Walk  Jog  Lope

Change area

Back

Tack and Attire

1. Refer to Western tack and attire on pages 14-18.
2. The 4-H armband is required.
3. If closed reins (rommel) are used, hobbies must be carried.
4. Optional for Western Riding: Skid boots, split boots, rain slicker.
5. Prohibited for Western Riding: Mechanical hackamore, hackamore bits, whips, bats or quirts, running or standing martingale, ties, choke rope, draw reins, basil or caveson-type noseband, tapaders. The wrapping or bandaging of legs will not be permitted.

General Information

This class is a combination class designed to show characteristics of control and skills used in equitation, reining and trail classes. Further, it combines the maneuvers needed for a handy working horse and rider.

Class Conditions and Rules

Each rider will enter the ring to perform the prescribed pattern individually. Each horse shall trot and handle easily, fluently, effortlessly and with reasonable speed throughout the pattern.

Considerations for Judging

1. Change of leads
   a. Flying changes of leads to be used throughout the class.
   b. Preference shall be given to flying changes of leads midway between the markers throughout the entire class.
   c. Lead changes should be done in a collected, controlled manner.

2. Smoothness of performance

3. Steadiness of gait and response to the rider.

4. Abusive use of the mouth of the horse shall be scored accordingly.

The eight small circles represent markers (cones recommended). These should be separated by a uniform distance of not less than 30 feet nor more than 50 feet. The distance may be altered if local arena conditions are too small for the above distances. The crisscross rectangle represents an obstacle (one small log recommended) just high enough to break the animal’s stride in going over.

The long and sometimes twisting line indicates the direction to travel and the gaits at which the animal must move. The dotted line indicates the walk, the dashed line the trot, and the solid line the lope.

The judge may require an exhibitor to repeat or reverse any part of the routine. This is a judged event, not a timed event.